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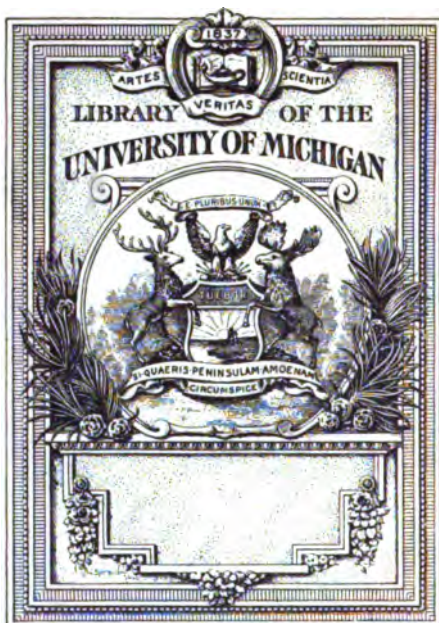
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Gentleman's Magazine:

A N D

Historical Chronicle.

VOLUME LVII.

For the YEAR MDCCLXXXVII.

PART THE FIRST.

PRODESSE ET DELECTARE—
E PLURIBUS UNUM.

By SYLVANUS URBAN, *Genl.*

L O N D O N:

Printed by JOHN NICHOLS, for DAVID HENRY, late of *St. John's*
Gate; and sold by ELIZ. NEWBERY, the Corner of *St. P.*

Church-Yard, Ludgate-Street. 1787.

HAIL, gracious Father, 'tis to thee we owe
Each friendly blessing granted us below :
Of life's review if we the features trace,
Each day will prove a miracle of grace.

The helpless-babe, unable to supply
Its infant wants, would sicken, droop, and die,
Unless thou didst the feeble guest sustain,
And guide some hand to mitigate its pain.
But with parental love thou dost inspire
The tender mother, and th' enraptur'd fire ;
Each in their place nor pains nor trouble
spare, [care.

But o'er their offspring watch with willing
Upheld by thee, one added year affords
Some little strength, and with but half-form'd
words

The child lips out its wants, and fain would
talk, [walk ;
And, with slow tottering steps, attempts to
The fondling parents, with regard sincere,
Gladly behold, and drop the joyous tear.

With years increasing, strength increaseth
too,

Reason expands, and blossoms to the view :
Free'd from th' attention of the careful nurse,
To learning's fount directed is its course,
The tutor'd youth is taught to know his God,
His precepts practise, and obey the rod.
Each winning art is us'd, his mind to store
With solid judgement, and with virtuous lore.
Yet thus advanc'd, without a guardian-friend,
His fluttering life would quickly meet its end,
His playful sports each day would him expose
To dangers great, to unexpected woes.—

How oft the ball, or quoit, high-pois'd in air,
Would strike him dead ! unless with hea-
venly care [head

Thou didst avert the blow ; and o'er his
Unshak'd, thy kind, thy saving shield didst
spread ! [lave,

By summer's heat oppress'd, he hastes to
And headlong plunge beneath the rapid
wave ; [brake

Or loitering sleeps, where lurks within the
The fork-tongued adder, or the coiled snake ;
Dangers encountering in a thousand shapes,
Aided by thee, these dangers he escapes.

Manhood comes next, when reason is ma-
tur'd,

Yet then from danger is he not ensur'd,
Far, far from this—for oft, with busy mind,
He plans those schemes, which nought but
perils find.

Th' undaunted mariner, in hopes of gain,
Leaves quiet scenes to plow the raging main ;
Tho' blest'd with plenty, quits his native soil,
In search of distant climes, with painful toil,
With breast ambitious, and devoid of fear,
From east to west, from north to south, he'll
steer ;

Anxious for riches, he disdains to shun
Either the frigid or the torrid zone.

Storms bellow loud, the ship's now tost on
high

Beneath the waves, half bury'd, now does lie ;
The lightning flashes, and the thunder roars,
Nature's at war, and distant are the shores.—

What but a God Omnipotent could save
The much affrighted crew, and still the wave t
But thou in mercy stretchest forth thy hand,
And seas and winds obey thy dread com-
mand.

Infancy, childhood, manhood overpast,
Feeble old age comes creeping on at last ;
Bow'd down with years, and frequently
with pains,

Nought but the semblance of a man remains ;
With faltering speech, dim eyes, each sense
decay'd,

How much is wanted thy paternal aid !
Thou see'st his wants ; to ease them or remove,
Thou guid'st some friendly hand, or filial love.

Since man, frail man ! in every stage of
life,

To dangers prone, to trouble, care, and strife ;
And since our great Creator, kind though just,
Decreed frail mortals all should turn to dust,
And all our prudence, every anxious care,
Will not persuade the tyrant Death to spare ;
As things are so, our voices let us raise,
And hail the God of Heaven with hymns
of praise !

Thank him for all the mercies he has shed,
Thank him for shielding oft th' endanger'd
head !

Impress'd with gratitude, let's still return
Our grateful praises, every night and morn !
Let all our prayers to Heaven directed be,
With solemn awe, unfeign'd humility !
Let pride, let envy, every vice depart,
And find no footing in the Christian's heart !
May justice, mercy, charity, combine,
And every virtue in our bosoms shine ! [all,
Thee let us praise ! Thee, the great Lord of
Without whose will a sparrow shall not fall !

I. A. CURATUS.

O D E T O A F F E C T I O N.

MARIA, hail the gentle name,
O'er which I oft have smil'd !
And oh ! my tenderer sorrow's claim,
When lost the darling child !
Ev'n now through Memory's beam these eyes
The little Infant trace !
Still in thy charms, thou ravish'd prize,
I view the Mother's face !
How oft upon the parent knee
Meek Innocency play'd !
How oft on the dimm'd cheek to see
sath's sickening Roses fade !

Peace to those hours, whose transient stream
In tides of rapture flow'd !
Peace to that sun, whose dawning beam
With mildest lustre glow'd !
Suffice, that Heaven's indulgence gives,
And takes the filial care !
Each feature, once thine own revive
The Sisters' Brother's share.
Farewell, thou early lost ! my lays
To sympathy impart
The tale of Woe—a Father's praise
May wake the feeling heart ! E. B. G.

IT is no bad Custom for an Author that his Preface is the last Part of the Book which a Printer calls for. This gives him Leisure to re-consider his Plan, and to sit in Judgement on his own Performance; to display its Excellencies, illustrate its Obscurities; and to apologize for its Defects.

To us it is Matter of Triumph, that while Competitors, under similar Titles and various Disguises, are continually starting up, we can boast among the Supporters of our Work many of the brightest Ornaments in Literature; and that, while our crowded Pages continue to be filled with genuine Communications in almost every Department of Science and the Belles Lettres, we may rest secure in the Patronage of the Publick, whatever may be the Fate of new Competitors.

To those excellent Correspondents to whom we owe that Superiority which has never been denied us, our sincerest Thanks are respectfully offered; with an Assurance, that though the Insertion of their valuable Favours may sometimes be reluctantly delayed, they never intentionally escape our Remembrance and Acknowledgement. Some Indulgence, we are confident, they will grant us; and it shall be our Study, by that perfect Impartiality which has gained us the public Esteem, to merit its Continuance.

INDEX INDICATORIUS

A Correspondent, in p. 1058, after some observations on the Gregorian Calendar, which, from some misapprehension, he conceives to be much more imperfect than it really is, complains, that he was under the necessity of dating his letter Nov. 30, although in fact it was written Dec. 1, 1787.—For the benefit of such of our readers as may not have the means of better information, and may be very much alarmed at being obliged to *misdate* their letters all the year round; we beg leave to state, that Julius Cæsar, when he reformed the calendar, supposed the tropical year to consist of 365 days 6 hours, and ordained that, on account of the 6 hours, an intercalary day should be added every fourth year, by reckoning the sixth kalends of March twice. Hence this year was called Bissextile.—Again, to correct the error of this intercalation, one day in four years being found to be too much, Pope Gregory XIII. in 1582 cut off ten days after the 4th of October, reckoning the 5th of that month the 15th; and supposing the tropical year to consist of 365 days, 5 hours, 49 minutes, 12 seconds, he ordained that the 1600th year of the Christian æra, and every fourth year thereafter, should be a bissextile, or leap year.—By this method of intercalation, 97 days are inserted in the space of four centuries. But recent observations have determined the quantity of the tropical year to be 365 days, 5 hours, 45½ seconds; this excess above 365 days amounts, in four centuries, to 96 days, 21 hours, 3 minutes, 20 seconds; hence 2 hours, 56 minutes, 40 seconds too much are inserted. The Gregorian Calendar must, therefore, be corrected after a certain period of years; but the error being less than three hours in four centuries, far from amounting to one whole day since 1582, as is supposed in the publication alluded to, will make only about a day and a half in 5000 years. Our readers may, therefore, long continue to date their letters according to the almanack, without fear of committing any great mistake!

As our correspondent OBSERVATOR LONDINENSIS professes, and we have reason to believe wishes, to state the first introduction of the principles of the Humane Society of Amsterdam into this country with accuracy and truth (see p. 1077); he will not, we flatter ourselves, attribute it to improper motives, if we assume to ourselves the merit of giving the earliest account of the institution of that Society, and of laying before the publick at large the instructions which the Society, from experience, judged most effectual for the recovery of persons supposed to be drowned by lying in the water till every spark of life is apparently extinguished.—This we were enabled to do so early as the year 1771, by immediate advice from the Society, accompanied with their three first publications, requesting at the same time our assistance in promoting their undertaking, by making the means used for the recovery of such unfortunate persons generally known in Great Britain and Ireland as well as in Holland and the neighbouring states. Those who have

marked the pains taken by the conductors of the Gentleman's Magazine, from its commencement, to establish its general character of a *ready conveyance of all useful information to the publick*, will not suspect them of treating with neglect a request dictated by the humanity of those benevolent citizens, who had embarked with so much zeal in the laudable design of rescuing from premature death, and restoring to their families, many industrious individuals whom accident had apparently deprived of life. Accordingly, in 1771 (*see our Magazine for that year*, p. 512), we published a brief, but a clear and authentic account, of the institution of the Society, the motives that led to its establishment, the improvement the first institutors had made in their plan, and the success that had attended their endeavours; with the recital of some extraordinary cases, in order to encourage persons employed in the operation to persevere, even when every outward sign of life is ceased, and seems to render their labour ineffectual. Observing, however, that this first communication did not make that deep impression on the minds of our countrymen, which we had reason to hope from their known philanthropy; and judging that the Society might think we slighted their recommendation, from the little effect it had produced; in 1773 we repeated our application to the publick, in manner following: "It is much to be lamented, from the happy effects that have been experienced in a neighbouring nation, that a society, founded on the same humane principles should be wanting in England, where charitable establishments of almost every other kind so plentifully abound. Till such an establishment is instituted, let all who have it in their power endeavour to supply its place. Were the conductors of periodical papers of every kind to concur in circulating throughout the kingdom, we may say throughout the world, the methods by which persons, supposed to be drowned, may be restored to life, there is no doubt but many would live to bless their benefactors, who must otherwise perish for want of the necessary assistance." Then followed a recital of some additional instructions, with a brief detail of many extraordinary circumstances that had attended the cases that had come well-attested before the Amsterdam Society, in order to entitle the persons concerned to the premiums bestowed. (See vol. XLIII. p. 174), published in 1777.—These facts must certainly have been unknown to our correspondent above referred to, or he would not so positively have pronounced, as he has done, "that Dr. Johnstone's was *unquestionably* the first publication of the kind that ever appeared in this kingdom." But it will appear not a little extraordinary, that those who adopted the plan should never, in any of their publications, have noticed by whom it was suggested. [*See two Letters in our present Supplement*, pp. 1154, 1160].—C. O. will not be displeased with these articles. The publications he enquires after will very speedily make their appearance.

Mr. Chamberlayne, Secretary to the Medical Society, requests us to rectify a mistake of his, p. 1121, in giving Dr. *W. Kerr*, of Northampton, credit for a paper on the efficacy of cantharides in dropsy, which ought to have been placed to the account of Dr. *Samuel Farr*, of Curry Revel.—A Constant Reader says, "it surely would be a great improvement to books of anatomy, where figures are given, if we were told from what kind of *preparation* they were taken; whether from *wet* or *dry*, *injected* or not, also of what age and sex the *subject* was. An attention to these circumstances might, perhaps, lead to some unknown interesting discoveries."—One who has just dipped into the "Local Proverbs" in Capt. Grose's "Provincial Glossary," desires us to hint to that gentleman, that the proverb of "Bedworth beggars" originates in Leicestershire, though the town which gave rise to it is in the county of Warwick. Bedworth is a large and populous village, famous for coal-mines, whence swarms of paupers over-run the neighbouring county.—GALLUS TRANSJURANUS laments a prejudice the people in this country, and particularly the heads of some schools, labour under, with respect to French teachers, none being in general acceptable unless natives of Paris, or at least of France; and asks, if it is a particular gift from Heaven, only granted to the subjects of his Most Christian Majesty, to have the faculty and privilege of teaching their own language? and whether good morals and grammatical skill are not also of some consequence:—Clontarfe, p. 1037, was originally a Commandery for Knights Templars, founded temp. Hen. II. The view from this castle is richly extensive, and extremely picturesque.—D. R.'s Heraldic Hiatt is out of our Line, but shall be communicated to Mr. D. as he desires.—Dr. Johnson's Sermon, p. 1104, was probably preached before one of the Houses of Parliament, or perhaps at St. Paul's.

The Gentleman's Magazine ;

ST. JOHN'S Gate.

London Gazette
General Evening
St. James's Chron.
Whitehall Even.
London Evening.
London Chron.
Lloyd's Evening
English Chron.
Daily Advertiser
Public Advertiser
Gazetteer
Morning Chron.
Morning Herald
Morning Post
Public Ledger
Daily Courant
Gener. Advertiser
Oxford
Cambridge
Bristol 3 papers
Bath 2
Birmingham 2
Derby
Coventry 2
Hereford 2
Chester 2
Manchester 2
Canterbury 2



Edinburgh 5
Dublin 3
Newcastle 3
York 2
Leeds 2
Norwich 2
Nottingham 2
Exeter 2
Liverpool 2
Gloucester 2
Bury St. Edmund
Lewes
Sheffield
Shrewsbury
Winchester
Ipswich
Salisbury
Leicester
Worcester
Stamford
Chelmsford
Southampton
Northampton
Reading
Whitehaven
Dumfries
Aberdeen
Glasgow

For JANUARY, 1787.

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Illustrated with an accurate Engraving of an OBELISK lately erected at Moreton in Dorsetshire, in Honour of JAMES FRAMPTON, Esq. and a Delineation of a curious SUN-DIAL, which answers the Purpose of a Quadrant.

By SYLVANUS URBAN, Gent.

LONDON, Printed by J. NICHOLS, for D. HENRY, late of SAINT JOHN'S GATE.

Meteorological Diaries for February, 1786; and January, 1787.

Barometer. Inch. 20ths	Thermom.	Wind.	Rain 100thsin.	Weather in February, 1786.
29 18	46	W		thin clouds and wind. ¹
29 15	41	NW		overcast, brisk wind.
29 18	40	N		thin ice, bright and still.
29 17	44	NW		fair and still. ²
29 18	43	NW	. 11	overcast, rain, stormy. ³
29 10	50	W		brisk wind, heavy clouds. ⁴
29 5	42	W	. 12	violent storm at night & rain, fair,
29 7	41	NW		fair, brisk wind. [brisk wind. ⁵
29 11	36	NW		flight of snow, fair and still.
29 6	48	W		heavy clouds, brisk wind.
29 14	49	W		clouds and sun. ⁶
29 12	48	W		fair, strong wind. ⁷
30 2	46	W		white frost, bright and still.
30 3	50	W		fair, mild, and spring-like.
30 3	45	SW		fair and still. ⁸
30 2	50	SE		overcast and still.
29 15	47	W		fair. ⁹
29 17	49	W		fog, overcast and still. ¹⁰
29 19	49	SE	. 25	overcast and still, rain. ¹¹
30	49	E		fog and still.
30	39	E		fair, brisk wind, colder air.
29 18	34	E		thick ice, fair, strong north wind.
29 19	32	E		thick ice, fair, strong harsh wind.
29 16	34	E		fair, harsh wind. ¹²
29 14	33			fair, harsh wind, flights of snow.
29 12	32	NE		thin flight of snow, harsh wind.
29 9	31	NE	. 60	storms with snow.
29 10	32	E		gloomy.

OBSERVATIONS.

ich (fringilla cœlebs) sings.—² Daphne mezereum in bloom.—³ Yellow crocus in
 .—⁴ Hedge-sparrow (motacilla modularis) sings.—⁵ Wood-laurel (daphne laureola)
 om.—⁶ Thrush (turdus musicus) sings.—⁷ Violets begin to blow. Very little snow
 on the elms, probably owing to the profusion with which they were covered last
 .—⁸ Sky-lark (alanda arvensis) sings.—⁹ Bees come abroad and play about. Fine
 weather "that cheers the hearts of men and bees."—¹⁰ Spring sown peas begin to
 .—¹¹ Yellow-hammer (emberiza flava) sings.—¹² Confectioners laying in thick

METEOROLOGICAL TABLE for January, 1787.

Height of Fahrenheit's Thermometer.					Height of Fahrenheit's Thermometer.					
Morn.	Noon	11 o'cl. Night.	Barom. in. pts.	Weather in Jan. 1787.	D. of Month.	8 o'cl. Morn.	Noon	11 o'cl. Night.	Barom. in. pts.	Weather in Jan. 1787.
	o	o			Jan.	o	o	o		
1	40	34	29.54	rain	12	33	40	36	29.85	fair
2	42	37	28.9	fair	13	38	45	38	29.56	fair
3	45	42	29.76	showery	14	34	44	36	29.87	fair
4	44	36	30.44	fair	15	32	35	31	30.5	foggy
5	36	39	30.61	foggy	16	29	38	37	29.92	cloudy
6	44	41	30.44	small rain	17	33	40	34	30.16	fair
7	48	48	30.44	showery	18	30	39	35	30.3	fair
8	43	42	30.36	cloudy	19	32	40	40	30.3	rain
9	46	44	30.52	cloudy	20	44	46	45	30.2	showery
10	47	44	30.5	cloudy	21	44	47	45	30.2	fair
11	47	39	30.39	cloudy	22	43	46	42	30.11	cloudy
12	37	29	30.61	fair	23	41	45	41	30.11	cloudy
13	35	37	30.6	cloudy	24	41	44	37	30.11	fair
14	40	38	30.52	cloudy	25	36	42	32	30.16	fair
15	34	34	30.47	cloudy	26	28	34	28	30.4	air
16	40	34	30.2	fair						

T H E

Gentleman's Magazine:

For J A N U A R Y, 1787.

BEING THE FIRST NUMBER OF VOL. LVII. PART I.

Preface to a Collection of Poems, written by Mrs. Piozzi, Bertie Greathead, Robert Merry, and William Parsons, Esqrs; and printed at Florence in 1785.

"THE PREFACE BY MRS. PIOZZI.

REFACES to books, like prologues to plays, will seldom be found to invite readers, and still less often to convey importance. Excuses for mean performances add

only the baseness of submission to poverty of sentiment, and take from insipidity the praise of being inoffensive. We do not, however, by this little address mean to deprecate public criticism, or solicit regard; why we wrote the verses may be easily explained: we wrote them to divert ourselves, and to say kind things of each other; we collected them that our reciprocal expressions of kindness might not be lost; and we printed them because we had no reason to be ashamed of our mutual partiality. Portrait painting, though unadorned by allegorical allusions, and unsupported by recollection of events and places, will be esteemed for ever as one of the most durable methods to keep tenderness alive, and preserve friendship from decay: nor do I observe that the room here, where artists of many ages have contributed their own likenesses to the royal gallery, is less frequented than that which contains the statue of a slave and the picture of a sibyl. Our little book can scarcely be less important to readers of a distant age, or nation, than we ourselves are ready to acknowledge it; the waters of a mineral spring which

sparkle in the glass, and exhilarate the spirits of those who drink them on the spot, grow vapid and tasteless by carriage and keeping; and though we have, perhaps, transgressed the Persian rule of sitting silent till we could find something important or instructive to say, we shall at least be allowed to have glissened innocently in Italian sunshine, and to have imbibed from its rays the warmth of mutual benevolence, though we may have missed the hardness and polish that some coarser metal might have obtained by heat of equal force. I will not, however, lengthen out my preface; if the book is but a feather, tying a stone to it can be no good policy, though it were a precious one; the lighter body would not make the heavy one swim; but the heavy body would inevitably make the light one sink."

The poems contained in the volume, to which the above is the preface, were printed at Florence in 1785, under the title of "The Florence Miscellany," 8vo. in 237 pages, but were not published. A specimen of the poetry shall be given in next month's magazine. The book concludes with music for a serenade, composed by Mr. Piozzi.

MR. URBAN, Jan. 11.

I LOOKED over your obituary of last month with the melancholy expectation of recognising the amiable and distinguished virtues of the late Rev. Wm. Cawthorn Unwin. As many of the friends of this excellent man are constant readers of your useful publication, I doubt not but they are equally as dissatisfied as myself with the very meagre article which registers a death so much lamented.

mented. We must blame ourselves however for not furnishing you with more interesting and accurate materials. If this omission should not be better remedied, you will be so good to supply the imperfections and correct the errors of your former account, by inserting in your next Magazine the following particulars :

Mr. Unwin was not the son, but the nephew of John Unwin, Esq. of Croydon. His father was a respectable clergyman, and, if I mistake not, master of a school in Bucks, where his widow still resides. He was educated at the Charter-house, and from thence removed to Christ's College, Cambridge, where he formed an intimacy, which subsisted till his death, with the present amiable prelate of Clonfert, and the admired author of "The Principles of moral and political Philosophy."—He distinguished himself in the university by the unaffected piety of his manners, and the classical elegance of his conversation. His attachment to polite literature was rewarded with the chancellor's gold medal. On his admission to holy orders, about the year 1769, he served a church in the neighbourhood of Cambridge. He began his ministry with that wisdom and fidelity, that affectionate zeal, and that exemplary purity which marked the whole of his public life. He was not only popular but useful in his parish, where his memory is still very highly esteemed. The next year he was presented by his uncle to the consolidated rectories of Stock, cum Ramsden-Breechouse, Essex, which prevented his admission to a fellowship of his college.—This living, with the adjoining parish of Ramsden-Crays, to which he was instituted in 1780, on the presentation of Bond Hopkins, Esq. was the only preferment he enjoyed. In his character of a parish minister he was well known to the writer of this article, who though happy in an acquaintance with many of the most respectable clergy in the establishment, deliberately declares that he never found Mr. Unwin's equal, both in exertion and success. The village of Stock, where Mr. Unwin constantly resided, he found in a state of the most notorious depravity. It was profligate to a proverb. His weekly religious meetings at his own house ; his fervent exhortations to his people from the pulpit ; his familiar catechetical lectures to their children ; his affectionate visits to their families ; his vigilant attention to their temporal

interests ; his liberal supply of their wants, of which he kindly impelled the approach or prevented the pressure ; his inflexible opposition to the oppression of the powerful, and his exertions to curb the libertinism of the poor ; the sweetness of his address, and, above all, the shining example of his life both in the world and in his family ; formed altogether so strong an argument for virtue and religion, as only a very few of the most abandoned of his people could resist. Accordingly, the parish of Stock is now an example of public decency to the neighbourhood ; the congregations in few country villages are so numerous, and in none that I have ever heard of so orderly and devout. Where there is a general external reformation, there must be some genuine piety.

The benevolence of this good man was too ardent to be confined to his parishes. It was his regular practice to visit the county gaol, for the double purpose of awakening, if possible, its wretched inhabitants to a sense of religion, and alleviating their outward wants. For several years he had laboured with all his interest to obtain an allowance of fire for the prisoners ; and the winter before his death he had the satisfaction of finding that his solicitations were at length effectual.

As a preacher, Mr. Unwin was plain and energetic. The sublime truths of the gospel had very deeply impressed his heart, and he recommended them to others with the simplicity and confidence which such an impression may be supposed to produce. He did not always read his sermons ; nor was he so idle as never to write them. But his good sense and reverence for the word of God always prevented him from uttering a single expression inconsistent with the dignity of religion.—The complexion of his mind was cheerful ; and he was formed to adorn and improve a large circle of acquaintance, which he selected with uncommon prudence. Few men have united so much piety, and so much politeness. The delicacy with which he administered reproof was inimitable. It not only produced the effect intended, but was in several instances the occasion of agreeable friendships. His acquaintance, which he highly valued, with one of the most benevolent friends of mankind, who left this world but a few weeks before him, originated from his noticing, with the manly fortitude of a christian minister, and the elegant address of good breeding, an unintentional irreverent

irreverent use of the name of God. I could not forbear mentioning this circumstance, as it reflects equal honour on both parties.

The summer preceding his death, Mr. Unwin was called to mourn the loss of many of his friends. To the pious Mr. Disney of Halsted he was much attached. They frequently visited and corresponded; and it was the great business of their interviews and their letters, to provoke each other to love and to good works. Thus pleasant in their lives, in their deaths they were scarcely divided. Dr. Conyers of Deptford, and Jonas Hanway, Esq. had long enjoyed his friendship; which, alas! has been only interrupted for a little season. His interest in the affection of Mr. Wm. Cowper, the poet, is well known. And from his pen, when the transports of sincere sorrow have subsided, we may expect his eulogium. Mr. Unwin had lived fourteen years in the happiest union with a most amiable lady, whom he has left with three children in deep and just affliction. In the education of his eldest son, a promising lad of about twelve years old, and to whom the loss is irreparably severe, Mr. Unwin spent much of his time. With this engagement latterly, and his constant unremitting labours in the reformation of his parishes, he has had no time for instructing the public at large. From his talents and acquirements, the world could not but have derived considerable advantage if his leisure had been in any degree proportioned. His publications are only a few plain sermons and practical tracts, which were principally designed for the use of his parishioners.—They are among the best presents of the Society for promoting Christian knowledge.

If, Mr. Urban, these loose hints, which are literally true, contribute in any degree to a faithful picture of one of the most accomplished men, and best ministers of the present age, the end of this communication will be answered. I shall, however, be much better satisfied if it be superseded by a more perfect and elegant delineation. AMICUS.

P. S. I suspect some mistake in what relates to Mrs. Addington's father, but I am not competent to correct it.

MR. URBAN,

I Am persuaded that any remark that has a tendency to promote useful knowledge, or add to the peace of society, will find a place in your very excel-

lent Magazine; and am induced, without any further preface, to send you the following hint. I have long lamented the unhappy divisions which frequently break out between neighbouring parishes, owing to the want of a proper knowledge of the exact division of each parish, and the many illiberal reflections which it occasions between those, who, from their vicinity to each other, ought rather to be more closely united in the bonds of good-will, than excited to envy and ill-nature. It frequently happens that one parish intersects another, and the intricacies are sometimes so doubtful, that it is almost impossible to ascertain with precision the exact termination. This is the cause of hatred and ill-will; and consequently he, who can remove this obstacle, will add his mite towards the comforts of life. The scheme I propose (and, if I know my own mind, I propose it with the greatest deference to the public) is for every parish to be at the expence (and it is an expence that can occur but once) of having a regular survey taken, by an ingenious artist, under the inspection of the oldest inhabitants, and by a mutual meeting between adjoining parishes; and, after all the rights and properties of each parish are settled, let a map of each parish be neatly engraved, and placed in every vestry throughout the kingdom, let every manor-house be furnished with one, and the principal inhabitants, and I have no doubt but posterity will bless our labours, for they must feel the comforts of it by the harmony which it will establish. I am well aware that many people will consider the scheme as useless, because they think parochial perambulations answer the same end: perhaps they might, were they constantly observed, but it is well known that they are very seldom performed. In some parishes thirty, or even fifty, years elapse without the bounds and limits of the parish being ascertained; and it frequently happens, in case of law-suits, that the jury are obliged to depend on the memory of some old man: perhaps he may be exact in his account, his attendance upon the minister in processioning (generally a joyous day to a country school-boy) might make a strong impression upon his mind; but, still, memory is very fallacious; and why depend upon an uncertainty, when it is in our power to be certain? A map, as before mentioned, would infallibly answer every pur-

purpose; it would prevent litigation, and direct the priest in his future office, for I am unwilling that the custom of parochial perambulation should be discontinued; but, on the contrary, I would have it still continue; for doubts, when properly performed, it is a mark of religious attention; and surely there can be no impropriety in returning thanks to Almighty God for the many benefits he has been pleased to bestow upon the parish, for giving us the fruits of the earth in due season. This, no doubt, was the original of parochial perambulation or processioning: for we find, by the injunction, 19 Elizabeth, "That the curate, at certain and convenient places, shall admonish the people to give thanks to God, in the beholding of God's benefits; for the increase and abundance of his fruits upon the face of the earth, with the saying of the 100th Psalm; at which time the minister shall inculcate these, or such sentences: "Curfed be he which translateth the bounds and doles of his neighbours;" or such orders of prayers as shall be hereafter." Agreeable to this (says Bourne) we read, in the Life of the pious Hooker, "That he would by no means omit the customary time of procession, persuading "all, both rich or poor, if they desired "the preservation of love, and their "parish rites and liberties, to accompany him in his perambulation, and "most did so; in which perambulation "he would usually express more pleasant discourse than at other times, "and would drop some loving and facetious observations, to be remembered against the next year, especially "by the boys and young people: still "inclining them, and all his present "parishioners, to meekness and mutual "kindnesses and love;" because love thinks not evil, but covers a multitude of infirmities.—We may also observe, that the particular office, ordered by our church for Rogation Sunday, is exactly suited to the nature of the season; that the three days following are appointed fasts by our church; and that one of our church homilies is composed particularly for the parochial perambulation. All which shews the custom of and intention of the church, and that the practising of it would be serviceable to the sons of men—would save their lives from destruction, and crown them with mercy and loving kindness; would send them springs in-

to their rivers, and make them run among the hills—would bring forth grass for the cattle, and green herb for the service of men. Thus, Mr. Urban, I have explained my scheme; and I hope your readers will consider it with candour, and take the will for the deed. Yours, &c. H. B.

ACCOUNT OF A PECULIAR RACE OF PEOPLE IN SIBERIA, CALLED WODYACKS; EXTRACTED FROM AN ORIGINAL LETTER, DATED ST. PETERSBURG, JUNE 14, 1783.

COUNT Alexander Strogonoff arrived very lately from his Copper and Salt Mines in the government of *Solikamsky*, and related this day at table, that, in the neighbourhood of some of his estates in that part of Siberia, there dwells a peculiar race of people (called *Wodyacks*), who are neither Christians, Mahometans, nor yet Idolatres, as all around them are but have preserved the worship of One God, without any apparent type or image of Him, so universal in the East. They have no order of priesthood set apart, but live in families, the head of which officiates as such when they make an offering of their first fruits in harvest time, which is the only token of religious worship the Russians have ever discovered among them.

They call a man *Adam* in their language, and talk of themselves as the original *Stock* (the Count's term in French was *La Souche*), from whence the other parts of the earth were peopled.

Their funeral ceremony consists in setting the dead corpse before the relations, when they make a repast, out of which they present a portion to the deceased, and, after a short silence, they use these general words: "Since thou "neither eatest nor drinkest more, we "perceive thou hast finished thine exile, therefore return to the country "whence thou camest, and leave thy "virtues to thy family;" and then, depositing the corpse in the ground, they return to finish the repast: but with the utmost sobriety and regularity.

They live in the most perfect equality; giving no precedence but to the aged or heads of families.

THE following curious list is the bill of fare which Peter the Czar and his companions, thirteen at table, twenty-one in all, eat up at Godalming,

in Surrey, in their way home. It was averred by an eye-witness, and one who had the bill from the landlord.

"At Breakfast; half a sheep, a quarter of lamb, 10 pullets, 12 chickens, 3 quarts of brandy, 6 quarts of mulled wine, 7 dozen of eggs, with salad in proportion.—At Dinner: 5 ribs of beef, weight 3 stone, 1 sheep 56 lb. 3 quarters of lamb, shoulder and loin of veal boiled, 8 pullets, 8 rabbits, 2½ doz. sack, 1 doz. claret."

MR. URBAN,

If you think the inclosed worth inserting, it is much at your service, and has at least the merit of being genuine; which I can vouch for, having myself transcribed it from the original letter, found among the papers of the lady's family, to whom it was addressed. Yours, &c. A. T.
To the most choice Gentlewoman, and ornaments of her sexe, Mrs. Elizabeth Goode, daughter of Mr. Sebastian Goode, Esquire, at Malden.

MRS. ELIZABETH,

I have long been an earnest suitor to your honour and deserts, that I might be admitted an humble suitor to your sweets selfe: now, after many striveings and wrestlings, I have almost prevailed. My next suit is, that your dearest selfe would comply with your dearest parents desires and mine: they are most ready to part with a great part of their estate for your sake, and I most willinge to place all my joyes and delights in You alone. Now it is, or will sodainely be, in your sole power to dash and frustrate, or crowne all my indeavours: hereby you will make me a most happy man, and your selfe (I hope) a no lesse happy spouse.

Well, sweets Mrs. Elizabeth, be not afraid to venture on me: as you have a most tender father, and a most indulgent mother, so lett me, that I think Providence kept for you, furnish you with a very, very lovinge husband. Could you reade my most inmost thoughts, you would soon answer love with love. I here promise you, and will make good this promise againe (when that happy daye comes) on holy ground, that I will love and honour you.

Knowe, this is my virgin request, the first request in earnest that ever came from my lippes or pen: my eyes have seen many yonge gallants and virgins, but Mrs. Elizabeth is the delight of

my eyes. Others of your sexe have beene acceptable, and some precious in my eyes; but you, and you only, have been, and still are, the pearle in my eyes.

Amongst all the works of God, I delight most in beholdinge (the sun excepted) an amiable countenance; and such is yours, or none in these parts of England. Your face is a mappe of beauties, your gentle breast a cabinet of vertues, and your whole selfe a cluster of all the choicest delicacies: but, in plaine English, not your pleasinge aspect, nor well-featured person, nor admired excellencies, nor weighty portion, fastened my affections on you, but your love (of this I have beene long perswaded) to a man (myself I mean) so undeserving it.

As for my selfe, I am thought worthy of a good wife, though unworthy of you. These pretty toyes, called husbands, are such rare commodities in this age, that I can woe and winne wives by the dozens. I knowe not any gentlewoman in these parts, but would kisse a letter from my hands, reade it with joye, and then laye it up next her hart as a treasure; but I will not trye their courtesies, except I find you discourteous.

My last request is this, take a turne in private, then read this letter againe, and imagine the penman at your elbow. Next laye your hand upon your hart, and resolve to saye Amen to my desires. If so, I shall accept your portion with the left hand, but your lovely person with the right. Portions I can have enough to my minde in other places, but not a wife to my minde in any place of the wide world but at MALDEN. I hope, therefore, no place shall furnish you with a husband but KINGSTON, where lives in hope, your most hearty friend and servant,

THOMAS BOURMAN.

From my Chamber, Dec. 2, 1644.

MR. URBAN,

Jan. 27.

I Ncited by curiosity, I attended at the bar of the House of Lords in 1784, when the present Lord Howard of Walden claimed, and was allowed the barony; and have since, for my own amusement and satisfaction, been endeavouring to discover by some other light than that of Camden, the very extraordinary circumstance then alledged, of Lord Howard having been admitted by special licence to take his seat in the House of Lords by proxy, on his first

summe. 11

summons to parliament. Having at last discovered, among the Harleian MSS, this singular, and, I believe, only instance of such an admission, in a much fuller and more ample manner than is related by Camden, I beg you will insert it as a matter that may at least amuse those who are as curious as myself. I therefore send it in the old spelling. Yours, &c. **

Harl. MS. 6127. p. 204.

The Creation of Thomas Lord Howard of Waldene, by write in parlements, and by deputy or proxy, by reason of his sickness.

By the especiall grace and comaundement from the Queenes most excellent Majestie, the Lord Thomas Howard, knight of the most noble ordre of the garter, eldest sonne to the late Duke of Norfolke, by his second wyfe the daughter and heire of Thomas Lord Audley of Waldene, sometye lord chancelore of England, was, by her Majesties writte out of the hight court of Chanforye, bearing date the 7 daye of December, 1597, directed unto him by name of Thomas Lord Howarde of Waldene, chevalier, first called and summoned to the parlements, the sayd Lord Thomas Howarde, by reason he was then visited with extreame sickness, he obtained lycence from hir highnes to make his deputation or proxye under his seale of armes, unto the Lord Scroope, to be admytted in parliament for him in that behalfe; wherefore, upon Wensdaye, the 7th of December afforsaid, Gartere principall kinge of armes was comaunded to attende at the parlemente chambere, in his coat of armes as accustomed, and the Lord Cobham and Lord Buckhorst, at their especiall requeste, in all honor for this behalfe, did put one their robes, who lede and conducted the said Lord Scroope, deputye to the said Lord Howarde of Waldene so absente and sycke, wher, after license graunted to the said lords, entered Gartere going before them, bearing the Queenes Majesties said write in his hande. And after three obeysances made by them, in proceeding they came before the lord keeper, where Gartere delyvered the said write to the Lord Scroope, who, kneeling downe, delivered the same to the said lord keepere, and so stood up. Then the said lord keeper comaunded the clerke of the parlement to bring the deputation or proxye, wherto his lordships pronounced and

declared her Majesties most princelye and grasyous pleasure, for the admyttinge of the said Lord Thomas Barron Howard of Waldene, and to take his place in parliament; and that the said Lord Scroope should be his lawfull deputye in that behalfe; so the said Gartere proceeding before the said Lord Cobham and Lord Buckhorst, who leade the said Lord Scroope unto the place appoynted for the Lord Howard of Waldene to sytt in parlement next unto the Lord Norris of Ricote, where the Lord Cobham did also then syt for a tyme, beneath the said Lord Scroope deputy for the Lord Howard, in robes, and after returned agayne to his one place, puttyng of his robes.

MR. URBAN,

YOUR learned correspondent *Oncobeyensis*, for such indeed he is, observes in your Magazine [vol. LVI. p. 924.] that *Mr. Pegge*, in his Essay on the *Hints*-block of Lead [vol. XLIII. p. 61.] has not taken notice of that part of the inscription which appears on one of the sides. This is very true, in regard to the passage in the Magazine; but then that gentleman has delivered his opinion concerning the letters DECEA G, in his Essay on another Pig of ancient Lead found on *Cromford* nether Moor, in *Derbyshire*, anno 1777, and has ventured to conjecture that *Deceang* might perhaps be the old *British* name of *Wirksworth*. *Archæologia*, Soc. Antiq. Lond. vol. V. p. 376.

We are highly obliged, sir, to *Oncobeyensis*, for his curious observations on the subject of Roman lead discovered in this island; and I wish to thank him for them. However, if it be in his power to gratify us therein, it would give further satisfaction were he to inform us, by the channel of your Magazine, of the weight of the *Shropshire* Pig he speaks of, and whether it be discoverable, upon inspection, that it has been cast at different times, as the *Derbyshire* Pig appears to have been. [See *Archæologia*, p. 377.] These seem to be two very material points. I am, Sir, yours, &c. T. Row.

** The Correspondent, who scems hurt at the freedom of expression in Lord Buchan's speech, should recollect, that he can himself, upon occasion, write what, on reflection, he must be ashamed of.

We have no room for any more favours from THE TRIPLEX.

MR. URBAN,

Dec. 30.

THE disquisitions of every writer, however executed, necessarily produce some benefit to the public: for if wrong principles are assumed, or right ones misapplied, numbers will always be found ready and able to expose and confute them; and, on the other hand, the cause of truth and justice will never want a patronage adequate to its support and defence. These considerations make the writer quite easy about the reception which the following reflections may meet with from the public. The subject, in his opinion, deserves to be closely investigated; and he very much wishes to draw on it the attention of competent judges. If ignorant or mistaken, he desires to be rightly informed; but if engaged in a right and just cause, he doubts not but he shall receive, in due time, the support of able advocates, and the suffrages of the disinterested, and enjoy at all times, as he doth at present, the pleasing consciousness of having endeavoured to do what he thought to be his proper duty. His chief and sole aim, in making the following reflections, being the establishment of truth, liberty, and happiness; the confirmation or confirmation of the principles that are applied (whichsoever shall be found most conducive to the principal object) will be equally acceptable to, Mr. Urban, your most humble servant,

BRUNETES.

Reflections on the constitution of incorporated boroughs, and the powers vested in the officers or persons who manage their concerns.

THE power of erecting corporations is, under certain restrictions, vested solely in the King; and this power he exercises by virtue of his royal assent, given *implicitly* or *explicitly*.—When corporations have existed from time immemorial (though they may not be able to produce a charter), they obtain what is called a *prescriptive right*; but when they exist by virtue of the grants of former princes, or their parliaments, they are said to exist by the force of *common law*. To all corporations of these two sorts, the present reigning prince gives his *implicit* consent; that is, (though he hath not given his consent in reality, yet) he gives it by *implication*, or is *supposed* to have given it, because he doth not interpose his authority to a bridge or revoke the privileges that have been enjoyed and confirmed by pre-

scription, or by virtue of the common law:

But this *consent* is then said to be given *explicitly*, when it is expressed in an Act of Parliament, or by Royal Letters Patent, constituting a charter of incorporation, the form and efficacy of which are derived from the reigning Sovereign's *will*, ruled and guided by the principles of the constitution.

At what times *towns* and *districts*, or rather those who resided in them, were first *erected into corporations*, and what were the particular reasons of their incorporation, are perhaps questions of difficult solution; or could they be ascertained, the utility of the answers would scarcely repay the toil of investigation: It is of much more consequence for us to enquire, *What was the nature and extent of their original constitution; whether, and how far, they have deviated from that state; what causes have produced this deviation; and whether sufficient reasons can be assigned, at this time, for their being still preserved in a state of incorporation*. I mention these different objects in this distinct manner, as being worthy of the discussion of some able pen; not intending myself to enter far into the subject, from a consciousness of my inability to do adequate justice to the several parts of it. In order to ascertain the original constitution of our incorporated boroughs, I think it will be useful to begin with defining, as accurately as we can, what we may suppose must have been the nature of such corporations. Now, though I am not much versed in the language of charters, or the history of the particular periods when they were granted, I think such a definition may be fairly collected from a consideration of the origin and end of all just government, viz. the happiness of those for whom it is instituted.—On this ground then I fix my foundation, and define in this manner:

“A Lay Corporation (such as all our incorporated boroughs are) is a *collection, number, or aggregate* of individuals, endowed, by virtue of their Sovereign's *implicit* or *explicit* consent, with certain immunities or privileges, consistent with the public good, and calculated to secure and increase the particular happiness of the incorporated aggregate.”—This definition may possibly be caviled at, as not being strictly applicable to corporations, as they are constituted by their present charters: but this objection

jection doth not affect my main point ; for if corporations are constituted on principles inimical to the public good, they either ought not to exist, or some standard, some criterion, must be ascertained, whereby they may be reduced to their just principles ; and I know no other measure, by which the equity or iniquity of their constitution can be fairly estimated, but the public constitution of the whole kingdom at large wherein they exist. Some also, I expect, will say, your definition is wretchedly indefinite and defective ; for where are your *aldermen*, your *magistrates*, your *common council-men*, your *sheriffs*, *head-boroughs*, *bailiffs*, *mayors*, &c. ? Indeed I do not know where they are : Government, in its primitive simplicity (much more gentle and moderate than many of our governors) knows nothing of such names, but leaves them very properly to become the creatures of the aggregate. Others exclaim against my definition, as being too *comprehensive*, including the *rabble-roust* and a *parcel of raggamuffins* ; but softly, Government, whatever its agents may do, doth not call names, nor doth it acknowledge any distinctions of rank and fortune, but generously puts all men on a footing of equality, giving them all a common and equal right to all the immunities, privileges, powers, possessions, lands, revenues, &c. &c. that belong to the aggregate.—If the aggregate, for the security and improvement of their property, choose to appoint officers of certain names and descriptions, and duly recompense them for their services ; those officers, in all reason, must be supposed to be subject to the controul of that aggregate, or the majority of that aggregate. But, besides these objections, the foregoing definition will, it is presumed, be found quite repugnant to the ideas vulgarly entertained of corporations, and the language often used in describing them. Ask of the generality, and especially the generality of those who are commonly *self-elected* (but who ought to be elected and appointed by the free suffrages of the majority belonging to the incorporated body) to manage or preside over corporate bodies ; I say, ask the generality of those, who are the members of the corporation ? I believe you will find, that nineteen out of twenty will mention no more than the *aldermen* or *magistrates*, that is to say, persons arrayed in *certain habits*, and invested with certain powers. But I humbly conceive and hope, that there

is no more propriety in this assertion than if they were to say that corporations consisted only of the *common beadles or serjeants at mace*. For if this idea, viz., that magistrates alone constituted the whole aggregate of a corporation, were strictly just, as their powers commonly extend to and affect others besides the members of the corporate body, wretched and miserable indeed must be the lot of those individuals, who, making no part of this corporation, yet unfortunately reside within the limits of its jurisdiction. To be subjected to such a state of government, without or against one's own consent, what is it but to be subjected to the worst species of slavery ? I do not say, or suppose, that a few individuals, thus incorporated and endowed with powers over the inhabitants of certain districts, necessarily are, or would be, weaker or more wicked than other inhabitants of the same districts ; nor do I imagine that they would venture to make laws contrary to those of the public community, because they would be apprized that all such laws, by their very nature, would become invalid and of no force. But why should individuals, of any description, either assume, or be endowed with, a right of legislating for others, whom the public community leaves at liberty to legislate for themselves ? If corporations, i. e. the magistrates of those corporations, have an absolute right to legislate for all the inhabitants within the limits of their jurisdiction, without or against the consent of those who reside within those limits, (as they seem to arrogate in their common practices,) then I think it may be said, that they exist as *imperia in imperio*, which, if I mistake not, is too gross a solecism to belong to, or to be tolerated by, the British constitution. All undefined power being of an engrossing tendency, might not persons invested with it, if capricious and incompetent, be themselves prone to enjoin, and, by the dextrous use of cajolement and misrepresentation, engage their superiors to countenance them in the enforcement, on the inhabitants of incorporated districts, such rules and ordinances as would become intolerable grievances,—destructive of all the most valuable privileges and comforts of social life ?

(To be concluded in our next.)

Mr. URBAN, Dec. 22.
I SEND you a translation from an original French manuscript, written by

an inhabitant of rank at Dunkirk, and contemporary with the siege. As it refers to part of our English history, I judged it somewhat interesting; and the sketches it conveys of the character of Oliver Cromwell, &c. may be entertaining from the pen of a Frenchman.

Yours, &c. OBSERVATOR.

1655. THE Marquis de Lede, Governor of Dunkirk, was sent ambassador extraordinary to Oliver Cromwell, in order to propose to him a treaty of alliance with the King of Spain his master; but not succeeding, he returned to his government, and hereupon all the effects belonging to the English were seized in the Low Countries, and immediately letters of marque were issued out against the English. On the other hand, France concluded a treaty with Cromwell, a particular object of which was the joint attack of the town and harbour of Dunkirk: the English at the same time sending out a large fleet against the Spaniards.

1656. During this time the Dunkirkers took a great number of rich and valuable prizes from the English, in particular the Greyhound armed vessel, which was blown up, and all the crew perished; likewise the Rose East India ship, homeward bound, was attacked and sunk; with many others. The political Cromwell was greatly disturbed at these losses, which his known cunning and precaution could not however prevent.

In the month of July, Cromwell sent a fleet of ships to block up the port of Dunkirk; but being driven back and dispersed by a storm, they were replaced by twelve ships of the line for the same purpose. The Spaniards perceiving now the designs of the French and English were to attack the place, considerably reinforced the garrison, so that even private houses were obliged to take in soldiers.

1657. The English still blocked up the harbour with several ships and frigates, notwithstanding the privateers passed and brought in many prizes. Upon which the fleet came nearer to land, and kept a better watch; in consequence whereof, Capt. Sivart [perhaps Stuart] took in April a Spanish ship of 33 guns, and another richly laden. The fleet of Lord Montague continued cruising before the port of Dunkirk, and Cromwell about that time sent over 6000 men, under the command of Sir — Rey-

nolds. These were ten regiments of chosen men, having orders to obey the French General, and were to be aiding and assisting, before the end of the campaign, in the reddition of Dunkirk, which was to be delivered up to the English. The Prince de Condé, who had revolted against his lawful sovereign the King of France, came to Dunkirk, in order to undertake its defence; which the Marshal de Turenne observing, he put his army in motion, and arrived on the 30th of September before Mardycke; the next day he opened the trenches, the lines of approach having been compleated in twenty-four hours; he battered the wooden fort on the sea in such a manner, that the garrison took to their boats, and the few that were left were taken prisoners. The principal fort made a vigorous defence, but at last was obliged to surrender at discretion, a great number of officers and 387 privates were made prisoners, and sent to Calais. Don Juan de la Torre, the Governor, was sent to Dunkirk in contempt, without requiring a ransom.—Mardycke was immediately delivered up to the English, and Major General Aurgan was appointed Governor, who repaired and much improved the fortifications. Cromwell was so well pleased at this success, that he offered a reinforcement of 10000 men for the intended siege of Dunkirk, so much had he at heart the reduction of that place. During this time the Marshal de Turenne was obliged to sell his plate, in order to pay the English troops, who began to mutiny for three months pay, and on that account was likewise compelled to lay all the neighbouring villages under contribution. About this time, Don Juan of Austria arrived at Dunkirk, with a considerable body of troops, who ordered the sluices to be thrown open, which caused an inundation of four leagues round the country. The Spanish Generals having assembled their whole army at Dunkirk, called a council of war, in which it was asserted, that the place could not hold out unless Mardycke was re-taken. In consequence of this determination, on the 1st of November, they sent off a very considerable convoy to Gravelines, escorted by 6000 men, accompanied by the King of England, the Duke of York, &c. which convoy having passed unmolested, the Spanish detachment returning by night, made an attack on the fort of Mardycke in four different places, throwing them-

selves into the *ſeſſes*, and began the *ſcalade* under cover of a ſtrong fire: but the Engliſh, encouraged by the Chevalier Reynolds their commander, and ſupported by 300 French muſketeers, made ſuch a vigorous defence, that, after an attack which laſted four hours, the Spaniards were forced to withdraw, with the loſs of 1200 men killed, and a conſiderable number wounded. The Engliſh repaired the damages done to the fort, and placed therein a gariſon of 1500 men, being half of them Engliſh and half French, with ſix ſhips in the mouth of the harbour, to prevent any ſuccours by ſea. The King of England had joined the beſiegers, in hopes that his preſence would have induced the Engliſh to ſurrender; but ſo far from it, and ſo hardened were they in their crime of regicide, that, contrary to the laws of nations, they fired at, killed the horſe, and wounded a trumpeter, who was ſent to offer them a general pardon.

1658. The ſiege of Dunkirk was at laſt reſolved upon betwixt Cromwell and the French court: to this intent the former ſent freſh troops from England, under the command of Lord Lockhart and Colonel Mordaunt. Maſſach ſet out, and marched the French army towards Dunkirk, and was to meet that of the Engliſh, which conjointly were to form the ſiege. The King of France, with a numerous attendance, came to Calais on the 30th of May, in order to haſten and animate the intended ſiege. Cromwell, on this occaſion, ſent complimental meſſages to the King, who returned them in like manner.

MR. URBAN, Dec. 1.

THE following Service Books, according to the uſe of Sarum, are omitted by Mr. Gough in the curious liſt which he has given of them in the ſecond volume of his *British Topography*, pp. 319. 361.

"Hore intermater Beatiffime Virginis ſecundum Uſum Sarum noviter impreſſe, cum multis Orationibus et Suffragiis noviter additis." The ſides of the leaves, the diviſions of the ſervice, and many of the initial letters, are ornamented with curious wood cuts, repreſenting Scripture hiſtories, &c. At the end is a table of contents, with this colophon: "Explicunt Hore Beate Marie Virginis, ſecundum Uſum Sarum, noviter impreſſe, cum multis Orationibus et Suffragiis noviter additis. Anno Domini MCCCXCV." In the original the

Latin words are contracted, but I have thought proper to give them at length. I can find no printer's name, nor any device, although the book is perfect. The many Engliſh directions which it contains, would lead ſome perſons to conjecture, that it was printed in England; but ſuch directions would be no ſure criterion, for many of the Sarum Service Books which were printed in France have the titles and directions in the Engliſh language. In the table of contents are mentioned, "two lyril prayers whyche King Harry the Sixth made. D'ne Jeſu Chriſte, qui me cre-aſti,—D'ne Jeſu Chriſte, qui ſolus."—Theſe prayers exactly correſpond with thoſe which are printed in the laſt volume of your Mag. p. 746, from a manuſcript manual in the poſſeſſion of Mr. T. Row; but the prayer ad Beatum Henricum, or de Beato Henrico, which Mr. Row mentions, is not to be found in my book. I can hardly believe that this laſt prayer is addreſſed to King Henry the Sixth, or that it has any reference to him, for it is certain that he was never canonized. I know not what is meant by his *merita miraculis fulgentia*, as I never met with any miracles which he performed, or is even ſaid to have performed, in the courſe of my reading. I rather think, with Obſervator, that it refers to the Emperor Henry, or ſome other Henry who was generally acknowledged as a Saint by the Church of Rome. No good Catholic would have admitted into his maſs-book a prayer to a perſon upon whom the title or character of Saint was never legally conferred. Indeed the Church of Rome is ſo very prolific of Saints, that it is a very difficult matter to aſcertain to what particular Saint many of their prayers are addreſſed. What I imagine to be another error in Mr. Row is his ſuppoſition that his manuſcript manual was certainly collected and written in England, becauſe fourteen or fifteen of the titles are Engliſh. I have in my poſſeſſion one of the Hore of the church of Sarum, which was actually printed in France, and yet all the rubricks, the table of contents, and many other articles which it contains, are in Engliſh. Thoſe who have read Mr. Herbert's *Typographical Antiquities* muſt be ſenſible that it was the cuſtom of our early ſtationers to have many of their books printed abroad, and afterwards to import them into this country for ſale.—I will now give a particular deſcription of my

my hook, which has escaped the notice of so inquisitive an antiquary as Mr. Gough.

Horæ Beate M. V. secundum Usum Sarum, 1519. At the end the following colophon: "Hic finem habent Horæ Beate Marie, secundum usum Sarisburien', cum orationibus Sanctæ Brigide, et cum omnibus que in ipsis hæctenus imprimi consueverunt. Parisiis, per Franciscum Regnault, in vice Sancti Jacobi, e regione Maturinorum, ad signum Elephantis," with a manuscript date, 1519. In the last leaf "Francis Regnault," with an elephant and tower. At folio clxv. is a picture of the Trinity, very much resembling that which Mr. Herbert has copied, in the first volume of his *Typographical Antiquities*, p. 310, as the sign or device of Henry Popwell. Perhaps this book might have been printed for him. The calendar, and other parts of the book, are embellished with curious wood cuts having verses under them. The pictures in the calendar represent the various stages of man's life, the verses belonging to which I will transcribe. Unfortunately I am obliged to begin with February, as the verses for January are lost.

February.

The other vi yerres is lyke February,
In the ende thereof begynneth the sprynge.
That tyme chylidren is moost apt and redy
To receyve chastyfement, nurture, and lernynge.

Marche.

Marche betokeneth the vi yerres folowyng,
Arayng the erthe wt' pleasaunt verdure;
That season youth careth for nothyng,
And without thought doeth his sports and pleasure.

Apryll.

The next vi yere maketh foure and twenty,
And figured is to joly Apryll.
That tyme of pleasures man hath moost plenty,
Freshe and lovyng his lustes to fulfyll.

Maye.

As in the month of Maye all thing is in myght,
So at xxx yerres man is in chyeft lykynge.
Pleasaunt and lusty, to every mannes syght
In beaute and strength, to women pleasyng.

June.

In June all thyng falleth to rypenesse,
And so doth man at xxxvi yere olde;
And studyeth for to acqwyre richesse,
And taketh a wyfe to kepe his housholde.

July.

At xl yere of age, or elles never,
Is ony man endewed with wysdome.
For than forthon his myght fayleth ever,
As in July doth every bloisome.

August.

The goodes of the erthe is gadred evermore
In August, so at xlviii yere
Man ought to gather some goodes in store,
To susteyne aage that than draweth nere.

Septembre.

Lete no man thynke for to gather plenty,
Yf at liij yere he have none;
No more than yf his barnes were empty
In Septembre, when all the corne is gone.

Octobre.

By Octobre betokeneth lx yere,
That aage hastily dooth man assaile.
Yf he have ought, than it dooth appere
To lyve quietly after his travayle.

Novembre.

When man is at lxxi yere olde,
Whiche lykened is to barren Novembre,
He waxeth unweldy, sekely, and colde,
Than his soule heith is tyme to remembre.

Decembre.

The yere by Decembre taketh his ende,
And so dooth man; at three score and twelve
Nature with aage wyll hym on message sende,
The tyme is come that he must go hymselfe.

These verses are followed by "The Dayes of the Weke moralyfed;" next to which is "The Manner to lyve well, devoutly, and salutarily, every Day, for all Persons of meane Estate. Compyled by Mayster Johan Que'tin, Doctoure in Dyvinite at Paris: Translated out of Frenche in the Englishe by Robert Copland, Prynter at London." The size of this volume is 8vo. B. R.

* I apprehend that these verses are translated either from the Latin or the French, though most probably from the latter. The French original (if I may so term it) may be found in the *Horæ secundum Usum Romanum*, printed in the year 1508, pour Anthoine Verard, libraire demourant à Paris. The curious reader may thank me for transcribing a specimen.

Janvier.

Les six premiers ans que vit l'homme
monde,

Nous comparons a Janvier droictement,
Car en ce moys vertu ne force abonde,
Norsplus que quant six ans a jng enfant.

Feurier.

Les six d'apres resembent a Feurier,
En fin du quel commence le printemps;
Car l'esprit se ouvre prest est a enseigner,
Et doulx devient l'enfant quant a douze ans.

Mars.

Mars signifie les six ans ensuivans,
Que le temps change en produisant verdure;
En celuy aage s'adonnent les enfans,
A maint Elbat sans Soucy ne sans cura.

DESCRIPTION OF TREES continued.

PINUS—THE PINE.

PLINY enumerates six species of trees of this genus, the specific differences of which it cannot be expected that poets should mark with accuracy, when he himself does it very imperfectly. The Pine, however, as the principal example of the whole, is very frequently mentioned by them, and by several circumstances well discriminated from other forest trees.

Its place of growth is represented as being the tops of mountains. Thus Virgil,

— *pinos serens de montibus altis.*

Georg. iv. 112.

From lofty mountains bears the pine.

And in his noble picture of Mount Atlas, he describes its summit as covered with pines:

— *cinctum assidue cui nubibus atris*

Pinifera caput & vento pulsatur & imbri.

Æn. iv. 248.

Atlas, whose head with piny forests crown'd,
Is beaten by the winds; with foggy vapours bound.

Dryden.

On this account Horace makes the pine an image of the dangers to which greatness and exalted station are exposed:

Sæpius ventis agitur ingens

Pinus.

Carm. ii. 10.

By storms the mighty pine is most assail'd.

The form and disposition of the foliage in the pine is characteristically painted by Ovid in a single line:

— *succincta comas, hirsutæque vertice*
pinus.

Met. x. 103.

The pine, with leaves succinct, and bristly top.

The same poet refers to the sharpness of its narrow leaves, in the following passage:

Pan videt hanc, pinæque caput præcinctus
acuta

Talia verba refert.

Met. i. 699.

Pan, with his pointed wreath of pine-leaf crown'd,
Beholds the fair.

Statius happily compares a beautiful woman to the pine, bearing aloft its leafy honours:

Qualiter alta comam, sylvæque gloriæ, pinus.
Deficit.

Sylv. v. 1.

The grove's chief honour thus, the high-
crown'd pine,
Falls prostrate.

The length and straightness of its
rank, and freedom from branches, ren-

dered it a very proper walking-staff for the giant Polyphemus:

Trunca menum pinus regit, et vestigia firmat.

Æn. iii. 659.

His staff a trunk of pine, to guide his steps
aright.

Dryden.

Its property, along with others of the genus, of sweating out a resinous juice, and its being a tree of the coniferous tribe, are circumstances both touched upon in a line of Catullus:

— *aut conigeram sudanti cortice pinum.*

Epith. Pel. & Theb. 106.

Or with its sweating bark the cone-crown'd
pine.

The preference which Vossius, upon the authority of a single manuscript, gives, in this passage, to *congestam* before *conigeram*, is only, I think, to be accounted for from the usual practice of commentators, to prefer the least probable reading, in order to display their critical dexterity. The other various reading of *corpore* for *cortice* is of little consequence.

The resin so copiously contained in the pine made it peculiarly fit for the purposes of a combustible. Thus Turnus is represented as raising a flaming brand of pine-wood to set on fire the ships of the Trojans:

— *manum pinu flagranti fervidus implet.*

Æn. ix. 73.

And rais'd a pine all flaming in his hands.

Pitt.

The kindred *Picea*, or Pitch-tree, is however more frequently mentioned as a combustible, for in fact it contains a larger proportion of resin. Thus, in forming the funeral pyre of Misenus, *Æn. vi.*

Procumbunt piceæ.—The pitch-trees fall.

The most remarkable economical use of the pine was in ship-building; for which purpose it was so generally employed, that the most frequent poetical word to signify a ship is *pinus*. Virgil gives the pine the appellation of "nautica," *Ecl. iv.*; and, speaking of the different uses of trees, he says,

— *dant utile lignum*

Navigis pinos.

Georg. ii. 442.

Give pines, for shipping good.

The same writer, in a line already quoted, describes his lover of bees as bringing down pines from the mountains, and planting them round the apiary. This was probably for the double purpose of affording a shelter, and yielding a resinous juice for the bees to employ in the construction of their

their combs. It was on this account, perhaps, that the pine was first introduced into gardens, where Virgil represents it as the most beautiful object:

Fraxinus in sylvis pulcherrima, pinus in hortis,
Ecl. vii. 65.
Loveliest in walks the pine, the ash in woods.
Warton.

The word *walks*, used by this translator instead of *gardens*, probably conveys a just idea of the application of the tree.

ABIES—THE FIR,

is mentioned by the poets with just the same characteristic and uses as the pine. It is described as growing on mountains:

— *abies in montibus altis.*
Virg. Ecl. vii. 66.
— the fir on lofty hills;

as being of a dark hue:

— *nigra nemus abiete cingunt.*
Æn. viii. 599.
— with dusky fir the wood inclose;

and free from knots:

E nodis abies. Metam. x. 93.
The knotless fir.

It is equally with the pine represented as a material for ship-building:

— *abies casus visura marinos.*
Georg. ii. 68.
And fir now fit to tempt the dangerous deep.
Warton.

But Catullus, in a singular passage, after mentioning the pine as the wood of which the ship Argo was built, says, that the oars were of fir:

Cœrule verrentes abiegnis æquora palmis.
Epith. Pel. & Thet. 7.
With oars of fir they brush the azure main.

CUPRESSUS—THE CYPRESS.

This tree is described as considerably resembling those of the pine genus; for the epithets of *coniferous* and *sharp* are both applied to it by the poets. Thus Virgil:

— *quales cum vertice celsi*
Ævix quercus, aut cœuifera cyparissi,
Constituerant. Æn. iii. 679.

As the tall oak or cypress, crown'd with cones,
Erects its lofty head.

Dryden, in his translation, has dropped this epithet; and Pitt seems to have mistaken its meaning, for he has "aerial pines in pointed spires." It is unfortunate that, as he chose to understand a conical figure of the whole tree, he did not preserve the original cypress, which

is more distinguished in that particular than the pine. But this may serve as an instance of the incorrectness of modern poets, compared with the ancient, in their descriptions of natural objects.

Ovid uses the other epithet:

Vallis erat picis & acuta densa cypressu.
Met. iii. 155.

A valley thick with pine and cypress-sharp.

And in the following passage, describing the metamorphosis of the youth Cyparissus into this tree, he refers both to the pointed stiffness of the foliage, and the tapering form, of the cypress:

Et modo qui niveâ pendebant fronte capilli,
Horrida cæsaries fieri; sumptoque rigore
Sidereum gracili spectare cacumine cœtam.
Met. x. 138.

And the fair hair, that down his snowy front
Hang loose, now bristled up, and stiffly rose
To lift the slender summit to the sky.

This pyramidal figure is still more characteristically marked by the same poet in his comparison of it to the *metas*, or obelisks, which were erected in the circus by way of posts or bounds for the chariot races:

— *metas imitata cypressus.* Met. x. 106.

The loziness of the cypress is distinguished in the passage above quoted from Virgil, where it is matched for this quality with the towering oak. In another, he uses it as an object of contrast with a small shrub:

Quantum lenta solent inter viburna cypressi.
Ecl. i. 26.
Like shrubs, when lofty cypresses are near.
Dryden.

Virgil terms the cypress *Idæan*, or a native of Mount Ida; and also says, that there are several species of it:

— *genus haud unum—Idæis cyparissus.*
Georg. ii. 83.

He marks, by an appropriated epithet, its dusky hue, common to ever-greens:

— *stant manibus aræ*
Cœruleis mœstæ vittis, atraque cypressi.
Æn. iii. 64.

In honour to the ghost an altar stands,
With dusky cypress sad, and fillets blue.

Its character as a funeral tree is here pointed out, a circumstance very frequently introduced by the poets. Hence Virgil gives it the epithet of *sequalis* (baleful), Æn. vi. 214; and Horace, that of *invisâ* (hated), Carm. ii. 14. And Ovid makes Phœbus foretell the destiny to the newly-created tree:

— *Lugebere novis*
Lugebique alios, ædærique dolenda
quit. Met.

Thou I shall mourn; thou, others; and shalt
be
Attendant on the sorrower.

The economical uses of the cypress were chiefly derived from its durability, and power of resisting corruption. Martial thus speaks of a statue formed of this wood:

— viva generata de cypresse,
Que nec secula centies peracta,
Nec longa variam timeat senectem.

Lib. vi. 49.

— of living cypress made,
The teeth of Time, which never fears,
Untouch'd thro' centuries of years.

Virgil mentions its fitness for house-
timber:

— domibus cedrosque cypressosque.

Georg. ii. 443.

Cedar and cypress for the dome.

And Horace alludes to its use for
making chests or presses:

— levi servanda cypressu.

Art. Poet. 332.

In cypress worthy to be kept.

Yours, &c.

J. A.

(To be continued.)

MR. URBAN, *Leicesterhire, Jan. 2.*
I HAVE read with great pleasure your
correspondent R. C.'s observations, in
your Magazine for December, on the
custom of bowing at the name of Jesus,
and turning towards the east in repeating
the Creed. The following extract from
one of Secker's sermons upon the same
subject will be very acceptable, I make
no doubt, to many of your readers.

A Lover of Decency and Order.

"Turning towards the east, as many
do, is an ancient custom; as indeed, in
most religions, men have directed their
worship some particular way. And this
practice being intended only to honour
Christ, the Sun of Righteousness, who
hath risen upon us, to enlighten us with
that doctrine of salvation to which we
then declare our adherence, it ought not to
be condemned as superstitious; and yet,
being neither obligatory in itself, nor
commanded by authority, the omission
of it ought not to be censured as irreve-
rence or disobedience.

"Another thing yet more usual in
saying the Creed, is to bow when the
name of Jesus is mentioned; and some
have thought that to be their duty when-
ever it is mentioned, at least in divine
service, because they find in their Bibles
the words, 'that at the name of Jesus
every knee should bow.' But this is no

ancient notion; and the generality of ju-
dicious commentators allow it not to be
the meaning of the place, a more exact
translation of which would be, 'that in
the name of Jesus every knee should
bow,' that is, every one should pray;
according to that other passage of St.
Paul, 'I bow my knees unto the Father
of our Lord Jesus Christ, that he would
grant you,' &c. Ephes. iii. 14. How-
ever, it is a practice of some antiquity;
and, whatever a few over-scrupulous
people have imagined, surely a harmless
one, for nobody means to worship the
sound, but the person whom it denotes.
And, though we confess there is no
more reason to worship the Son of God
by bowing to him, than the Father; nor
to worship him on hearing the name of
Jesus, than the name of Christ; yet it is
not good to be contentious about an in-
nocent custom (1 Cor. xi. 16), which
also may help attention, and increase de-
votion. Besides, it is authorized by the
18th canon of our church, which directs
that, *when in time of divine service the
Lord Jesus shall be mentioned, due and
lowly reverence shall be done by all per-
sons present, as it hath been accustomed.*
Possibly these last words may be designed
to intimate, that fear of giving offence,
by leaving off the custom, was a principal
motive to the injunction. And if
so, in proportion as that danger abates,
the injunction grows less important.
Accordingly, they who are intrusted
with the execution of the canons, have
not lately, if ever, enforced it, or laid
stress upon it. And indeed, as the
greater part of most congregations dis-
regard it, except in the creed, they
ought not to judge harshly of those who
omit it then also; however proper they
may think it for themselves to distinguish
that part of their belief which peculiarly
belongs to them as Christians, from the
preceding, by this gesture."

MR. URBAN,

Jan. 3.

AS every attention is due from your
readers to your "excellent friend
T. Row," I send you the following no-
tices from the first edition of Minshew's
"Guide to Tongues."

Your very respectable friend T. Row
is mistaken in saying, that the first edi-
tion of this work was published in 1625;
my copy, which is a most perfect one, is
dated 1617; and the publication would
in all probability have happened much
earlier, but that "it lay dead at the
presse for want of money."

"The

"The true copy of the hands, with the seal of the university of Oxford, in confirmation and approbation of this work," is dated Nov. 22, 1680, signed by the Vice-chancellor, the Deputy Vice-chancellor, and the heads of Lincoln, Jesus, Trinity, St. John, New College, and Corpus. In this, they say (after bearing testimony to the excessive charges, labour, and pains of the author), "that it is, in our opinion, a rare and excellent work in this kind, pleasant and profitable, and now correct in all these tongues*, and very worthy to be printed and published throughout Christendom, for the benefit and help of learning in all these tongues, for the credit of our nation, and the special advantage of our English tongue amongst other nations." And that it were great pity that "he (after his excessive charges, labour, and so long time spent thereupon) should be any ways prejudiced, and not favoured and furthered by men of worth, as he, for his great industry, pains, and expences, for the advancement of learning in the tongues, most worthily deserves." But alas! for the fate of deserving men! not one of the names used in this recommendation, nor any other, as belonging to the university of Oxon, appear in the catalogue of names which the author has given as "encouragers of this work;" whilst the sister university furnishes not fewer than thirty-three names.

I will now transcribe the prefatory address to the list of names; from which it does not (as T. Row conjectures) clearly appear that the work was published by subscription, or at most that regular mode of it that has since been established.

"A catalogue and true note of the names of such persons which, upon good liking they have to the worke, being a great help to memorie, have *received* the Etymological Dictionary of XI Languages, viz. English, British or Welch, French, Italian, Spanish, Portuguese, High Dutch, Low Dutch, Latine, Greek, Hebrew; with the Reasons and Derivations of Words in all these Tongues; with the Exposition of the Termes of the Lawes of this Land, and the Description of Offices, and Titles of Dignityes. From the hands of Maister Minshew the author, and publisher of the same in

print. In consideration they find, that by compiling and printing the same at his own charge for the public good, and the advancement of learning and knowledge, he hath not only exhausted and spent thereon his whole stock and substance, but also run himself into many and great debts, impossible for him ever to pay without the assistance of like receivers of the said book from his hands. In regard the Company of Stationers of London utterly refusing to buy them from him, he is forced to tender them *himself* to such like worthie persons as are here in this Catalogue truly set down. The truth whereof if any question or doubt of, they may enquire of any whose names he here presumes to publish, to witness the same; offering himself to any censure if he shall set down any name, or thing herein, that agrees not with the approved verity. All which, as himself, he refers to all mens *worthie natures* and *generous interpretation*, remaining hopeful of *them*, as to *these* already much in duty bound; if *they* may be *pleased*, upon the sight and reading of so many names of noblenesse and worth, to follow their examples, in their favour to good letters, to *help to take off* the rest of his books. In doing whereof, their names are likewise to be inserted in this Catalogue with the former, and the author to remain in like manner *equally* to *them* as to the rest for ever obliged to do honour and service."

The catalogue of names occupy upwards of seven columns, and there are others left blank for additional names. In the printed list appear the names of the King (James I.), the Queen, the Prince, the great officers of state, the Lord Chancellor (Sir Francis Bacon), the Abp. of Canterbury, the Bishops of London, Winton, Ely, Durham, Lincoln, Hereford, Rochester, and Lichfield and Coventry; and, distinguished by a bracket, "Sir John Lawrence, the first undertaker of this worke when it lay dead at the press for want of money." Mr. Doctor Aileworth of Great Malton, another; Mr. Paul Peart, and Mr. Briggs, third and fourth; and Sir Hen. Spelman, and Mr. Booth, fifth and sixth, undertakers for great sums.

A copy of approbation and confirmation of this work is also added; to which the names of Camden¹, Bedwell²,

* English; British or Welch, Low Dutch, High Dutch, French, Italian, Spanish, Portuguese, Latin, Greek, and Hebrew.

¹ Clarendieux.

² One of the translators of the Bible.

Downes³, Layfield⁴, Capel⁵, and Ruttingius⁶, appear.

Among the names in the catalogue is the following: "Henry the Second, Prince of Graya and Parpoole."—Qu. Who? Yours, &c. —CK.

MR. URBAN,

Jan. 9.

IN the Philosophical Transactions for 1782 is a description of a new thermometer, invented by James Six, esq. of Canterbury. The distinguishing excellence and novelty of this instrument consists in its valuable quality of marking the greatest degree of heat and cold, *during the absence of the observer*; a quality which has ever been a grand desideratum in thermometers; though the means of producing this desirable effect, notwithstanding many attempts to accomplish it, remained unknown till the present very ingenious inventor, after much pains and attention, discovered them.

So useful an invention soon attracted the notice of foreigners. By the desire of a learned French professor, one of these thermometers was sent to Paris, and another to Italy; the latter of which coming to the sight of Signor Antonio Matteucci, an ingenious gentleman of Sienna in Tuscany, gave him so much satisfaction, that he has himself constructed several on the same plan; with the addition only of Reaumur's scale to that of Fahrenheit, for the convenience of his countrymen, who in general make use of the former. One of them he has had the honour of presenting to the Grand Duke of Tuscany, who, being himself both a lover of science, and an experimentalist, expressed great delight at the ingenuity of the invention.

As this anecdote will, I doubt not, give pleasure to all friends to the diffusion of useful knowledge, so, I hope, it may stimulate some of our mathematical instrument-makers (who are the best in the world) to make thermometers on this principle, that meteorological observers in general may be enabled to benefit by so useful an invention.

I cannot omit to add, that, in consequence of this, and other ingenious performances, published at different times, Mr. Six, some time ago, received, very

unexpectedly, from America, a certificate of his inrollment as member of the American Philosophical Society, established at Philadelphia, of which Dr. Franklin is president.

Yours, &c.

B. B.

MR. URBAN,

Jan. 10.

HINTS have been for some time thrown out in the daily papers respecting a necessity, as the writers have supposed, of reducing legal interest below 5 per cent. and suggesting, one session after another, that parliament was about taking that matter up. Whether any such step be really in contemplation, I am ignorant; but rather supposed those paragraphs were the production of some persons, who conceive private benefit may accrue to themselves from such reduction. But in your Magazine for November last, p. 937, you have introduced some considerations on the subject, which gives greater probability that such a scheme may be in agitation, and calls upon such persons as have considered the subject to publish their sentiments thereon. Therefore, as the meanest performance may start hints, which might not occur to persons who are complete masters of a subject, I shall cast my mite into your treasury of political knowledge, that you may draw forth to public view any part thereof that you suppose can be of use.

The writer, in your Magazine referred to, has considered the proprietors of land as persons who were supposed to be benefited by such a law, and has confined himself to the refutation of that opinion. But there are other divisions of persons, whose interest deserves to be considered, and whose concern therein seems much greater than land-holders; such as proprietors of the public funds, private traders, merchants, and manufacturers.

As so many millions of the property of individuals is invested in the public stocks, the operation of such a step on them deserves the first consideration; and, as far as the arguments of the writer referred to have weight, they apply with equal force to the case of the stockholder. If such an act should drive people to invest their money in the public funds, the proprietors may sell their stock for more, which is doubtless an advantage to such as are proprietors, when such an effect should take place, and have occasion to sell their stock; so such as do not sell it is of no consequence, as was mentioned concerning

³ Regius Professor of Greek, Cambridge.

⁴ Professor of Theology.

⁵ Minister of the French church.

⁶ Minister of the Dutch church, London.

estates; but this is not a general, it is a partial advantage, which the then proprietors of stock only can receive.

For other persons must buy as much dearer as they sell, and, unless new loans are called for, more of the national capital cannot be invested in the public funds than now is. And the experience of the most expensive war this nation was ever engaged in, has proved, that the law for regulation of interest had no effect in deciding the price at which the government could raise their supplies; while money was plentiful, they obtained it below 5 per cent, but in the progress were obliged to counteract the law of limitation, and give more than 5, by which it was clearly demonstrated a limitation by law had no effect in the price at which the national supplies might be raised. If therefore it is proved that neither the landholder, the stockholder, nor the nation, or government, have, or can raise money more easy, and consequently be benefited by a reduction of the rate of legal interest, the real benefit must be fought for among individuals, viz. merchants, manufacturers, private persons, or traders.

If trade be the gold mine of the nation, the source from which all its riches flow, and the foundation of its power and consequence among the nations on the four quarters of the globe, and such a law should operate to prevent our merchants and traders from borrowing money, it must impoverish the nation.

Concerns in manufacturing, merchandize, and private trade, are often very large, and it is necessary and justifiable, in many of these cases, for the persons carrying them on to trade upon capitals larger than their own, which they can only do by taking up money of their friends, and others, at interest; and for which the lenders can have no security but the success of their undertakings. These are exposed to unavoidable losses and hazards; and persons, who thus by loans of money enable them to carry on their respective businesses, share the hazard with them, and consequently must have a just and equitable right to a larger interest than is given where real or national security is obtained. And if some such consideration for the hazard they run cannot be given, persons of prudence cannot lend, and consequently the merchant, and trader, will be unable to go on with such businesses, and the nation lose the publick benefit thereof. If therefore legal interest be so reduced, as to give no room for those who lend money

under some hazard to receive more than where there is no hazard at all, persons under those descriptions, instead of getting money for less interest, will be disabled from borrowing any. Therefore what has been above suggested renders it reasonable to conclude, such persons are not likely to obtain money at lower interest from the law in question! Persons who remember the state of money and interest 30 or 40 years ago, must concur in asserting, that, although legal interest was fixed at 5 per cent. merchants, and private persons, whose security was free from doubt, did obtain what loans of money they wanted, at 4 and $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cent.; consequently their not obtaining money so low now does not arise from want of a legal reduction!

I shall only observe further, that money is a commodity as much as goods in trade, and will find its value in spite of any laws; when it is plentiful, and more to be had than borrowers want, it may be had at lower interest; and when it is more scarce, and not adequate to the demand, persons who want to borrow must give more interest, supposing in each case the securities are equal; that a person will always obtain money at as low interest as his hazard will allow, and that a law, prohibiting interest equal to the hazard, will procure him none.

Yours, INSPECTOR.

MR. URBAN, Jan. 14.

I Trust the following instructions to, and answers of, the commissioners sent to treat for a marriage between the young Queen of Naples and Prince Arthur, son of Henry VII. and elder brother to Henry VIII. who after the death of Arthur married her, and who was the mother of Queen Mary, and from whom he was afterwards divorced for the sake of Anna Bulloyn, will prove, acceptable to your antiquarian readers; and possibly to many beyond that article.

Yours, S. A.

Harl. MSS. 6220.

Instructions given by the King's Hughes to his trusty and well-beloved servants, &c. shewing howe they shall order themselves when they shall come to the presence of the olde Queene of Naples, and the yonge Queene her daughter.

First, after presentation and deliverance of suche letters as they shall have with them to be delivered to the said Queens from the ladys; K. making her recommendations of such charges and words.

words. as shal be opened and declared on her behalf to the said Queenes, they shall well note and marke th'estate that they keape, and how they be accompanied with nobles and ladies.

Item, to take good heede and marke th'estates the said Queenes keepe, and whether they keepe theyre estates and households apart, or in one house together, and how they be accompanied, what lords and ladies they have about them.

Item, if it fortunes the said King's servants to find the said Queenes keeping their estates together, they shall well and assuredly note and marke the manner of keepyng and ordering them in theyre estates, with the countenance and manner of every of them; and such answer as they shall make upon the speech, and communication of the said letters and declaration of the other matters before mentioned, and to marke her dyscretion, wisdom, and gravity, in her said communications, and answer in every behalfe.

The answer to this in parte. As for the countenance and manner of every of the said Queenes, and of theyre answer they made unto us at the delivrance of such letters as we brought unto them from my lady the Princess. First, the old Quene answered for herselfe as a noble wyle woman; and after, the young Quene, with a sad and a noble assured countenance, with a good deliberation, and with great discrecion, uttered and spake such wordes as pleased her, and not havinge many wordes, nor movinge countenance, but full stedfast and with no high speech; and after the manner of that countrey, with a noble gravity, and not to bould, but somewhat shamefast womanly.

4. Item, they shall endeavour them lykewise to understand whether the young Quene speak any other language than Spanish, Italian, or whether she can speak French, or Latyn.

5. Item, speciallye to mark and note well the age and stature of the said young Queen, and the fetures of her bodye.

6. Item, especyally to mark the favour of her visage, whether she be paynted or no, whether she be fatte or leane, sharpe or rownde, and whether her countenance be cherefull and amiable, frownyng or melancholly, stedfast or light, or blusshyng in communication.

Answer. As far as we can perceyve or know, she is not paynted, and the favour of her visage is after her stature, of

very good compasse, and amiable, and somewhat round and fatt, and the countenance cherefull and not frownyng, and stedfast and not lyght nor bold, hardy in speech, but with a demure womanly shamefaced countenance, and of few wordes, as that we could perceive, as we can think that she uttered the fewer wordes, because the Quene her mother was present; which had all the sayynges; and the young Quene satt as demure as a mayden, and sometyme talkinge with the ladies that satt about her, with a womanly laughing chere and countenance, and with a good gravity, alwayes the ladies talking with her havinge theyre countenances towards her grace with reverence, honor and obedyence.

7. Item, to note the clearenes of her skynne.

Answer. She is, for ought we could perceive, very fayre and cleare of skynne, by her visage, neck, and hands, which we saw and well perceyved.

8. Item, to note the colour of her heare.

Answer. By that we could perceyve by her browes, and by th'endes of some of her heare that we perceyved throughe her handcarcheth, yt should seme her heare to be browne of colour.

9. Item, to note the eyebrowes, tethe, and lypes.

Answer. Her eyes are browne colour, somewhat grayishe; her browes are of a browne heare, very small, lyke a wyre of heare; her teeth fayre and cleane, and as far as we could perceive well sett; her lypps somewhat round and thicke, according to the proportion of her visage.

10. Item, to marke well the faishyon of her nose, and the height and breadth of her forehead.

Answer. Her nose is rysyng in the mydwarde, and a little commyng or bowyng toward th'ende; she is much nosed unto the Quene her mother.

11. Item, to note her complexion.

Answer. As far as, &c. she is of a very fayre sanguyne.

12. Item, to marke her armes, whether they be great or small, long or shorte.

Answer. Her armes are somewhat rounde, and not very small, by ought, &c. and as for the length of her armes to our, &c. yt is good according to the proportion of her personage and stature of height.

13. Item, to see her hands bare, and to note the faishyon of them, whether the palm of her hand be thicke or thyn, and

and whether her hands be fatte or leane, long or shorte.

Answer. Her hands be right fayre, somewhat fully, soft, and fayre, and cleane skynned.

14. Item, to note her fingers, whether they be long or short, small or great, broad or narrow before.

Answer. They are right fayre, and small, and of a neatly length and bredth before, according unto her personage very fayre handed.

15. Item, to marke whether her neck be long or short, small or great.

Answer. Her neck is fully and comely, not mishapen, nor very shorte nor very longe, but neatly after the proportion of her person; but her neck seemeth to be the shorter because of her brestes be fully, and somewhat bigge.

16. Item, to marke her brestes, whether they be big or small.

Answer. They be somewhat great and full, and in so much as they were trusted somewhat high after the manner of the countrey, yt caused them to seeme the much more fullyer, and her neck the more shorter.

17. Item, to marke whether there be any beare appearing about her lippes or not.

Answer. She hath none, but cleare skynned.

18. Item, that they endeavour them to speake with the said young Queen fastig, and that she may tell unto them some matter of length, and to approach as neare to her mouth as they honestly may, to th' entent that they may feele the condition of her breath, whether it be sweete or not. And to marke at every tyme when they speake with her if they feel any savour of spyes, rose water, or muske, by the breath of her mouth or not.

Answer. They could not come fastig, but at other tymes when they have spoken with her, they have found no evil savour of any spices or waters. And we think verily by the savour of her visage, and cleannes of complexyon, and of her mouth, that the said Queene is lyke to be of a sweete savour and well eyed.

19. Item, to note the height of her stature, and to enquire whether she wears any slippers, and of what height her slippers be, to th' entent they be not deceived in the very height and stature of her. And if they may come to the sight of her slippers, then to marke well the fashion of her foot.

Answer. Her slippers be of 6 fin-

gers height; she is of a convenient stature, somewhat rounde and well lykynge, which causeth her Grace to seeme lesser in height.

20. Item, to enquire whether she have any sickness of her natyvytye, deformitye, or blemishe in her bodye, and what that should be, or wher she hath bene commonly in health, or sometyme sycke, and sometyme holle, and to know the specialtyes of such sycknesses and diseases.

Answer. They have enquired by her apothecary and physicians, and other waye in talke, but find none, having in her person no disconformitye, nor cause of sycknesses.

21. Item, whether she be in anye singular favour with the K. of S. her uncle, and whether she have any resemblance in visage, countenance, or complexion, to him.

Answer. She favoureth much her uncle in many thinges, and he much esteemeth of her, and will promote her in maryage, &c.

22. Item, to enquire of the manner of her dyet, and whether she be a great feeder or drynker, and whether she uses often to eat or drynke, and whether she drynketh wine, or water, or both.

Answer. She is a good feeder, and eates well her meate twyes a daye; and that her Grace drinketh not often; and that she drynketh most commonly water, and sometyme that water is boyled with syonon, and sometyme she drynketh ypocras, but not often.

23. Item, the King's sayd servants shall also attend unto, and diligently enquire for some conynge painter, having good experience in making and paynting of visages and purtreitures; and such one they shall take with them to the places where the said Queenes make theyr abode, to th' entent that the sayd paynter may draw a picture of the visage and semblance of the sayd young Queene, as lyke unto her as it can or may be conveniently done; which picture and ymage they shall substantiallylye note and mark in everye poynte and circumstance, so that it agree in simylytude and likeness as neere as it maye possiblye to the verye visage, countenance, and semblance of the sayd Queene. And in case they may perceyve that the paynter, at the first or second makinge thereof, hath not made the same perfect to her simylytude and lyckness, or that he hath omytted any feytur or circumstance either in colours or other proportions of the sayd visage, then they shall cause the sayd paynter,

paynter, or some other connyng pavnter that they can get, so oftentymes to renewe, or reform the same pycture tyll it be made perfecte and agreeable in everye behalfe, with the verye ymage and vylage of the sayd Quene.

24. Item, the sayd servants, by the wyfist wayes that they can use, shall make inquisition and ensearche what land or lyvelyhode the sayd young Quene hath, or shall have after the decease of the Quene her mother, eyther by tyth of joynture or otherwayse upon the realme of Naples, or in any other place or country, what is the yearlye value thereof, and whether she shall have the same to her and to her heyres for ever, or else during her life onelye. And to know the specialtyes, and the tytyle, and valewes thereof in everye behalfe, &c.

THE MEDICAL CORRESPONDENT.

Number I. Jan. 1, 1787.

“OUR mathematical way of writing is very little proper for panegyrick, which therefore I intreat you not to expect from me; but be pleased to accept of a short and plain account of the Greek and Latin cycles, such as Mr. Dodwell hath determined them.” So writes the great Dr. Halley to the pious Nelson (Life of Mr. Dodwell by F. Brokesby, London; Geo. James, 1715, p. 614); and I sincerely wish that this mathematical way of writing were more common in the world. It is a way, however, which I mean to follow in this and in other numbers: that I shall communicate to your Magazine, from time to time, under this title. Excuse me, therefore, if I do not deal in panegyrick either on you or on myself; any more than in preface, apology, account of my plan, or any such unmathematical trash.

The title which I have chosen will sufficiently explain my intentions; whatever I say shall be at least *ad rem*, and I hope you will have no occasion to be ashamed of one, who, after having been some years your reader, becomes at length your correspondent in the line of his profession.

Before I begin with the cases, queries, &c. and perhaps some discoveries (material or not, as it may happen) with which I mean to trouble you; I shall take notice of a letter signed *Immemor*, p. 1015 of your last Magazine. That young gentleman's want of memory is certainly owing, in part, to the

immoderate use of sleep he mentions; which will in time make him stupid as well as forgetful, or even worse; but it is also, in part, owing to the course of his reading, and the mode of his education. Let him read and understand the writings of some such man as I have quoted, and he will soon tell different stories of his memory. Francis Bacon says, that if a youth be bird-witted (that is, I suppose, if his understanding hop about like a bird from one twig of the tree of knowledge to another), he should study mathematics; because there, if he do not attend as he goes on, and fix his mind on what he is reading, he must always begin again; to save himself which trouble, he will soon learn to do what he ought to do.

As a medical man, I will quote the famous Boyle, who tells us in his own Memoirs, that, while he was afflicted with an ague, by way of diverting his melancholy, they made him read Amadis de Gaule, and other romantic books, which produced such a restlessness in him, that he was obliged to apply himself to the extraction of the square and cube roots, and to the more laborious operations of algebra, in order to fix and settle the volatility of his fancy.

Now your bird-witted friend has never, I will venture to say, gone very far in Euclid, or even Locke; nor has he been in habits of learning by heart passages from writers more entertaining than mathematicians and philosophers. As I like his ingenuousness, and discover the seeds of good in his constitution, I will prescribe for him.

Instead of eating suppers, learn by heart some passages of poetry which please you, the last thing before you go to-bed, and repeat them the first thing in the morning, at six in the Spring and Autumn, five in Summer, and seven in Winter. Study Watts's Logick, and his Improvement of the Mind; Locke, and Euclid. Let me know the effects of this regimen, accompanied with plain food and constant exercise; and I will then prescribe further, if it should be necessary.

From this course, Mr. Urban, I have good hopes of our poor patient, because it appears by his letter that his memory is by no means so weak as he represents it, nor can it be true that “the pleasure which he derives from books is no longer in its duration than while they lie before him, all afterwards being a sad vacuity;” because he evidently had

in his memory, or in his hand (the former I conclude) both Pope and Horace; and, by the strength of his language, he shews that he has read other books to some purpose. In short, Sir, I doubt not, from his own representation, but we shall be able soon to provide some memory for our patient, and to make him a useful correspondent (the only kind of fee which I shall expect him to pay), unless indeed the unhappy gentleman should by this time have lost the recollection of having written his letter, or of having signed himself *Immemor*, and even of his being *Immemor*, and so have forgotten (as I wish he may) his own forgetfulness.

MR. URBAN, Jan. 5.
I HOPE the following particular, and not general censure, will give no offence to that respectable body of men to whom it is addressed. Some individuals are indeed hinted at, whose reformation is ardently wished: in their serious reflections they must acknowledge the observations to be just and well-grounded. They relate to that extraordinary negligence and foppish affectation of dress in many of our clergy, who, except they are in the act of clerical functions, can hardly be distinguished from a common mechanic; he may also wear a grey coat, a round wig, &c. A pair of silver buckles do not always authenticate a clergyman; and if so insignificant a mark is to be our guide, we may often mistake, or be in the dark. Give me leave to exemplify with an anecdote which concerned myself, and wherein I committed a very innocent blunder. Being some years ago at a fashionable watering-place in ———shire, I had officiated for a few days as lay-chaplain to a very graceful company; but, coming later than usual into the dining-room, I began in a hurry the accustomed short form of, *These good creatures*, &c. when a confused noise of inarticulate sounds buzzed from different parts of the table, and the ladies gave signal for silence by genteel raps on the plates. In this perplexity I was informed there was a clergyman present: in vain I sought for him, till a more knowing person near me whispered “the brown coat.” I immediately made an apology for my infringement, declaring at the same time the fault could not be mine, there being nothing canonical in his appearance. The good parson blushed, whe-

ther from conviction of his own impropriety, or the violation of his rights, is uncertain. The clergy in general can have no reason for disguising themselves; they serve the greatest of masters, of whom it is their duty not to be ashamed. How much more commendable would it be for them to dress with decency in a becoming and distinguishable manner! I shall bring another instance in favour of my argument. During a summer’s excursion, passing through a considerable village, an invincible *penchant* detained me to view the inside of its large parochial church, once a priory to the abbey of Westminster. Whilst my attention was deeply engaged in decyphering Gothic inscriptions partly obliterated; transcribing into my pocket-book; filling up the *careus* and blanks occasioned by time; assembling in mind the confused jumble of once-united and well-disposed historic glass; and sometimes walking about to admire the structure and beautiful turn of the delicate columns and arches; I was suddenly roused from my pensive mood, from a silent conversation with the dead, to that of the living, by two persons who, approaching, interrupted my pleasing *reverie*. Curious perhaps they might be, but not so profoundly intombed as myself: this I understood plainly by their looking more above than towards the humble pavement. These two persons accosted me with a very courtly and gracious smile, made some pertinent questions, which were as politely answered; they soon, however, left the gloomy pile for gayer scenes of pleasure. But what has all this to do with your present purpose? cries some impatient reader who hates digressions. If he is not too petulant, he shall be informed, if information he wants, that the arrows of satire do not strike most in a direct line; there are many stops and windings in the road to truth. Upon my return to the inn, and by the help of an all-knowing landlord, I discovered my church-companions were two noblemen, a lord spiritual and a lord temporal. In regard to the last, I had been fortunate enough on glancing at his star and garter to conclude him one, and addressed him accordingly. But the Lord Bishop did not receive that degree of respect from me which it is my practice to make use of before superiors. Here again I was not to blame; no episcopal mark: in short, I could not see a bishop. Even in

in the course of our conversation in the church the word Lordship never passed their lips, which amongst the great is looked upon as fulsome when too frequently used. These circumstances being matters of fact, of small importance in the main, will serve, however, to draw the following consequence which I shall leave to your decision: Whether the clergy, desirous of receiving that respect which is justly due to their character, should not observe a proper decorum as well in dress as in manners; such as may secure us laymen from misnomers, and other improprieties of behaviour. The public prints have lately announced the Archbishop of Vienna's mandate for reforming the dress of his clergy, who had lapsed into ridiculous extravagancies. We certainly do not mean to copy from the follies of other countries; may our own national vanity forbid it, and restore all serious churchmen to the modest and suitable habits of their order!

Yours, &c. PRO CLERO.

MR. URBAN, Jan. 6.

IF you think the following remarks merit attention, you will, by the insertion of them, confer an obligation on, Yours, &c. Y. Z.

Dr. Gillies, in his History of Greece, p. 8, vol. I. asserts, without adducing any authority, that the Hellenes were acquainted with *picture-writing*. This mode is not universal before the use of alphabets. The *writing* of some of the inhabitants of Sumatra is angular; whereas the curve is essential to *picture-writing*.

The vessels collected for the purpose of transporting the Grecian forces to Asia, are said, by Dr. G. (p. 27), to have been entirely unprovided with *decks* or *anchors*. Wood, in his "Essay on the Original Genius of Homer," mentions that the fleet, assembled at Aulis, consisted of *half-decked* boats, which had each of them one mast, and were fitted either for rowing or sailing. A passage in Homer's Iliad (lib. I. line 436), seems to indicate that *anchors* were made use of by the Greeks at the siege of Troy, if Clarke's translation of the word *συνας*, *anchors*, be just.

P. 31, Euripides asserts that Helen never was at Troy; and Herodotus too, from the words of an Egyptian priest.

P. 46. Mariden, I think, has given an account of a people in Sumatra who

had a custom, very similar to the one here noticed, of drinking the blood, and eating the limbs, of the enemies captured in war.

P. 47. It is advanced, that the ancient heroes addressed their heavenly protectors in an *erect* posture. Achilles addresses Thetis (lib. I. of the Iliad) in the posture of *sitting*.

P. 51. "The *equal* spirit of the Grecian institutions" is not evinced by the compensation in money, which might be accepted for a loss sustained.

P. 56. The emotions in the breast of the person, who reads the interview of Hector and Andromache, do not appear to me derived from a "*natural equality*" observable between the two personages.

P. 57. The observations of the Dr. with respect to the affections of persons in a savage state, were not, I think, altogether conformable to experience.

P. 60. "It was agreeable to the will of the Gods that the life should be spared when a sufficient ransom was promised." Agamemnon then, in the sixth book of the Iliad, acted contrary to the will of the Gods, by slaying Andrastrus. Yet Homer makes use of the words *αἰσῶμα παῖσιν*, referring to the speech of Agamemnon to his brother on this occasion.

P. 195. "The warlike Spartans would scarcely admit into their city a writer who had said, that it was better for a soldier to lose his shield than his life," &c. The disgrace attendant on the loss of a shield in battle is noticed by Tacitus concerning the Germans. Horace too (Od. II. vii.) mentions his *parmula non bene relicta*.

MR. URBAN,

Jan. 8.

GIVE me leave, at the hazard of offending some of your antiquarian correspondents, to make some remarks on a prevailing piece of affectation, which, in my opinion, tends to deform our language, and injure our taste. This is, the modern fashion of spelling proper names according to the most ancient authorities, when our orthography was extremely vague and irregular, rather than according to the practice of later times, in which sound and meaning have been more uniformly regarded. I do not accuse the spirit of antiquarianism alone of this alteration, as I believe the pride of appearing to *have had ancestors* has at least been equally instrumental in it. Our numerous monosyllabical

labical names, mostly expressive of common and vulgar qualities or occupations, have been thought, by their present richer possessors, not sufficiently dignified without a little embroidery of antique spelling. Thus our *I's* are all changed into *Y's*; and an *s* final is tacked to our Browns, Cooks, and Clarks.

But my chief motive for writing this letter, was to express my dislike, nay my utter abomination, of the lately-adopted spelling of *Shak speär*. It is not only an idle and unnecessary alteration of a mode sufficiently settled by use, but it leads to a most vile and barbarous pronunciation of the name, closely resembling the waiting-maid's *Shicksper*, which, with infinite disgust, I perceive daily to gain ground. It is acknowledged by the staunchest antiquarians, that Shakespear's own practice can be adduced as authority for two or three different ways of spelling. Why then should we chuse the worst both with respect to sound and etymology? for I suppose nobody doubts that the name is compounded of *shate* and *spear*; and surely no ear can be formed so as to prefer the hard to the softened *s* in this combination. Mr. Urban, if this new method should prevail, and bring in with it (as it certainly will) the shocking pronunciation deducible from it, I shall be provoked almost to conclude that taste and antiquarianism are in direct opposition to each other: a conclusion which you, Sir, as a friend to both, will, I trust, use your influence to obviate.

Yours, &c. PHILO-SHAKS.

I hope the directors of the newly-planned splendid edition will take this matter into consideration.

MR. URBAN, Jan. 9.
HAVING observed a short time since, in your List of New Publications, "Comber's Advice to the Roman-catholics," I was desirous of knowing the motive which impelled the editor to give a new edition of that work at this time; but, on perusing the preface, I found no particular reason adduced for it; the following paragraph I could not help remarking; speaking of the supremacy allowed by the Roman-catholics to the Bishop of Rome, he says, "It should seem to be necessary for the Roman catholics of the present day to make a solemn declaration, that, by reserving the supremacy of the Pope, and of the church of

Rome, they mean not to extend ecclesiastical authority beyond matters purely spiritual," &c. This, Sir, at first sight appears extremely rational, and would be perfectly so if the Roman-catholics of this country had not universally made that *solemn declaration*, here required, in the oath which they took to Government in the year 1778, in the following words, *viz.* "And I do declare, that I do not believe that the Pope of Rome, or any other foreign prince, prelate, state, or potentate, hath, or ought to have, any temporal or civil jurisdiction, power, superiority, or pre-eminence, directly, or indirectly, within this realm."

But as I have frequently observed the real tenets of the Roman-catholics to be mistaken by our writers, as well in this as in other points, I thought it would not be improper to lay before the publick, through the medium of your extensive Miscellany, the following short statement of their principles, which was drawn up in the reign of Charles II.; and, as it is proper the Publick should be acquainted with the real tenets of every sect of men residing in this kingdom, I hope you will give a place to the following in your Magazine, and thereby oblige,

Yours, &c. CANDIDUS.

THE PRINCIPLES OF ROMAN-CATHOLICS.

SECTION I.

1. The fruition of God, and the remission of sin, are not attainable by man, otherwise than in and by the merits of Jesus Christ, who gratuitously purchased them for us.
2. These merits of Christ are not applied to us otherwise than by a right faith in him.
3. This faith is but one, entire and conformable to its object, which is divine revelation, and to which faith gives an undoubting assent.
4. This revelation contains many mysteries transcending the natural reach of human understanding. Wherefore,
5. It became the Divine Will and Goodness to provide some way or means whereby man might arrive to the knowledge of these mysteries; means visible and apparent to all; means proportioned to the capacities of all; means sure and certain to all.
6. This way or means is not the reading of the Scripture; interpreted according

rding to the private reason or
ement of each particular person or
on; but,

It is an attention and submission
the voice of the Catholic or universal
ch, established by Christ for the
union of all; spread for that end
ugh all nations, and visibly conti-
l in the succession of pastors and
le through all ages. From this
ch, guided in truth, and secured
error in matters of faith, by the
isted assistance of the Holy Ghost,
y one may learn the right sense of
criptures, and such Christian mys-
s and duties as are necessary to sal-
m.

This church, thus established,
spread, thus continued, thus guid-
one uniform faith, and subordi-
on of government, is that which is
ed the Roman-catholic church;
qualities just mentioned, unity, in-
iciency, visibility, succession, and
erfality, being evidently applicable
r.

From the testimony and authority
is church it is that we receive the
tures, and believe them to be the
of God: and as she can assuredly
is what particular book is the word
od, so can she, with the like assu-
; tell us also the true sense and mean-
of it in controverted points of faith;
ame Spirit that wrote the Scriptures
king her to understand both them
all matters necessary to Salvation.
a these grounds it follows.

Only truths revealed by Al-
ty God, and proposed by the
ch to be believed as such, are, and
to be, esteemed articles of catho-
lith.

As an obstinate separation from
unity of the church, in known mat-
of faith, is hereby; so a wilful se-
sion from the visible unity of the
church, in matters of subordina-
and government, is schism.

The church proposes unto us
ers of faith, first and chiefly by the
Scripture, in points plain and in-
gible in it; secondly, by definitions
eneral councils, in points not suffi-
ly plain in Scripture; thirdly, by
olical traditions derived from Christ
his apostles to all succeeding ages.

(To be continued.)

MR. URBAN,

Jan. 100.

ON ne s'avise jamais de tout—and,
with the multiplicity of affairs you
have upon your hands, it is not to be
wondered at that you should now and
then suffer your candour to be surprized,
as it was remarkably by your admission
in the Magazine for June of much malign-
ant slander* in what is called "Another
Review of the Essay on Old Maids"—a
book which I persuade myself you have
not found time to read (and which I have
but just finished), or it would have met
in other parts likewise of your valuable
publication with a fate more suitable to
its merits. I lament that the Reviewer
of it, in the Magazine for April, should
not see that it is entitled to more than li-
terary praise, and that it is highly favour-
able to morality, in its being well calcu-
lated not only "to promote the circula-
tion of good will and good humour in
bodies where they are frequently suppos'd
to stagnate," but to correct the injustice
and cruelty, of the world in its thinking
rather contemptuously, as it has been
wont to do, of a deserving, helpless, and
injured portion of human kind. Such
is the effect the reading of this Essay has
produced in me, and which I should natu-
rally suppose it would produce in
others; that I shall ever look to Old
Maids with more consideration than I did,
and feel to them with more benevolence.
To convey these moral impressions, Wit-
was the absolutely necessary vehicle, as a
wholly serious Essay on such a subject
would not, I fear, have engaged much
attention. The April-Reviewer has up-
on this performance a different opinion,
which, as he appears to be very candid,
I only lament, as I, said before, and by
no means presume to blame. That your
angry *cui-bono* correspondent, Hyme-
neus, in the Magazine for October, was
guided by opinion in his strictures, I
cannot but greatly doubt: but still, as
he wisely confines himself to general
terms in what he says of "wanton
cruelty, violations of decency and be-
nevolence, insults upon celibacy, at
which humanity must recoil, &c." and
does not specify any particular part
of the Essay, in which these phantoms
he has conjured up to combat may
be found; I am charitably disposed, a-
ware that we see almost as differently
with the mental eye as with the corpo-

"Physician, cure thyself," will the impartial bystander exclaim when he reads this
ism; which we exhibit just as we have received it, that our impartiality may not be
in question. There will ever be differences of opinion on literary subjects. EDIT.

real,

peal, to hope that even these effusions of the angry boy may be matter of opinion, the freedom of which shall never find a combatant in me. But, Sir, the case is very different in the *other review*, as it is styled, of this Essay in the Magazine for June. What is there said, cannot be matter of opinion, unless it is to be allowed that the calling of white black may be matter of opinion; for there the maligner, who piously hopes that two thirds of the Essay will meet with the disapprobation and disgust of the public, has incautiously specified particular parts of it on which to spit slanders, which I trust your impartiality will permit me to contradict, when you are convinced, by taking the book in your hand, for I do not ask you to credit my assertions, that they are slanders, and ought to be contradicted. I have been inclined to think that these slanders might arise from envy, if it be true that the Essayist is the person pointed out by this Reviewer; but with which I do not concern myself, for when I meet with a good book I am little solicitous about the life and miracles of the author; though from the great beauty of the composition I should suppose it very likely that he is, and, if so, it must be owned that he is indeed a great object of envy. Instead of wondering with some persons that he has lately been so much abused in certain mercenary publications, when I consider that authors are a singular community who individually endeavour at its ruin, and how many of his inferiors *aris fulgere suo*; I rather wonder that they ever let one of these publications appear without something to his degradation. He deserves to be exiled like Aristides. Far distant be the day when he shall be universally beloved! But I may perhaps be mistaken in the motive to which I attribute these slanders, and they may possibly arise from the sheer malignity of some faulty female, unjustly offended in finding her likeness amongst the counterfeit presentments of different numbers of the *sisterhood*, which are admirably drawn in this Essay, but in light shades as well as dark, and with the best intentions, as eloquent lessons to teach them how they may avoid contempt, and conciliate esteem and love. If this be the case, and this lady be a writer*; let me remind her, from a great authority, that "The Muses should be

ladies of chaste, and fair, and ingenuous behaviour; and that when they are otherwise, they are *Furies*." But whatever may have been the motive, of which I shall say no more, it must plainly have been of so tormenting a kind, that the person who could be led by it to such shameful violations of truth, "*abundat pernarum etiam si nemo ulciscatur*."

In the story of Kunaza, it is said by this *other Reviewer*, that "the power of affecting the human heart is used to the worst purpose, and that the whole story and its tendency is profligate and profane." Directly contrary to this profligate and profane assertion, you will find, Sir, that the story is to shew that a woman could withstand every kind of the most powerful temptation; and that even when, "as the pine bendeth beneath the passing wind, the reason of Kunaza was bowed down by the sudden gust of desire, her virtuous spirit arose with new vigour, as the tree ariseth from a transient pressure, and points directly to the heaven by whose influence it prospers;" and that when all power of even supernatural temptation had been exerted, and violence was offered, the virtue, which, like the tree, prospers by the influence of heaven, was miraculously preserved by its interposition. I confine myself to a simple exposition of facts, Sir, and add no exclamatory sentences to raise your indignation. What follows this slander is almost too silly to merit notice, where, what you will find to be very innocent jocularity, about old maids being free from misanthropy, and the old Romans being perfectly able to manage their wives, is reprehended by the Reviewer as satirical, and besetting an enemy rather than a friend, to be fostering no less at marriage than celibacy, and most disingenuously and falsely construed as commendatory of prostitution. Then the Reviewer shudders at the narration of Thecla and St. Paul, as the Essayist it is said insinuates an intrigue, "which *we* (the Reviewer being pregnant, I suppose, and the babe participating her religious horror) dare not pursue to reprobate." If you, Sir, or any other honest man in the world can find a single syllable which has such a tendency in this narration, any more than in that of Paula and St. Jerom, presently after adverted to, where, instead of the words "another

* Our lively correspondent begins with an *If*, and proceeds on the grounds of his own assumption, taking it for granted that his *conjecture* is *proof positive*. But let us whisper to him that even *He* is not infallible. EDIT.

and another intrigue," *another and another slander*, should be placed—I will give you my mother for a maid. Sir, instead of treating such a subject lightly, had there been the minutest shadow of a foundation for the accusation, I too should have participated of the religious horror; but the total absence of any such foundation unmasks such a ridiculous malignity as cannot but excite my laughter.

I need go no further—indeed it would be tiresome to wade through the whole heap of stuff destitute of both sense and truth, were there not one article on which this modest Reviewer has expressed herself; for since weighing this *other and other intrigue*, I am now perfectly persuaded that this *other review* can have proceeded only from a female pen; with still more acrimonious and more immodest departure, if it were possible, from the sacred bounds of truth. The oration in the last volume, she says, "*too well deserves the severest censure that affronted modesty can utter, and is too grossly indelicate to be pursued by criticism, but must be condemned whenever it is read.*" I solemnly declare, Sir, and I think I can see as far into a mill-stone as another, that I do not find an idea in this oration, nor throughout the book, but what might be hung with the icicles on Dian's temple without danger of drawing them to a melting mood. Dian defend us! what a Delia Dainty have we here! Why, Sir, surely there is nothing immodest in the idea of "a withered pear!" and there is not a worse word in the book, and that too quoted from another! But you will judge for yourself, and will find, I doubt not, in this oration, not any affront to modesty, but neat and clean, and good of the sort; reasoning, eloquence, and wit, with a circumstance which, though acknowledged to be farcical, is the most richly ludicrous that can be imagined. But still the thing will be but between ourselves; and your readers (if you vouchsafe to print my letter) who have not happened to read the Essay, bewildered between the positive assertions of this *other Reviewer*, and my positive contradictions of them, may be at a loss to determine which of us is utterly lost to all sense of shame and of moral obligation; for that there is a perjury between us must be evident to the court. I beg therefore, Sir, that you would put us to the trial that ought to convert one of us with confusion, by subjoining,

if you can find room for it, this oration, whence too a sufficient judgement may be formed of our veracity as to the other articles; this oration, which *she* says must be condemned whenever it is read, and which I say so must be applauded whenever it is read, that, notwithstanding you have many very ingenious correspondents, I believe every reader who loves laughing, and has not before seen it in the Essay, will think it the choicest morsel with which you have presented him for many a month. So sure do I seem of gaining my cause, that I am tempted to tell you, Sir, that you owe it to yourself in some degree to put us to this trial; for that whilst it seems only to be complying with the dictates of impartiality, you will thereby express a kind of worthy resentment, which even your mild nature may be allowed to feel, for the surprize upon your candour.

Yours, &c. MISERINNY.

All that is necessary to be premised to this oration, is, that a set of good-humoured friends and neighbours are debating whether a widow or an old maid be the most eligible for a wife, when, after several speeches have been made in favour of the former, one of the company rises up and says,

"Mr. President,

"THOUGH I was aware that a very formidable majority of speakers would appear against me, it is yet with confidence that I engage on the unpopular side of the present question; a question upon which the prejudices, the passions, and the practice of mankind, are in direct opposition to the clearest dictates of reason and of justice! Yes! Sir, I will be so bold as to affirm, that if the conduct and the opinions of men were under the steady guidance of equity, this question could not remain doubtful, for a single minute, in the mind of any man; it must be decided, without a moment's hesitation, in favour of that injured, that derided being, the involuntary Old Maid, whose advocate I profess myself; nor would such a decision depend on any prior sentiments, which the arbiter might form to the discredit, or to the glory, of wedlock; for, whether we consider marriage as a burthen or as an enjoyment, it is equally unjust that any female should twice suffer that burthen, or be twice indulged in that enjoyment, while another, at the same period of life, is kept an utter stranger to the cares or to the delights of an important office, which she is equally ready to assume, and equally able to support. This position is, I trust, so evident, that, if I could convert this assembly into the supreme court of judicature, and bring

to its bar both the Widow and the Old Maid, as rival claimants of the nuptial coronet, on the mere principles of right, I am persuaded the integrity of this audience would soon terminate the contest, and satisfy the title of my client by an unanimous decree. But, alas! in this point there is no tribunal on earth, to which the disconsolate Old Maiden can successfully apply for substantial justice. The clamour of prejudice is against her, and her pretensions are derided, while custom and commodity,

“ *That smooth-faced gentleman, tickling com-
“ modity,*

are such active and prosperous agents for her antagonist, the Widow, that she, this infamous antagonist! is admitted, perhaps, three, four, or even five times to the recent altar of Hymen, while my unfortunate client, the neglected Old Maid, however wishfully the may look towards the portal, is not allowed to find even a temporary shelter within a portico of the temple.—Can this, Sir, be called equity? Is it not injustice? Is it not barbarity?—But I may be told, that in the common occurrences of life, in a transaction such as marriage, peculiarly subject to fancy and caprice, we must not expect, we must not require men to observe the nicer dictates of strict equity, and a speculative rule of right.—Be it so!—I will not, therefore, on this important question, appeal solely to the consciences of men; I will appeal to their interests. I will prove to them, that he who marries an Old Maid, has a much greater chance of being invariably beloved by his wife, or, in other words, of being happy in wedlock, than he has, who rashly throws himself into the open arms of a Widow.—Sir, I flatter myself, it will require no long chain of arguments to establish and fortify, on the most solid ground, this momentous position. I trust that I shall be able to accomplish it, merely by reminding this Audience of a propensity in the human mind, which cannot be called in question; I mean the propensity to exult in our estimation those possessions of which we are deprived, and to sink the value of what is actually in our hands.—Sir, the first part of this propensity is so general, and it operates with such a amazing force on the character to whom I wish to apply it, that I remember the admirable Fielding, with a most happy coincidence of humour and of truth, calls the death of an husband “an infallible recipe to recover the lost affections of a wife.”

“ Let me, Sir, enur-at this assembly to retain in their thoughts the propensity I have mentioned, and then to contemplate with me the feelings of the late Widow towards her second or third husband, and the feelings of the quondam Old Maid, now joyfully united to her first and only love.—Sir, the affection of the re-married Widow is a pocket telescope; she directs the magnifying and

of it towards her good man in the grave, and it enlarges to a marvellous degree all the mental and all the personal endowments of the dear departed. She then turns the inverted glass to his diminishing successor, and, whatever his proportion of excellence may be, the poor luckless living mortal soon dwindles in her sight to a comparative pigmy. But, Sir, this is not the case, with our quondam Old Maid. No! Sir—her affection is a portable microscope, which magnifies in a stupendous manner all the attractive merits and powers of pleasing, however inconsiderable they may be, in the favourite creature upon whom she gazes. Like an inexperienced but a passionate naturalist, she continues to survey the new and sole object of her contemplation, not only with unremitting assiduity, with increasing amazement and delight. He fills her eye; he occupies her mind; he engrosses her heart.

“ But it may be said in reply, If the man who marries an Old Maid has this superior chance of being uniformly beloved by his wife, since it is certainly the wish of every man who marries to be so, how happens it that men decide so preposterously against themselves, and perpetually prefer the Widow to the Old Maid? Is not this constant preference a very strong argument in favour of the character so preferred? Does it not prove, that the Widow has acquired the art, or the power, of conferring more happiness on her second husband than the Old Maid is able to bestow upon her first? for can we suppose that men, instructed by the experience of ages, would continue to act in constant opposition to their own domestic happiness, in the most important article of human life?

“ Alas! Sir, I fear there are more articles than one, in which we inconsiderate mortals may be frequently observed to act against experience, against our reason, and against our felicity. That the Widow is constantly preferred to the Old Maid, I most readily admit; nay, I complain of it as an inveterate grievance; but I trust, Sir, that I can account for this unreasonable preference, without adding a single grain to the weight, or rather to the empty scale, of the Widow.

“ I believe, Sir, a very simple metaphor will illustrate the whole affair on both sides.

“ The Widow is an experienced and a skilful angler, who has acquired patience to wait for the favourable minute, and rapidity to strike in the very instant when the fish has fairly risen to the hook. By this double excellence her success is ensured. But alas! Sir, the Old Maid is an angler, whom fruitless expectation has rendered both impatient and unskilful: she is thrown into trepidation by the first appearance of a nibble, and by making a too hasty movement at that critical juncture, she too often renders her bait, however sweet it may be, an object of terror, instead of allurement, to what she wishes to catch.

each. Though my allusion may sound a little coarsely, let me entreat you, Sir, not to imagine that I mean to express any degree of disrespect to my honest and worthy client, the unprosperous Old Maid. Allow me, Sir, to remind you, that ingenuous and unbackbited spirits, though actively inclined, are often reduced to do nothing, by their too eager desire to do well; and this is frequently the case of the good and delicate Old Maid, in her laudable project of securing a husband: so that even when she is herself the cause of her own failure in this worthy purpose, she deserves not our censure but our compassion. Yes! Sir, the partizans of the Widow may smile, if they please, at my assertion; but I scruple not to affirm, that the solitary, neglected Old Maid is more truly entitled to pity, than that soft harbinger of love, than the weeping Widow herself. Much has been said, and, I confess, with great eloquence, on the Widow's attractive sorrow. It is, indeed, *attractive*; and so attractive, that it frequently recalled to my imagination the moan of the hyena, that artful, destructive, and insatiable creature, who is said by the ancient naturalists to lure into her den, by a treacherous cry of distress, the unwary traveller whom she intends to devour. This insidious behaviour of the hyena is a questionable fact, that no one, perhaps, can fully prove or refute; but all persons of any experience in the world have seen instances of men, who have been allured into the snare of the Widow, and have lamented, when it was too late to retreat, that they fell the victims of their own generosity, but misplaced compassion.

"The habit of changing is very apt to produce a passion for novelty; and the wife, who has buried one or two husbands, on a slight disagreement with her second or third, will soon wish him to sleep in peace with his departed predecessor, from her hope of being more lucky in her next adventure. You may remember, Sir, that our old poet Chaucer, that admirable and exact painter of life and manners! has very happily marked this prevalent disposition of the re-married Widow, in the long prologue which he assigns to his Wife of Bath. That good lady glories in having already buried four husbands, and expresses a perfect readiness, whenever Heaven may give her the opportunity, to engage with a fifth. Let it not be said, that this character is a mere phantom, created by the lively imagination of a satirical and facetious poet! No! Sir, this venerable, though sportive old bard, copied nature most faithfully; and, as a proof that he did so in the present case, I will mention a more marvellous example of this passion in the re-marrying Widow for an unlimited succession of poverties. Sir, the example I mean, is recorded in an ecclesiastical writer of great authority, whose name I cannot this moment recollect; but I remember he men-

tions it as a fact, which happened at Rome, and to which he was himself an eye-witness. This fact, Sir, was the marriage of a widow to her *twenty-second husband*. The man also had buried *twenty wives*; and all the eyes of Rome were fixed on this singular pair, as on a couple of gladiators, anxious to see which would conduct the other to the grave. If I can remember right, the woman, after all her funeral triumphs, was the victim in this wonderful conflict: but the story, however it might terminate, sufficiently proves the passion for novelty, which I have ascribed to the Widow. Now, Sir, if the second or third husband of a Widow may have frequent cause to imagine, that his lady's transferrable affections are veering toward his probable successor, he cannot surely be so happy, or secure, as the man who has more wisely united himself to a worthy Old Maid. She, good fool! remembering how long she waited for her first husband, instead of hastily looking forward to a second, will direct all her attention to cherish and preserve the dear creature, whom she at last acquired after tedious expectation. Her good man has no rival to fear, either among the living or the dead; and may securely enjoy the delightful prerogative of believing himself the absolute master of his wife's affections. I entreat you, Sir, to observe how very different the case is with the inconsiderate man, who rashly marries a Widow! He has not only to apprehend that the changeable tenderness of his lady may take a sudden turn towards his probable successor, but, if her thoughts are too faithful, and too virtuous, to wander towards the living, even then, Sir, after all his endeavours to take full possession of her heart, though he may delude himself with the vain idea of being its sole proprietor, he will frequently find, that he has only entered into partnership with a ghost. Yes! Sir, though my opponents may treat the expression as ludicrous, I will maintain that it is

* This anecdote is contained in one of St. Jerom's epistles addressed to a Widow, whose name was Ageruchia. "Rem disturus sum incredibilem, sed multorum testimonio approbatam. Ante annos plurimos, quum in chartis ecclesiasticis juvarem Damasum, Romanæ urbis episcopum, & Orientis atque Occidentis synodicis consultationibus responderem, vidi duo inter se paria, vilissimorumque plebe hominum comparata, unum qui viginti sepulisset uxores, alteram quæ vicissim secundum habuisset maritum, extremo sibi, ut ipsi putabant, matrimonio copulatis. Summa omnium expectatio, virorum pariter ac feminarum, post tantas rudes, quis quem prius efferret: vicit maritus, & totius urbis populo confluentes, coronatus, & palmam tenuens, adoresque per singulos sibi exclamantes, uxoris multitudine seicetrum præcedebat. Epist. Sancti Hieron. ad Ageruchiam de Monogamia.

literally

Merely jest. I repeat, he has entered into partnership with a ghost; and I will add, Sir, the very probable consequence of such a partnership: he will soon find, that, by the subtle illusions of his invisible partner, he has lost even his poor moiety in that precarious possession, the heart of a re-married Widow! and will find himself, at the same time, a real bankrupt in happiness. Since my antagonists have been pleased to smile at my expression, as the language rather of fancy than of truth, suffer me, Mr. President, to quote a case, in which this dead, this derided partner made his actual appearance, and was bold enough to urge an exclusive claim. Sir, I trust the case I allude to is a case directly in point; it is quoted, indeed, on a different occasion, by the admirable Addison, from the seventeenth book of the Jewish historian, *Josephus*. I mean the case of the Widow *Glaphyra*, who, having been twice a Widow, took for her third husband Archelaus. You may remember, Sir, that the thoughts of this lady, after her third adventure, ran so much on her first lord, that she saw the good man in a vision—'Glaphyra,' said the phantom, 'thou hast made good the old saying, that women are not to be trusted. Was not I the husband of thy virginity? Have I not children by thee? How couldst thou forget our loves so far as to enter into a second marriage, and after that into a third?—But for our past loves I will free thee from thy present reproach, and make thee mine for ever.'—Glaphyra related her dream, and died soon after. This, Sir, is a serious and tragical proof, how dangerous it is to marry a Widow. Surely no considerate man would chuse to incur the hazard of having his bride thus torn from his embraces by so arrogant a phantom.—Allow me, Sir, to relate a story of a comic cast, which will equally prove the greatest perils of such a marriage. I received it from a very worthy old gentleman, not unknown to this assembly. He was acquainted, in his youth, with a famous mimic of the last century, who was the principal actor in this comic or rather farcical scene, and related it circumstantially to my friend. This mimic, Sir, a man of pleasantry and adventure, courted, in the early part of his life, a very handsome and opulent Widow; she gave him the highest encouragement; but, as avarice was her foible, she at last jilted him for a wealthy suitor, who, though of a very timid constitution, was rash enough to marry this very tempting Widow. The discarded mimic was inflamed with a variety of passions, and determined to take some very signal revenge. An opportunity of vengeance occurred to him, which, as he knew the extreme timidity of his fortunate rival, he seized without the pause of apprehension. His rival had intrigued with the favourite abigail of the Widow, and by her assistance the mimic commanded the nuptial chamber of the bride. He had known the person of

her first husband; and, having concealed himself under a toilet till the hour of consummation, he then made his appearance, assuming the most exact similitude, both in figure and voice, to the dear departed. He had hardly undrawn the curtain, when the affrighted bride fell into a fit. The bridegroom, who had also known his deceased predecessor, was seized with a panic still worse, and his trembling body soon diffused so powerful an effluvia, that although it contributed nothing to his own relief, it recovered the lady from her swoon. She revived in perfect possession of her senses, and, finding the dead husband vanished, and the living one unfit for a companion, she hastily arose. As the loved money, she had taken the prudent precaution of securing to herself the enjoyment of her own fortune, and, having some suspicion of the trick which had been played against her, she resolved to make a wise use of it, and declared, that she would never proceed to consummate her marriage with a man, who had not resolution enough to protect her from a ghost. She persisted in this conduct, and the luckless derided bridegroom remained, through life, a melancholy example to confirm the wisdom of that adage, which says, that he should, indeed, be a bold man, who enters into the service of a Widow.

"Sir, I should entreat your pardon for having trespassed on the patience of this assembly by the recital of so long a story, did I not flatter myself that it will have a happy tendency to guard the single gentlemen, who hear me, from the iniquitous comecy of preferring a Widow to an Old Maid.

"I might alledge, Sir, many arguments which I have not hitherto touched upon, in favour of my client. I might shew of what infinite importance it is to matrimonial felicity, that the husband should receive into his arms a partner for life, whose disposition and habits, instead of being fixed already by a former lord, are yet to be moulded according to the will and abilities of her first and only director. Sir, in this point, the Widow is a piece of warped wood, which the most skillful workman may find himself unable to shape as he wishes; but the Old Maid, Sir, is the pliant virgin wax, which follows, with the most happy ductility, every serious design, every ingenious device, every sportive whim, of the modeller.

"But I will relinquish the innumerable arguments that I might yet adduce in support of the Old Maid; I will rest her cause on that solid rock, which I have endeavoured, Sir, to exhibit in different points of view, I mean the superior security with which her husband may depend on the stability of her affection. I will conclude by conjuring every gentleman, who may happen to hesitate between a Widow and an Old Maid, to remember, that reason and experience, that equity and the general interest of mankind, all loudly plead

plead for his preferring the latter: I will conjure him to recollect, that the man who marries a Widow has great cause to apprehend unreasonable expectations, unpleasant comparisons, and variable affection; while he who marries an Old Maid may with confidence prepare to meet unexalting tenderness, increasing gratitude, and perpetual endearments."

MR. URBAN, *Barrack-hill-house,*
Jan. 12.

THE greatest calamities that occur to the human species have not always originated from ill-nature, but frequently from mistaken notions in religion. When priests and prelates are taught to believe that the Supreme Being harbours an implacable resentment against some of his creatures, a fertile imagination leads them to think that his vicegerents do him good service by anticipating the tortures they shall hereafter endure; the consequence of which is, that kings, and others in authority, take the same liberty, and inflict the torture for notorious crimes, though it is evident that no methods of torture are countenanced or connived at, much less approved of, or commanded upon any occasion, by the laws of Christianity; so that, when a governor inflicts the torture, he takes the work of the devil out of his hands, in direct opposition to the precepts and precedents of God Almighty. Whatever the punishments of a future state may be, it is evident they will not be grounded upon malice, revenge, or an implacable resentment, of which God has often declared his detestation and abhorrence, but will certainly take place upon the eternal reason and fitness of things. That malefactors, who are unfit for society, should be rooted out of it, as weeds out of a garden, is highly rational; but that a man should have his flesh torn off his bones with red-hot pincers, be put upon the rack, or broken upon the wheel, answers no good end to the man himself, is of no advantage to society, and a practice constantly reprobated by the wife and good. It will perhaps be said, the crimes he has committed were attended with peculiar circumstances of barbarity: what then? if I retaliate, I render myself like, or rather set myself upon a level with him; I commence barbarian to reward his cruelty, which is as opposite to the Christian character as light to darkness. Say not, *I will do to him as he hath done to me, I will render to the man according to his work,*

which is, literally speaking, *I will retaliate*; on the contrary, if necessity requires that he should be cut off from his people, let it be done, if possible, with a punishment less than his iniquity deserves. This is acting in a God-like manner, and, instead of exasperating the offender, inspires him with just and awful ideas of his own demerits; this induces him, if any thing will do it, to venerate the justice and equity of administration, and, instead of thinking that he has atoned for his crimes by the cruelty of his sufferings, leads him to repent of them with a sincere contrition, and to acquiesce more cheerfully in the mildness and lenity of the sentence passed upon him. The above animadversions, I acknowledge, are not calculated for our meridian, where torture is abolished; but as your valuable Magazine will be probably read where such principles prevail, I leave my sentiments to be discussed by those who may find their account in it, and am, Sir, yours in the literal sense of the words,

A PROFESSOR OF HUMANITY.

MR. URBAN, *Jan. 13.*

I TAKE the liberty to present you with an humble attempt to restore a passage in Petronius, which, in its present state, appears to me, after all the labours of the learned, to be much mutilated and disfigured.

To wave all studied praise and encomium, I hazard nothing, in my own opinion, when I declare to you that I think the place is both fine and interesting.

DOCTORIS INSTITUTIO.

Sed five Armigerz ridet Tritonidis arces,
Seu Lacedæmonio tellus habitata colono,
Sirenumque domus, det primos veribus annos,
Mænonique bibat felici pectore fontem.
Mox er Socratico plenus grege, mutet habenas
Liber, et ingentis quatit Demosthenis arma:
Hinc Romana manus circumfluat, et modo
Graio

Exonerata sono mutet suffusa saporem:
Interdum subducta foro det pagina cursum,
Et fortuna sonet celeri distincta meatu:
Dent epulas, et bella truci memorata canore,
Grandique indomiti Ciceronis verba mi-
neantur.

His animum succinge bonis, sic flumine largo
Plenus, Pierio defundes pectore verba.

Petronii, cap. V. p. 22, ed. 4ta.

What has been said upon these verses of Petronius may be seen at large in the 4to edition by Peter Burman in the year 1709.

The six first lines, in which the poetry of Homer, the philosophy of Socrates, and the eloquence of Demosthenes, are proposed as early objects of imitation, stand in need of little comment or illustration to make their meaning perfectly clear to the student in Latin verse. The seventh and eighth are not so perspicuous. The critics read by conjecture,

Exornata sono— oraque Graio

which is as difficult to be understood as the text itself.

The verses, however, as they stand, are by no means inexplicable. "After the Grecian, let the Roman authors be read; and, should they want the full pronunciation (*os rotundum*), they may be improved in taste by the flavour of the Greek.

— mutet saporem suffusa (sapore).

Thus Ovid, v. 38. p. 445.

"Candidus a salibus suffusus felle refugit."

What follows has been still less understood.

Interdum subducta foro det pagina cursum,
Et fortuna sonet celeri discincta meatu.

The reasons are, that *pagina* has never been rightly interpreted; and *fortuna* is corrupt. When these words are explained and corrected, the true sense will probably appear. The commentators, one and all, have been driven to extremities to give a colour to the egregious nonsense that the text at present is made to exhibit; but no meaning was to be given but by substituting *cartina* in the place of *fortuna*; and then *discincta* became *distincta*, and *descripta*, and so on, "confusion worse confounded."

Now, if I might be allowed to propose an emendation, the line should run thus:

Et forte una sonet celeri discincta meatu.

Then the construction would be, "Sometimes let the active scene, disengaged from the business of the forum, have its course; and sometimes let one [scene] sonet, that is, be heard, or represented, without the quick movements. The word *pagina*, upon the peculiar interpretation of which the sense of this passage so much depends, means *comædia*, as is evident from Petronius himself, cap. 80.

Mox ubi ridendas inclussit PAGINA partes,
Vera redit facies dissimulata perit.

GENT. MAG.^y January, 1787.

How *pagina* comes to have this meaning, it is not material to my present point to enquire; that it has, it is not to be denied. If then this be the case, *cursum* and *celer meatus* have a fixed and determined sense: and the first is descriptive of the *comædia motoria*, and the second of the *comædia stataria*. Consult the prologue to the Self-tormentor:

Adeste æquo animo, date potestatem, mihi
Statariam agere ut liceat per silentium:
Ne semper servus currens, iratus senex,
Edax parafius, sycophanta autem impudens,
Avarus leno, assidue agendi fiat mihi.

The rest is not difficult, if you except the last verse but two, which would be placed to advantage after the sixth. Liber, et ingentis quasi Demosthenis arma, Grandiaque indomiti Ciceronis verba minetur: Hinc Romana manus.

Yours, &c. S. W.

MR. URBAN,

Jan. 5.

TILL you can get a better account of Old Cecil House, which you have engraved in last month's Magazine, you may inform your readers, that in the reign of King Edward VI. Sir Thomas Palmer began to build a house (where Exeter Exchange now stands) of brick and timber very large and spacious. But afterwards it was more beautifully increased by Sir Wm. Cecil Lord Burghley, whence it was called *Cecil-house*, and after that *Exeter-house*, from his son and heir Thomas, created Earl of Exeter 3. James I.

M. GREEN.

MR. URBAN,

Margate, Jan. 17.

CRIMINALS have sometimes been found alive after hanging near an hour; a remarkable story of this nature used to be told by the late Dr. Hunter in his anatomical lectures: but none of our English anatomists seem to have had an opportunity of examining by dissection the cause of this uncommon escape from the gripe of death. As the following cases collected by Bonetus seem to throw some light on this matter (attributing the recovery of criminals after suspension in two instances to an ossification of the *trachea arteria*) I send them for the Gentleman's Magazine. "Is qui diu suspensus Bononiz jacuit, vivus inventus est, quod asperam arteriam non cartilagineam, sed ossiam haberet." Cardanus, lib. II. tr. 2. contrad. 7. "Constat quendam bis suspensum, servatum miraculi specie: inde cum tertio Judicis solertia

lertia periisset, inventam offeam asperam arteriam." Cardanus, lib. XIV. de rebus variis. cap. 76.

Yours, &c. R. E. HUNTER.

MR. URBAN, *High Holborn, Nov. 10.*

DURING a visit which I lately paid to Dublin, my attention was attracted by "Historical Memoirs of the Irish Bards," the perusal of which afforded me so much pleasure, that I naturally made some enquiries concerning the author. The result of those enquiries I am now about to communicate, to which, if you please, you may allot a place in your valuable repository. Had I been so fortunate as to have fallen into the author's company, I should have been more satisfactory with respect to his person and manners. BIOGRAPHICUS.

Memoirs of Joseph Cooper Walker, M. R. I. A. author of "Historical Memoirs of the Irish Bards."

Joseph Cooper Walker was born in Dublin, of respectable parents, who are still living. Our author received his education at an eminent academy (under whose care I omitted to learn) in the city which gave him birth. Though prevented, by a delicate constitution in his tenderest years, from pursuing with sufficient ardour those studies which are requisite for a college course, yet by his own abilities and assiduity, with the assistance of private tutors, he has acquired a competent knowledge of the dead, as well as some of the living languages, viz. French, Italian, and Spanish; and, from the publication which has introduced him to our notice, he seems not to be not unacquainted with the Irish; but of which he laments (see his preface) his knowledge is as yet rather confined. That he has a turn for poetry, his *Life of Carolan* clearly evinces, as it is natural to conclude that some of the anonymous translations he there introduces are his own. To all these, we are informed, he unites the fashionable accomplishments of the age.

At an early period of life he was put forth into the world. While almost a boy, he got an employment in his Majesty's Treasury of Ireland, where he has arrived to the rank of third clerk, in, we believe, the upper, or Mr. Conyngham's department. Though fond of the favourite amusements of the age, he pays the strictest attention to the duties of his office; whilst in office, he is the man of business; after the hours of business, his is devoted to pleasure or books, "in

his retirement forgetting the town, in his gaiety losing the student." He has drawn a slight, but masterly, yet modest sketch of himself in his elegant little preface affixed to his "Memoirs of the Irish Bards."

In the summer of 1785 he was elected a member of the Royal Irish Academy; and on the 17th of March following (the day appointed by the charter for a general meeting of the academy) he was chosen one of the committee of antiquities. Since his admission into that learned body, he has not been inattentive to the duty he owed it, having delivered in, as we were informed, some essays, with the subjects of which, however, we are unacquainted.

In order to promote the prosecution of his studies, he obtained, he informs us in his preface (omitting however the year), with the approbation of the provost and fellows of Trinity College, Dublin, freedom of access to their valuable library. And in the commencement of the present year he appeared, for the first time, in the character of an author.

Perhaps I ought not to omit, that our author is a bachelor; that his age seems to be about 21 or 22; and that he is a dutiful son, and an affectionate brother.

With respect to his person, I am informed that he is rather of the middle size, if not a little under; of a shapely, well-turned figure; his habit of body, neither meagre nor corpulent, but comely and well-proportioned; his visage round; features neat and regular; eyes dark and sparkling; his aspect throughout pleasing and agreeable; his dress always fashionable and genteel: so far with respect to external qualities; with respect to internal, his temper and disposition are mild and gentle, his manners easy and engaging, his conversation entertaining and lively.

I shall now take the liberty of troubling you with a few observations on his "Historical Memoirs of the Irish Bards." In this work our author has displayed much erudition, much taste, and much grace of composition; and notwithstanding the abstruseness of the early part of his work, and the novelty of the whole, he has flashed much light on the gloomy clouds which overhang the page of Irish history; and has rendered a subject, apparently dry and uninteresting, exquisitely pleasing and entertaining. And, as the authenticity of Irish history has been of late much questioned, he seems to have taken a good deal of (perhaps too

much

much) pains, to support whatever he advances with the best authorities; adding the most respectable names in the annals of Irish literature.

Of this work an anonymous writer, in one of the Irish papers, thus speaks, in an essay on the present state of literature in that kingdom :

"The next in my account is Joseph Cooper Walker, who has published an History of the Irish Bards, a work by no means unentertaining, and highly interesting to the lovers of music, as a science. He has entered into the spirit of his subject, and given the lives of some of our bards in an original and pleasing narrative. Mr. Walker possesses that taste and sensibility which every author ought in some degree to possess, and his language vibrates on the ear, as music does on the soul."

Besides our author's grand work, the History of the Bards, he has annexed, exclusive of his little Memoir of Cormac Common, and his admirable Life of Carolan, &c. &c. several valuable communications of some of his literary friends, amongst which are eminent those of the Rev. Mr. Ledwich, to whose masterly pen the world are already indebted for some inestimable publications.

I will here take my leave, with observing that the reader of judgment and taste, as well as the curious reader, will have no cause to regret his having in his possession the "Historical Memoirs of the Irish Bards."

MR. URBAN,

Dec. 28.

IT was with satisfaction I perused your valuable correspondent's observations on the *Taxus*, *Ilex*, and *Fagus*, inserted in your valuable repository for November; that the former, the yew tree, is indigenous to this Island and Ireland, I think there is not the least doubt. Has your correspondent ever noticed those venerable trees to be met with on our chalky downs, far detached from all possibility of communication with gardens and cultivation? Can any thing more forcibly evince the yew to be a native, than that remarkable *bat* of them, so termed, to be met with in the tract between Salisbury and Cranburne, insulated, and impervious to the sun's beams from their close connected branches forming a solemn umbrella, the work of ages? That it is also *ab origine* in Ireland, Mr. Smith in his History of the Counties of Cork and Kerry sufficiently proves: in particular places, many noble venerable

trees are still existing, notwithstanding the deadly axe has levelled the principal part, in consequence of the introduction of that nuisance and pest of a country, the iron forge.

That the *Ilex*, and *Fagus*, are both natives of Italy is certain; but the former is more particularly found in the southern parts, nor does the writer remember ever to have seen it in plenty to the northward of Florence. In a wood consisting almost of evergreens, between Rome and Naples, not far distant from Terracina, there are three varieties of it; the common evergreen oak; the *suber*, or cork oak; and the *hermos* or gall oak, a dwarf species: but the most flourishing and beautiful trees of the first, or common kind, are to be met with near Albano, twelve miles south of Rome. In regard to the *Fagus*, the beech tree, it is, I believe, peculiar to the northern district of Italy, and even there rather confined to the mountainous parts, where, together with the sweet or Spanish chestnut, it ornaments and clothes the middle region; the chestnut indeed is common to both northern and southern Italy; not so the beech; the writer at least never saw it growing indigenously to the southward of Lombardy.

As your Magazine is in my hand, permit me a word more, on your correspondent Observer's remarks on the nectarine and peach. From the closest attention to the subject, I have never been able to distinguish between the two but by their fruit; the leaves and blossoms are similar in various kinds, the orange, elruge, and brugnion nectarines, have a smooth leaf and a small flower, exactly resembling the catherine, the violet native, and chevreuse peaches, &c. whereas the old Newington nectarine, if not the Roman, has a wide expanded blossom and serrated leaves, perfectly according with the old Newington, noblest, and mignon peaches, &c. but I do not remember, as your correspondent mentions, ever to have seen the leaf of any nectarine *scaloped*; or noticed it to blow later than the peach; in respect to grafting the almond on a stock of the latter, and that the stone of the almond in consequence derives from the peach stock a hardness equal to the stone of the peach, I suspect the case to be this, that the almond which bears the red bloom, and is the only sort that endures the rigour of our climate, and whose stone is naturally as hard, or harder than the stone of the peach, was the kind your ingenious cor-

respondent inoculated on the peach, and not the soft or thin-shelled almond, which produces a white blossom, and is much tenderer than the red flowering hard-shelled almond, cultivated here. Indeed, the writer never saw the thin-shelled white flowering species growing north of Lyons, but both sorts are propagated in Dauphiny; and near Valence in the spring make a most beautiful appearance with their red and white flowers contrasting together.

Yours, &c. —C—.

Mr. URBAN,

Jan. 20

I HAVE read the Marquis de Chastellux's Travels in the English translation. As an action that happened under my command is misrepresented therein, I beg of you to publish the following letter addressed to the Marquis de Chastellux, not doubting but he will receive it, it inserted in a miscellany so extensively circulated as yours. If I have entered into the detail more than is necessary to contradict the Marquis's statement, I hope your readers will pardon me from the motives, that of bearing testimony to the just credit of those whom it was my good fortune to command, and an honourable desire to vindicate myself from any degrading insinuations that might affect me in the eyes of my countrymen, however indifferent I might otherwise be to the misrepresentation of a French General.

Yours, &c. J. G. SIMCOE.

To the Marquis de Chastellux, Major General in the French Army.

SIR,

I have read your "Travels in North-America;" and I find an attack which M. de la Fayette's troops made upon a corps under my command to be misrepresented in them. Your respectable rank carries with it authority to the ignorant, and specious pretensions to those who are better informed, so that, were not your errors refuted, they might soon acquire the force of truth. On these considerations, I beg leave, in contradiction to the points in which you have been misinformed, to lay before you the following extracts from my journal: I shall first copy the passage I controvert, as it appears in the English translation of your travels; premising, that it follows the most derogatory character of the British army under the command of Lord Cornwallis, and of the Loyalists who attended it. "In my way hither I had the satisfaction, however, of recalling to mind the just punishment inflicted on these rob-

—Six miles from Williamsburgh I

passed near a place, where two cross-roads intersecting each other leave an open space; one leading to Williamsburgh, the other to James town. On the 25th of June, M. de la Fayette here ordered the vanguard to attack that of Lord Cornwallis; *Sincoe*, who commanded it, was left behind to collect the cattle, whilst Lord Cornwallis was encamping at Williamsburgh, where he arrived the preceding evening. M. de la Fayette's cavalry, with some infantry mounted behind them, arrived soon enough to force *Sincoe* to an engagement, and was soon after joined by the rest of the American light infantry. *Sincoe* fought with disadvantage, till Lord Cornwallis marching to his assistance, the Americans retired, after having killed or wounded near 150 men, with the loss only of 7 or 8. Colonel Butler, an American officer, who commanded a battalion of light infantry, and Colonel Yalvan, a French officer, who commanded another, distinguished themselves very much on this occasion. The recollection of this event, the preface of that success which crowned our campaign, employed my thoughts, &c."

Such, Sir, is your statement: the extracts from my journal, which I shall make as few and short as possible, are, "The infantry marched at two o'clock in the morning; they were ordered to halt at Spencer's ordinary, six or seven miles from Williamsburgh, till the cavalry should arrive, with which I followed as soon as there was light enough, in the opinion of the cattle-drivers, to proceed. On approaching Spencer's ordinary, I ordered the fences to be thrown down, and rode into the open ground upon the right, observing it, as my custom was, and remarking to the officers with me, 'that it was an admirable place for the chicanery of action.' I had previously sent forward to direct the infantry to move onward to Williamsburgh, when Major Armstrong met the messenger, and returning with him informed me, that there were cattle in the neighbourhood. I directed the Commissary to collect them; and Capt. Shank, who commanded the cavalry, being ordered to feed his horses at Lee's farm, I accompanied Major Armstrong to the infantry." I have, Sir, a plan of the scene of action taken upon the spot; which I shall attempt to describe as clearly as the difficulty of the subject will admit. The road from the Chickahomony, and from Norval's mills, from whence I came, joined nearly at

the

the spot where I had passed through the fences. It continued very straight for nearly the space of a mile, and may be supposed to separate the country into two divisions; it then branches off into two roads, the one on the right, that led to James-town, the other to Williamsburgh; behind these roads was a wood, in which the infantry had halted, facing Norval's mills. On our left of the road, which I describe as a separation, the ground was all open, but full of little risings, and short, but steep undulations; at the extremity of this ground, and about four hundred yards upon the left, it tended to a point, where stood Lee's farm; there Capt. Shank had placed a vidette; while under the hill he went to give water to his horses, and to fetch the forage from a neighbouring barn: the ground on the right of the road was covered with a thick wood, excepting in that right angle which was formed by its cutting the Williamsburgh road. There, for near a thousand yards square, was Spencer's plantation, open ground, but lower than the wood; which was upon a level with Lee's farm; the whole rising nearly equally from the Chickahomony and Norval's mills road on one side, and from the James-town and Williamsburgh road on the other. In this wood the Highland company of the Queen's rangers were posted as a picquet.—To return to my Journal: "The force under my command amounted to something less than 400 men; consisting of 100 cavalry, a detachment of Yagers under Capt. Ewald, the Queen's rangers, and 16 rifle-men of Capt. Althawes's company of York volunteers, who were mounted for the occasion. I was soon alarmed by a shot from the Highland sentinels, and, galloping towards the wood, saw Capt. Shank in pursuit of the enemy's cavalry; they had passed through the fences I had pulled down as beforementioned, so that unperceived by the Highlanders they arrived at Lee's farm in pursuit of the people who were collecting the cattle. The vidette, who was stationed there, gave the alarm; Capt. Shank immediately charged the enemy, broke them entirely, and so totally scattered them, that they appeared no more during the action; many of them were dismounted, and the whole would have been taken, had not a heavy fire out of the wood, from whence the Highland company were now driven, protected them: at this moment I arrived—our infantry were marching up

the road in column, the light infantry company and Captain Ewald's detachment excepted, who, being on the right, were moving straight to their own front to gain the wood. Collecting from the prisoners that the enemy were in force, the line was directed to be formed, spreading itself, with wide intervals, and covering a great space of ground, between the road on its left, to Captain Ewald's on the right; and, when formed, it was directed to advance to gain the wood; as it was my idea to out-flank the enemy by the length of the line.—I had withdrawn the cavalry from the fire of the enemy, and directed Captain Althause to dismount and to check them if they sallied from the wood in pursuit of us, where he did good service. The drivers and their cattle were ordered to proceed to Williamsburgh—expresses were sent to Lord Cornwallis; and Lieutenant Allen, who acted as quartermaster, carried off the baggage that road, and was directed to cut down trees, and to barricade the first favourable pass, that we might rally there in case of accident; the fences were pulled down on the James-town road, in the rear of the cavalry, that we might retreat that way, if, which I every moment expected, I should find the enemy had occupied the Williamsburgh road in our rear. I moved with the cavalry out of sight of the enemy down the hill towards James-town road, and re-ascending at Lee's farm, there made a display of the whole force; then fell back again behind the hill, leaving only the front a detachment of hussars at Lee's farm, both to prevent our left being turned without our notice, and to deceive the enemy into a belief that the whole cavalry, whose force they had already felt, were at Lee's farm, waiting for an opportunity to fall upon their flank. I returned rapidly with the rest of the cavalry undiscovered to the road, and formed them out of sight and out of reach of the enemy, partly in the road, and partly on its left. Beyond Captain Ewald's flank there was open ground, which I could easily see from the eminence on which I was; and (by the turn of the Williamsburgh road) the cavalry would have had quick access to it, had the enemy appeared there: by the position of the cavalry also, it was ready, in case the infantry had given way, to flank the enemy, if they should issue from the wood in pursuit of it. Upon the left of the road our three-pounder was placed, the amusette having broke
down.

down, there too the Highland company had retired. The enemy now appeared in great force, lining the fences on the edge of the wood, open in front of our infantry, and refusing their right by echelons upon the open ground, probably deceived by the appearance of our cavalry at Lee's farm. To add to their reasons for not advancing, one cannon shot, and no more, was ordered to be fired at the body, which was at the greatest distance from us. The infantry was now in line, but with intervals of great extent, advancing as fast as the ploughed fields they had to cross would admit. I did not expect victory, but I was determined to try for it; my best hopes were to obtain and line the wood, checking the enemy's advance, till such time as the convoy was in security, and then to retreat. I had the most general and particular confidence in the officers and soldiers of my corps, who were *disciplined enthusiasts* in the cause of their country, and who, having been ever victorious, thought it impossible to suffer defeat: nor had I less reliance on the acknowledged military talents of my friend *Ewald*, and the cool and tried courage of his yagers: the event fully justified the expression that I used in the beginning of the action, "*I will take care of the left; while Ewald lives, the right flank will never be turned.*" Fortune now decided in our favour. The road from Norval's Mills was enclosed with high and strong fences; a considerable body of the enemy being on their right of the road, and, seeing our infantry advancing, faced, and was crossing these fences to flank them; but they did not observe our cavalry, which, while they were in this disorder, lost not the moment; but, led by *Captain Shank*, charged them up the road, and, upon its left, broke through and through, and totally dispersed them; our infantry rushed on with the greatest rapidity; the enemy's fire was in vain: they were driven from the fences and the wood *—

* An affair of this nature necessarily afforded a great variety of gallant actions in individuals. One was reported to me, that I hope for pardon in relating: Lieutenant Charles Dunlop, who had served in the Queen's Rangers from thirteen years of age, being on horseback, led on his division without suffering a man to fire, watching the enemy, and giving a signal to his men to lay down, whenever a party of theirs was about to fire. He arrived at the fence where the enemy had been passed with his arms

Captain Ewald turned their left flanks, and gave them a severe fire as they fled in the utmost confusion. Here, my companions, my friends, you closed a campaign of five years, your unremitting vigilance, toil, and danger, with an honourable and well-earned victory," &c.

Such, sir, are the extracts from my Journal; such is my account of an action, that no period, no event, can deprive me of pleasure whenever I reflect upon. I will not question the eulogiums you bestow on the light infantry, Colonel Butler and Galvan, they add to our laurels—but I will state, in absolute contradiction to your informers, that although the loss we suffered was considerable in the merits of the individuals, it was not so in respect to numbers. Your account states our loss at near one hundred and fifty:—the return I have now before me—officers included, we had ten killed, and twenty-three wounded; many of the latter so slightly, that they were scarcely prevented from doing duty; my groom was the only person taken—our safety was owing to our own exertions. The distance of six miles, and the time that the express must have taken to go that distance, rendered any assistance from Lord Cornwallis of no avail to our preservation; and as soon as the enemy had received their check, we retreated, our observation of their numbers making it prudent so to do. On meeting Lord Cornwallis's army, we returned to carry off our wounded, no enemy having approached them. You say we fought to disadvantage—we did so. I reported to Lord Cornwallis, from the numbers whom I saw, and from the accounts which were collected from two and thirty prisoners, several of them officers, whom we had taken, that the enemy's corps was nearly twelve hundred strong: since the peace, I have heard that it was double that number. In either case, the falsification of our loss was, perhaps, a justifiable policy to excuse such a defeat during the time of war; but it tarnishes the narrative of a traveller, and, I trust, will never disgrace the page of an historian. There were other disadvantages. To military men, on a perusal of your account, it would appear

loaded—a conduct that might have been decisive of the action: fortunately he escaped unhurt. This promising officer lost three gallant brothers in his Majesty's service in the late war. He distinguished himself in a variety of actions.—His endeavours to get upon full pay have hitherto been without success.

that we had possessed ourselves of some very strong ground, or retreated fighting; that we had shunned the enemy; not that our cavalry had totally routed their opponents; not that our infantry had, through an open country, advanced upon a superior enemy posted to receive it, and driven them from the field of action. The number of M. de la Fayette's troops who were killed or wounded, I do not know; but the account you state, I by no means can allow; they were so absolutely defeated, that a very small addition to our force upon the right flank, would have enabled me to have made a full recital of the killed and wounded. Upon the perusal of my account, you will not conceive that any presage of success to the American cause could be drawn from this action, that excepted of Monsieur Fayette's soon after attacking the rear of Lord Cornwallis's army, and leaving his cannon in the hands of Colonel Dundas and Needham; nor, in your sense of the expression, that punishment was inflicted upon robbers. It is my duty to bear testimony, that the Refugees, whom I was to protect in their employment of collecting cattle for Lord Cornwallis's army, were not of this class, nor did one of them fall into the hands of the Americans; they had been driven from their possessions in North Carolina for that principle, so unfashionable in your eyes. Loyalty; and, together with the Refugees and Loyalists in general who have come under my knowledge, as they deserve not, I am sure they will despise any unjust appellations, conscious of their own integrity, and that the legislature of this kingdom, in its efforts to compensate them for their unparalleled sufferings, bears an honourable testimony of their principles and conduct. I am, Sir, your most obedient and most humble servant,

J. G. SIMCOE,

Lieutenant Colonel Commandant
of the late Queen's Rangers.

MR. URBAN,

T. ROW (vol. XLV. p. 315.) was so far from being decidedly of opinion, as he is represented in your last number, p. 1019, that *Bonfire* was derived from the *Bones* it was supposed to be made of, though that was the notion of Messrs. Bagford, Bourne, and T. Hearne, that he rather expressed his doubt about that Etymon.

However, he now inclines to think the word may neither come from *Bones*, nor from *Boon*, as Mr. M. Green's

learned friend deduces it, p. 1019; for though he admits the custom of children's going about *begging* materials for the fire at this time, *that* he thinks was not the custom at first; see *Stowe's* Survey of London, p. 307. edit. 1754; also *Stowe*, mem. III. p. 451; and therefore he would rather choose to fetch it from the French *bon*, as the fire is always lighted on *good* news; and on *good* and joyful occasions; whence the people of that nation term it *feu de joye*. *Boon* itself, he imagines, may have the same original, as being really a *bonum*, just as *Bun*, or spiced-cake also has. He is, sir, yours,

T. ROW.

MR. URBAN,

IN regard to the etymologies, p. 1019. above in this month, I have the following observations, which are at your service!

Son of a gun means neither more nor less than a *soldier's brat*, and is, doubtless, as Mr. Green's learned friend suggests, often used *jocularly*.

Imp is used in a good sense in *Speed's* Hist. p. 266; *Stowe*, p. 250; *Spenser*, III. V. 53; and see Baxter ad Hor. 15. VII. 2. So when we say, *an imp of the devil*, it is the adjunct that makes it a term of reproach.

Island, without going any further, is the French *Isle*.

Leman, I have no doubt, is French *L'aimant*.

Peer. It is not so certain, as this gentleman thinks, that the word comes from the French *pierre*; for I don't find that the French ever use the word *pierre* in that sense, but call it *mole*. Why therefore should we not adhere to Mr. Lye's Etymon from Sax. *pepn*, *pila*; in Latin *pera*. See *Spelman* in v. or *Lambard's* Peramb. of Kent, p. 383. I would not therefore be beholden to the French for this word.

Waits. Dr. *Johnson* registers not this word in his Dictionary; but nevertheless it occurs in *Stowe*, Mem. III. p. 377. 378. *Antiqu. Repertory*, I. p. 176; *Fox*, Martyrol. II. p. 354. The word comes easily enough, in point of its letters and sound, from Latin *Vates*; but then this does not at all accord with it in sense. It may come from *to wait*, or from French *Guet*, Vigilia; for both which see *Skinner*. Or lastly, from *waits*, which, *Boyer* says, is a sort of hautboy. But this however, I must confess, is an instrument unknown to me; and yet such

such instrument certainly would not be an improper one for the occasion. Choose, Mr. Urban, which of these etymologies you please.

To what is said, in regard to the late very learned *Dr. Taylor's* tobacco box, and the Greek inscription upon it, I wish to add, that the Doctor had also a silver tumbler for his malt liquor, on which he caused to be engraved *Δημήτριος*; and one of his visitors observing the two inscriptions in the same ancient language, said, "Doctor, you are as proud of your Greek, as the late Earl of *Strafford* was of his Garter, who, after he was made a knight of the order, put the Garter on his wheel barrows, pickaxes, and shovels." The Doctor was highly delighted with the remark; and, as he was a lover of jocularly, related it himself to me with the utmost pleasure and satisfaction. I am yours, T. Row.

AT a meeting of the Society for Constitutional Information, held at the Secretary's House, No 11, Tavistock Street, Covent Garden, Friday the 8th of December, 1786,

Dr. BROCKLESBY in the chair;

Resolved, that the following extract, from Gregory's *Essays Historical and Moral*, (London, 1785) be published by the society. DAN. ADAMS, secretary.

"Not to speak of the pernicious influence of the military, in perverting the morals of the nation; there can be no reasonable excuse for standing armies in this island. A naval power is our proper and national defence; and liberty cannot be endangered by any increase of it. Seamen do not idly subsist upon the industrious part of the community; they are immediately active in promoting its commerce; and on that account are no less essential to its prosperity, than the husbandman and mechanic.

"War is altogether a *solecism in commercial politics*. Of all the evils which threaten the destruction of this constitution, war is most to be dreaded, and, above all, continental wars. These alone can form an excuse for the increase of the military. These will exhaust the finances—ruin the commerce—impair the strength of the nation—and convert those, who ought to be the defence and support of our liberties, into particides and assassins. Victory on

one side will only serve to raise up tyrants among ourselves—victory, on the side of the enemy, may reduce us to the worst of slavery—slavery under a foreign yoke."

MR. URBAN,

Jan. 8.

THE botanical history of the Yew, inserted in your November Magazine, leads me to inform you of the great age and size that tree, when suffered to accomplish its natural growth, will arrive at; but least, in a detail of particulars, I should err, I take the liberty of requesting some person resident near it, to give you a circumstantial account of it. This tree grows in the church-yard of Aldworth, near Compton, in Berkshire, and is now declining; therefore I wish some intelligent inhabitant of Aldworth parish would take the trouble of recording in your repository the present exact dimensions of it, which will probably both surprise and gratify the lovers of natural history much; and if, in addition to such an account, any person would also remit to you a description of the very venerable and curious monuments existing at Aldworth, your antiquarian readers will receive as high a gratification as your botanical ones. The monuments I allude to were erected in honour of the De la Beches, the ancient lords of Aldworth. Ashmole, in his *Antiquities of Berks*, mentions them, but not in the particular manner they deserve; and he seems to have overlooked the most remarkable of the effigies. Yours, &c. GRYPHON.

ON SELF-MURDER.

Written on a young Lady's saying, that a Lover might easily put an end to his pain by running on his sword.

(See the case of young Burt, who, to avoid self-murder, committed a forgery, to die by the laws of his country, in our *Historical Chronicle*.)

SO great are the miseries and pains which some feel in life, that they would often put an end to them by self-murder, but that they cannot persuade themselves that they have a right to commit it, being, contrary to all laws, divine and human, and a crime which cannot possibly be repented of. It is (as

* The desideratum, we may add, is amply supplied by Mr. Nichols, in the XVIIth number of the "Bibliotheca Topographica Britannica."

Mr.

Mr. Addison finely described it) rushing boldly, and uncalled for, into the presence of the Almighty. And the few that have taken so great a liberty have been always censured by the wisest part of the world as madmen, and injurious to their surviving relations, on whom (though innocent) they entail a lasting reproach. We are placed here like centinels, whose duty it is to keep their post till they are called off. And (in my opinion) Cato had shewn more courage and love of his country, in bearing the greatest misfortunes, in order to serve it as long as possible, than by putting an end to them with his own hand, and leaving it in a desperate condition to lament his loss. The most profligate wretch, condemned to an ignominious death, could have done as much to avoid open punishment; and by such this method has been most commonly taken.

Of all our passions 'tis thought that love (when hopeless) has the oftenest drawn men in to make this unhappy end of themselves: but would such lovers (if generous and good-natured) consider the hardship and uneasiness they must that way bring for life on the lady who has gained their affection (supposing they cannot think that others will suffer by it), their very love and concern for her lasting happiness would alone prevent it:

Were it not for the above-mentioned reasons, who would long bear the pangs of unsuccessful love? or a sudden fall from a prosperous state to adversity? or the racking pains of the stone and gout? or ill usage from those whom they cannot call to an account for it?

As to the last case, an officer of note in the army of the late King of Prussia, having been struck by him, first presented a pistol at his Majesty, to shew what return he deserved, and then shot himself, to prevent further injuries from such an oppressor. The officer had not time to reason coolly; and died as much pitted, as the king was blamed. C. D.

MR. URBAN,

AN enquiry was made some time since after an old translation of Suetonius. It was published in the year 1704, under this title, "The Lives of the Twelve Cæsars, the first Emperors of Rome. Written in Latia by C. Suetonius Tranquillus. And now done into English by several Hands. With the Life of the Author, and

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"Notes upon those Passages which relate to the Roman Customs." By the initials at the beginning of different lives, the translation seems to have been executed by members of the university of Oxford; but whoever the translators were, the work is execrably done, as are the plates by W. Dölle.

In answer to the question relative to Ainsworth's Dictionary, it may be observed, that the original work, though improved by Morell in some respects, is materially injured in others.—Those who are engaged in the education of youth, will be glad to be informed that a Latin Lexicon, freed from the imperfections of both, may in due time be expected. Yours, &c. A. B. C.

MR. URBAN,

YOUR readers are obliged to you for giving them a copy of Bishop Scabury's charge. But I was much surprised to see any bishop in the present day pleading for the divine right of confirmation; and especially for the notion of its being a means of communicating the Holy Ghost. If this be fact, what have our bishops to answer for, that they did not send this great blessing to America long ago? But what evidence is there that these persons, who have been confirmed, have more of the Holy Spirit in them than Presbyterians or Quakers? or that our bishops have more of it than other people? Yours, &c. N. N.

MR. URBAN,

NOT to invalidate the learning and ingenuity of your correspondent, I always thought it generally agreed by dictionary writers and etymologists, that the word *Bonfire* was formed (as a compound word) from the French or Latin adjective *Bonus*, good; *Bon*, good; and means rather a good or large fire, than one begged. However, it may include (if you please) both senses. For why may not a *boon* fire be interpreted a good fire, as well as a boon companion is a good companion?

If I can give Euthelius a clue, I should be happy; by informing him, that, when a youth, in 1740, a servant of my father's, a married man, had the privilege of living rent-free in a house at the bottom of Spring Gardens, which had a door into the park. They had several things that belonged to the martyr Charles the First, particularly a sword, a

glass-pipe, and a black high-crowned hat; the latter I had often on my head; and frequently drew the former, a long neat sword, the blade curiously inlaid with gold. I don't remember the name of the gentleman whose house it was; and I believe my acquaintance are dead.

No doubt Rusticus can oblige D. H. In the interim, that gentleman may probably convince himself as he walks down B—— Church-yard. On the left hand, at the bottom, is a large hole, generally open with boards, where a score, or half a score, are put in; the ceremony is read once for the whole: which may justly be called burying WHOLESALE. 'Tis a piteous sight to see a fellow mortal *barely* put into the ground; and the mourners came weeping away, for want of that due solemnity which the wisdom of the church has appointed for the poor, as well as the rich and affluent. Yours, &c. T. O.

MR. URBAN,

AS it is the professed design of your monthly publication to profit as well as please (*prodesse et delectare*), I am encouraged to offer the following thoughts, being an attempt to vindicate a text of *Holy Writ* from a certain misinterpretation, and to establish what is, I apprehend, its true meaning.

That *virtue is its own reward*, is a maxim that has always appeared to me to have its foundation in the nature of things, and therefore to be strictly true. It has been the conclusion of the wisest philosophers, and the most sagacious observers of human nature, that Vice, *on the whole*, has no advantage over Virtue even in a worldly view; and that the virtuous enjoy as much present happiness, *in the long run*, as the vicious. This is a conclusion so agreeable to my own experience and observation, that I cannot hesitate a moment to subscribe to it. The reverse of all this has, however, been the opinion of some. They contend, that all the happiness good men enjoy in this life, is derived from their hopes of another; and that, without these hopes, the virtuous would be miserable. Thus, in that case, according to them, the best way to be happy (in plain English) would be to be vicious! In support of this opinion, the apostle's words are usually alledged, and which I mean more particularly to consider, *If only in this life we have hope in Christ, we are of all men most miserable.* 1 Corin. xv. 19.

You will give me leave, sir, to examine, first of all, the supposed fact itself, and then the great authority by which it is thought to be supported. If it should appear that the opinion of these gentlemen is inconsistent with matter of fact, we must certainly seek for some other interpretation of the text in question; *theirs* cannot be admitted. If, on the other hand, it should be found that what these gentlemen maintain is true, there seems to be no reason to reject their sense of this Scripture. At least, it is possible that, in the latter case, their sense may be the true one; while, on the former supposition, it is not possible. The word of God may *seemingly*, but can never *really*, be at variance with the experience of men.

If the practice of virtue, in itself considered, and without any reference to a future state, has any *natural* tendency to make men miserable, it will be a necessary and unavoidable consequence, that there could have been no motive for wise men to be virtuous, so long as mankind were ignorant of the future state. This ignorance of a life to come must have continued, with respect to the greater part of mankind, till the coming of Christ; and, with respect to many, for a long time after. That therefore there were no wise and virtuous men among those who were unacquainted with a future state, is a position these gentlemen have to establish. But it is notorious, that virtue did exist, in a *degree*, among the Heathens, who could not be supposed to have any *certain knowledge* of a life to come. It is therefore to be presumed, that the generality of the Jews themselves were stimulated to the observance of their moral law, not so much with a reference to a future state, as from a regard to their present life and present comfort. From these premises I infer, in direct contradiction to these gentlemen, that there is nothing in the nature of virtue to make men unhappy.

If this reasoning be just, and this statement of things fair, it is evident they must be mistaken, who hold that virtue tends to make men miserable. And if their opinion be erroneous, their interpretation of the text they quote must be so too; for, as they explain it, it makes directly in their favour. You will permit me, therefore, sir, to propose, with all becoming deference, what appears to me to be its true and genuine sense. *If in this life only*, says the great apostle, *we have hope in Christ, we are of all men most miserable.* The

The apostle is here, I apprehend, speaking of himself and his followers in the Gospel; and what he here says, I imagine, belongs to them only, and is not true of all Christians. Thus we may understand him as saying, *We have been endeavouring to diffuse the knowledge, and promote the belief of the doctrine of the resurrection; we have boldly advanced it, and firmly maintained it; this we have done, at the expense of our reputation, with the loss of almost all our worldly comforts, and at the hazard of our lives. Nor have these inconveniences been confined to us, the teachers of this new doctrine; they have also attended many of our disciples, many of those who have given credit to our pretensions. Now, if all this while we had no authority for what we preach, if we know, and are conscious, that what we teach is false and groundless, if only in this life we ourselves have hope, while we excite in others the expectations of another, WE ARE OF ALL MEN THE MOST MISERABLE. By this means we destroy our own peace of mind, deprive ourselves of the comforts of life, deceive our fellow men, and must displease the great God by whose authority we falsely pretend to act.*—This appears to me to be precisely the apostle's meaning. Thus explained, this verse does not all interfere with matter of fact. Whoever reads the chapter of which this is a part, will be convinced, with me, that it is perfectly agreeable to the context.

Yours, &c.

R. S. T.

MR. URBAN,
MUCH difficulty has attended, and still attends, the explication of a passage in St. Paul's Epistles, as it now stands, which, I think, would be rendered easy and clear by a trifling *literal* alteration in the original. This I take leave to propose to you, with a due and very sincere deference to those learned men who have bestowed their pains on the elucidation of the same text, with much ingenuity, though not to much effect.

— nec tam

Turpe fuit vinci quam contendisse decorum. Under which quotation, perhaps you will say, I shall have good reason to screen myself in what follows. St. Paul (1st Ep. Cor. chap. xi.) prescribes that "every woman who prayeth, or prophesieth," should have her head covered; and gives material reasons for the observance of this sensual distinction. His arguments are closed with this conclu-

sion (10th ver.) "For this cause ought the woman to have power on her head because of the angels." Who can affix, who hath affixed, a precise or admissible sense to these words? Critics and emendators have "found no way, in wandering mazes lost." Let us recur then to the original, which has equally tortured, and been tortured, by the same descriptions of men. The word "power" is translated from "ἐξουσία," unintelligible! Hebraisms and other far-fetched assistances are very remote from probability; nor can reason well adopt them.—The equally unintelligible word, Angels, is a version of "ἄγγελοι."—We must agree with Beza (vide Not. ad Loc.) that "officiating ministers" is the proper version of "ἄγγελοι."—If that be allowed, let us only separate the preposition from the noun, and change the σ , into ρ , so as to read ἐξουσίας, we shall gain a clear sense, and the apostle will draw a just conclusion.—The preposition "ἐκ" is in many passages used in the sense of "secundum," according, or agreeable to. and *secundum* for *natura*, (nature or sex).—The next words in the original are, "ἐκ τῆς κεφαλῆς."—Every one at all conversant with the Greek is aware, that ἐκ is often used in a neuter, or absolute sense, by understanding a noun to which the sense of the passage leads you.—It is even used *οὐκ*, to dwell.—Vide Scapula.—Now the sense of the passage before us obviously points out the word "καλυμμα," (covering) to be understood after ἐκ, so that ἐκ τῆς κεφαλῆς, will be a very pure Greek phrase for being covered on the head. Should the alteration proposed in this text, Mr. Urban, together with the attempted explication of the remainder, be judged to have the sanction of sense, probability, and Greek idiom, the whole difficulty of this before obscure passage will vanish! Read from the 5th ver. "But every woman," &c. &c. 6th, 7th, 8th, 9th verses. "For this cause ought the woman, agreeable to her sex, to have a covering (or be covered) on her head, on account of the officiating ministers;" i. e. as a sensual distinction between her and them, as men. This translation will make a consistent argument and conclusion more worthy of our great reasoning apostle.

Yours, &c.

DAMMONIENSIS.

MR.

MR. URBAN,

Jan. 20.

IT is with no common degree of satisfaction that I express my approbation of the activity shewn by the original projectors of the plan for erecting a Statue to Mr. HOWARD; my admiration of the generosity and gratitude displayed by the Subscribers; and the triumphs of my own unfeigned, though circumscribed, benevolence, at the just and splendid distinctions which have been paid to the virtues of the most benevolent among the sons of men. I hope that you will be able to pursue the design of establishing a permanent fund for good purposes, without abandoning the original idea of doing a personal honour to a good man. To Mr. Howard's extreme delicacy, I trust, that you will not yield. It is my lot, in common with Dr. Taylor and Mr. Bowyer, to love Cornelius Nepos for better reasons than the graces of his style. Let me apply to Mr. Howard what he says of Atticus, "*Quamdiu adfuit, ne qua sibi statua poneretur, resistit; abiens prohibere non potuit. Itaque aliquot Pnyce & Pœcile, locis sanctissimis posuerunt.*"

With such a precedent in view, persist resolutely in the purpose of doing justice to Mr. Howard's great virtues, though the manner of doing it be in opposition to his mere will. Reflection, I am sure, will correct the wrong suggestions of sensibility; and Mr. Howard will at last respect that decision, which he is unable to controul.

I see not, Mr. Urban, how this letter can be of any use to the cause. I wrote it merely to tell you, what I think and what I wish; but you are at liberty to publish it, if the publication is likely to do the smallest good. In my own opinion, a List of the Subscribers will be a more efficacious and a more honourable plea for the propriety of erecting a Statue, than could be furnished by a writer, who possessed at once the pen of a Johnson, and the heart of a Howard.

Yours, &c.

S. P.

MR. URBAN,

IN the middle of the year 1786, I gave you the manner of preparing the medicine, and of using it, which Mr. Colborne, of Bath, has so generously given to the public, for the relief of his fellow-sufferers. Since which, he has received a vast number of letters from different parts of this kingdom, and indeed from a neighbouring kingdom afflicted with expressions of unbounded gratitude and respect to him, for

the wonderful benefits the writers have experienced by using it. It is a lucky circumstance too, that this gentleman's fortune is as extensive as his philanthropy, for his unknown friends have been numerous; but I am persuaded he will always be happy to hear of the success of his medicine: and as it is a matter of such importance to mankind in general, such who, in future, use it with success, ought by some means or other to make it known to the public. Mr. Colborne has given me ocular proofs, that the *menstruum* will dissolve, and crumble into dust, the hardest stones which have been extracted from living subjects, or taken out of the bladders after death. And, from numberless instances of the benefits received by sufferers, who have even had the *knife* before them, there does not remain a doubt, but that Mr. Colborne's is a happy discovery, which will render his memory as respectable to future generations, as his living character is by all who know him in the present; of which number I have the happiness to be, Yours, &c.

POLYXENA.

MR. URBAN,

"*R*ERUM natura, sacra sua non simul tradit. Initiatos nos credimus; in vestibulo ejus hæremus. Illa arcana non promiscue nec omnibus patent; reducta et in interiore sacrario clausa sunt. Ex quibus aliud hæc ætas, aliud quæ post nos subibit, adipisciet." Senec. Nat. Quæst. l. 7. p. 927. ed. Lut. 1627. fol.

*Nature does not at once disclose her sacred stores. We are apt to believe that we are admitted as initiated, though we are still confined to the porch. Her secrets are not laid open indiscriminately to the view of every one; they are deposited and shut up in the innermost (interiore) sanctuary; of which this age will discover some, and posterity others.**

As I was lately riding over the downs between Alresford and Winchester, several Kites (Falcones Milvi) were glid-

* This modest reflexion, and apt comparison of the productions of nature to the Eleusinian mysteries is quoted, I know not why, with *inferiore*, instead of *interiore*, in two different publications, by a very learned writer, who lately condescended to bring Chemistry so successfully home to us; and who, it is much to be regretted, is unfortunately prevented, by an imaginary decorum, from pursuing his researches into the handy-works of the great Creator.

ing in the air, and seeking for food. I have often thought, when I looked at these birds formerly, that they were supported in a manner peculiar to themselves; and the observations I made that day confirmed me in the opinion. For, with very few and distant vibrations of their wings, and those not violent, they were borne up, and rose or fell, and sailed backward or forward at pleasure, and sometimes suspended themselves absolutely still for a considerable space without the least motion of their wings; at other times, with several quick and strong strokes, they remained in the same place. I am well aware, that wings of five feet extent would hinder a body, not quite three pounds in weight, from descending rapidly to the ground. But what known power can prevent even the wings alone, without any weight attached, when not in motion, from falling gradually?

The swallow-tribe and pigeons *shoot up on their wings*, as *Dryden* well expresses it; but this action is the consequence of a previous violent projectile force, which the kite never exerts, but when darting on its prey. The cavities which anatomists have discovered in birds, if filled with common air, can by no means assist to counteract gravitation; and I dare not venture to surmise, that they are endowed with a faculty of producing a kind of air, so much lighter than the common, that it should counter-balance their weight. This difficulty however is not singular; for fishes whose bodies, when alive, are heavier than water, arise and sink by their bodies of air. Flat fish (*Pleuronectes**) therefore, having no such provision, are confined to the bottom. But how these bladders are renlled under water, with what kind of air, and how expanded or contracted, with the amazing celerity which their motions require, Ichthyologists are totally at a loss to explain. I wish some of your correspondents, better acquainted with anatomy and gravitation, would give us a solution of these perplexing phenomena.

That I may not appear to fill your paper merely with doubts and conjectures, give me leave to conclude with an explanation of a passage in *Shakespeare*, relating to the kite, which I find is not generally understood:

* From *Πλατων*, a side, and *Νηήνη*, a swimmer.

Autolycus. "My traffick is sheets; when the kite builds, look to *lessor linen*." *Winter's Tale*, Act 4. Sc. 2.

When the good women, in solitary cottages near the woods where kites build, miss any of their *lessor linen*, as it hangs to dry on the hedge in spring, they conclude, that the kite hath been marauding for a lining to her nest; and there adventurous boys often find it employed for that purpose.

Yours, &c.

T. H. W.

MR. URBAN,

Jan. 4.

TH A T eminent divine Archbishop Tillotson, in a sermon on the Deity of Christ (serm. 44), translates that much disputed passage, Phil. ii. 6. in the same manner with those who oppose that doctrine; a remarkable proof of his impartiality. His words are these, "*Who being in the form of God, ex æqualitate personarum*, did not arrogate to himself to be equal with God, that is, he made no ostentation of his divinity: for this I take to be the true meaning of that phrase, both because it is so used by Plutarch, add because it makes the sense much more easy and current."

I should be glad if one of your learned correspondents would inform me where that passage in Plutarch is to be found, as such an authority would be decisive in favour of the above translation of this remarkable and difficult text. P. H.

MR. URBAN,

Jan. 20.

IT is humbly requested that you would please to insert in your Magazine this letter (if worthy of a place in it); the subject of it certainly merits attention.

Your learned readers are desired to peruse in the original the 17th verse of the 24th chapter of St. Matthew, the 15th verse of the 13th chapter of St. Mark, and the 31st verse of the 17th chapter of St. Luke.

Matt. 24. 17. Ο ΕΠΙ ΤΟΥ ΔΩΜΑΤΟΣ, ΜΗ ΚΑΤΑΒΑΙΝΩΝ ΑΡΑΙ ΤΙ ΕΝ ΤΗΣ ΟΙΚΙΑΣ; ΑΥΤΩ.

Mark 13. 15. Ο ΔΕ ΕΠΙ ΤΟΥ ΔΩΜΑΤΟΣ, ΜΗ ΚΑΤΑΒΑΤΩ ΕΙΣ ΤΗΝ ΟΙΚΙΑΝ, ΜΗΔΕ ΠΟΣΙΘΙΩΝ ΑΡΑΙ ΤΙ ΕΝ ΤΗΣ ΟΙΚΙΑΣ; ΑΥΤΩ.

Luke 17. 31. ΕΝ ΙΚΑΝΗ ΤΗ ΗΜΕΡΑ, ΟΣ ΕΣΤΙ ΕΠΙ ΤΟΥ ΔΩΜΑΤΟΣ, ΚΑΙ ΤΑ ΣΚΕΥΗ ΑΥΤΩ ΕΝ ΤΗ ΟΙΚΙΑ, ΜΗ ΚΑΤΑΒΑΤΩ ΑΡΑΙ ΑΥΤΩ.

Your learned readers will be able to judge, far better than the writer of these lines, what is the precise meaning of the words,

words, *ἐν τῷ οἴκῳ*. The English translation is, *let him that is upon the house top*, &c. yet in the original there is no word answering to the word *top*.—Your learned readers will consider the word *ἐν*, whether it signifies any thing more than *at*, *apud domum*.—And consequently whether this is not the plain meaning of the passage—let him that is *at* the house not go into his house.

But they are also desired further to consider the word *οἶκος*.—It is apprehended that in many places of the Septuagint version of the Old Testament, and perhaps also in the New Testament, the word *οἶκος*, or *οἶκος*, means particularly the temple.—If that should be the meaning of the word in this place, the meaning of the passage would be—let him that is at the house, *apud domum*, or more exactly, *apud aedem* (that is the temple), not go down to his own house to take any thing out of it. The temple of Jerusalem was, by its situation or structure, elevated above the town.—In this light also they will please to consider the 10th and 14th verses of the 18th chapter of St. Luke.

Verse 10. *Αὐτῶν δὲ πρὸς τὸ ἱερὸν προσελαθὼν.*

Verse 14. *Κατὼν εἰς τὸ δίδωμι αὐτῷ τοὺς οἶκον αὐτῆς.*—How very similar is the expression in this verse, *Κατὼν εἰς τὸν οἶκον αὐτῆς*, to the expressions in Matt. 24. 17. Mark 13. 15. Luke 17. 31.

As to any further observations relative to the truth or importance of these conjectures, your learned readers will be able to offer to the publick (if they judge proper), arguments and reflections far superior to any, that may be suggested, by, Sir, Yours, &c. UNKNOWN.

MR. URBAN,

Jan 19.

YOU have published some years ago a very short account of Abraham Tucker, Esq; author of one of the best works in the English language, "The Light of Nature pursued." As many particulars and anecdotes of that original genius and excellent man as can be obtained (and the longer the inquiry is delayed the worse), will be most acceptable to many, many of your readers.

RUSTIEUS.

SUMMARY OF THE PROCEEDINGS IN PARLIAMENT, SESS. IV.

Debates in the Fourth Session of Parliament.

Tuesday, Jan. 23.

THE preliminary business being transacted; about four o'clock, the Speaker informed the House, that he had attended his Majesty in the House of Peers, and heard his most gracious speech, a copy of which was read to the House. See p. 88.

Lord Compton then moved the address. He rejoiced, he said, in that general tranquillity, by announcing which the speech commences; but in that sentiment he should certainly be followed by the general sympathy. To secure the blessing which peace bestowed, it was necessary, as far as it could be done, to establish an amicable intercourse with all our neighbours; and this purpose, the proposed treaty, in his opinion, went very strongly and very happily to effect. The exertions also which had been made to regulate and simplify the public accounts demanded general gratitude; a portion of which, at the same time, was due to

the efforts to give energy to our police by transporting the convicts in the manner proposed. In addition to those, there were two public events which had taken place since the conclusion of the last session, which demanded the notice of the House; these were the attempt made on the royal life, and the death of his Majesty's aunt the Princess Amelia.—To these objects respectively, it was necessary to pay a suitable attention, and for that purpose he should proceed to move an address. The address, as usual, echoed the speech, condoled with his Majesty on the death of his noble relative; congratulated him on his own providential escape;—and assured his Majesty that the House would apply the strictest attention to the discussion of those subjects which the speech had severally mentioned.

Mr. M. Montague seconded the motion for the address. He felt, he said, very strongly the propriety of the observations which had fallen from the noble Lord who preceded him; and also the same sensations of gratitude and exultation for

his Majesty's escape from the late horrid attempt on his life. He was happy that the framers of the address had not now the task of lamenting the effects of a ruinous war; feeling as we did the reverse of such a situation, it was right to secure its blessings, and it was equally wise to endeavour to ensure their permanence in the manner now proposed. We did not now attempt to extract from France professions of friendship by menaces of hostility; but, with a much happier and more effectual policy, we claimed that nation as our friend, by making it her *interest* to be so. The measure was evidently dictated by the most liberal and enlightened sentiments, and he trusted that the result would bear a similar complexion. He did not wish at present to enter into the minute detail of that business, nor anticipate the decision which must finally come from the deliberate wisdom of that house; it was necessary, however, to remark, that, while the connection subsisted between America and this kingdom, our vast capital was employed—whether wisely or not, was no part of the present question—in endeavouring to improve and extend that monopoly. The ties, which then connected us, being now dissolved, it became necessary to seek new channels for the employment of our capital; and France, in that case, must be first to present itself to our ideas. It was a large kingdom, the consumption must therefore be great; it was a neighbouring one, and therefore the returns must be immediate; thus that capital which procured us only a tardy annuity from the American trade, when directed to that with France, would be converted into a free, simple, instant and uninterrupted in its produce. When the French Treaty therefore was concluded, as he hoped and trusted it speedily would, and when some interfering interests were secured by effective regulations, he looked on it that a new era would be opened to this country, and amity and commerce would go hand in hand. Too much praise in that case could not be given to the minister by whom such a change was effected; his fame would then emulate that of his illustrious father, with this difference, that, while the one derived his from the conduct of an arduous and successful war, the other would derive equal glory from extending the manufactures of the kingdom, and perpetuating the blessings of peace.

Mr. Fox began a speech of considerable length, with declaring, that there

was not a sentence or expression in the speech or address which he had just heard, that struck him as in the smallest degree objectionable. The attempt to assassinate his Majesty, he reprobated in common with every individual and class of his fellow-subjects; and rejoiced that, as it was evidently the effect of insanity, it could fix no stain upon the national character. He would, therefore, have contented himself with giving a silent vote for the address, had not certain expressions which fell from the noble lord who moved it, and were repeated by the honourable gentleman who seconded the motion, called upon him to lay down some general principles. The language of these gentlemen was splendidly elegant; but of the truth and force of their arguments, he could not speak in terms of equal approbation. That some of their positions were incontrovertible, he readily admitted; that peace, for instance, was preferable to war, and commerce to conquest, was undeniable: but it should be remembered, that not one of the wars of England, whether successful or unfortunate, since the Revolution, had originated in the lust of conquest, or from a desire for the extension of empire. We entered into war either in defence of our commerce, or to preserve the balance of power in Europe. The wars of Britain were wars of necessity; they were wars which rose unavoidably from the occasion. We were impelled to most of them by that restless and insatiable desire of acquisition, which has always been the most prominent feature in the councils of France. Where then was the necessity of inculcating forbearance to those who had never acted wantonly, or of arguing against a jealousy, from which our safety had arisen, and by which it had been uniformly protected? Deprecating, therefore, every idea of vulgar prejudice, he could not but think that the circumstances of mutual hostility, which had been drawn into the argument, could not operate as motives to admit the measure. The proximity and rivalry of the two nations rendered them in some degree inevitable; to preclude them by any measure which speculation could devise, or the power of either kingdom enforce, was, in his opinion, impossible; nay, he would not hesitate to pronounce, that, were such an event practicable, it was not to be wished for by any lover of this country; for, to remove the cause of all future animosities between France, would

would be, he sincerely thought, to lay aside the instrument of our greatness, and to resign what had been the means of our safety. However volatile and inconstant the French nation may be, the French cabinet has been for centuries the most steady and uniform in Europe; to raise that monarchy to unlimited power has been their great and unvarying aim; and will history, or his own experience, warrant any man in saying, that they ever let slip an opportunity that seemed to have the least tendency, however remote in appearance, to promote their favourite object?

Lewis XIV. in the meridian blaze of his power, was much less formidable, he contended, than Lewis XVI. The power of the former, even as described by those superior geniuses who constituted the glory of his reign, was inferior to that of the present monarch, his successor. The former prince openly avowed his designs; the latter, professing all the milder virtues of humanity, has it in view to attain the same end by different means. England has prevented, more than any other power, the accomplishment of their wishes; and to lessen her weight in the scale of European politics, all their attention is turned to the increase of their naval force; for this purpose, their army, formerly the first, is now but the fourth, in point of numbers, in Europe; being inferior in that respect to those of the Emperor, of Russia, and of Prussia; a circumstance sufficient to give a serious alarm to this country.

Mr. Fox then took a comprehensive view of our relative situation. This led him to inquire of ministers, in what forwardness the treaties with Spain, Portugal, and Russia, were. He then conjured them to consider, with the attention it deserved, the importance of this treaty to the future prosperity of the people of England, whose honour and interest no consideration should induce them to sacrifice; and concluded with professing, that the fear of falling under the imputation of entertaining vulgar prejudices should never prevent him from delivering his real sentiments, when he thought, that by revealing them, he might contribute to the benefit of his country.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer hoped that there was nothing to be apprehended from illiberality in that assembly; nor had the right hon. gentleman the least cause to dread the imputation of

harbouring vulgar (which were common) prejudices; as he believed no other person in England held the same opinions as those which he had delivered in the course of his speech. He expatiated on the advantages that would result from the treaty, particularly its tendency to preserve peace, by rendering the preservation of tranquillity mutually beneficial to both nations. With respect to the information desired by the right hon. gentleman, relative to the state of our treaties with the other nations he mentioned, that, he would tell him, could be obtained only by an address of the house to his Majesty. He would, however, assure him, that care had been taken not to give just cause of complaint to Portugal, as the French convention would not in the smallest degree diminish the advantages which that country derived from the Methuen treaty.

He then charged the right hon. gentleman with inconsistency, the latter part of his speech being in direct contradiction to the beginning. He opened it with giving his affirmative to the address, and concluded with strongly condemning a treaty, for entering into which the address had returned thanks to his Majesty. On this occasion he could not help reminding the right hon. gentleman, that, if this measure were reprehensible, he was to blame for it, who, by signing the late definitive treaty of peace with France, had made it absolutely necessary for his Majesty's ministers, in order to preserve the honour of the nation, to form some system. The right hon. gentleman himself, when in office, gave the sanction of his approbation to an arrangement, which now, as a member of parliament, he loudly reprobated.—A treaty, he observed, was on foot with Spain, which he hoped shortly to have the satisfaction of laying before the house.

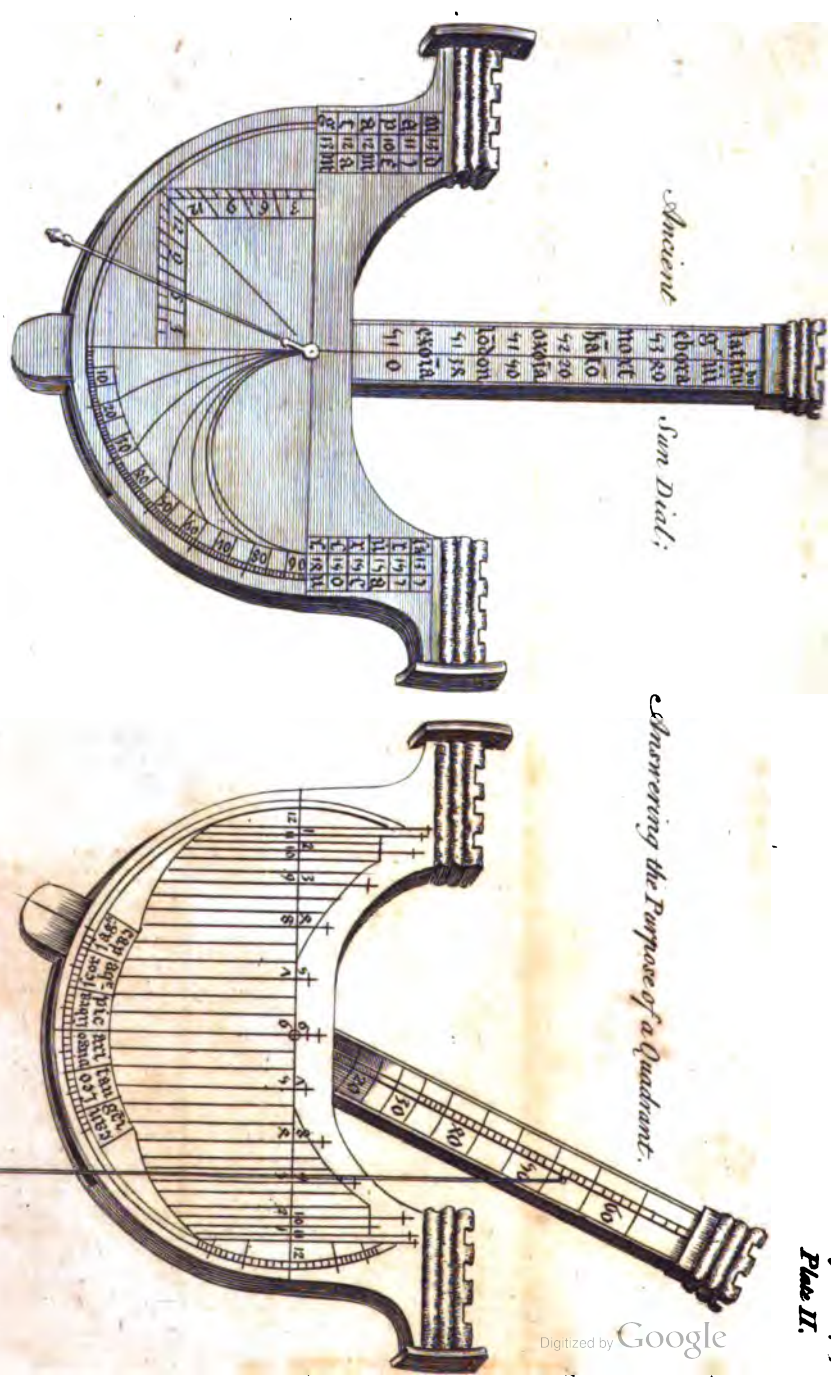
Mr. Fox said, when he came into administration, he found the preliminaries of peace signed by his predecessors in office. These articles it was indispensably necessary to confirm. If they were censurable, the blame was not to be ascribed to him, or his colleagues in office, but to the ministers who originally agreed to them. The honour of the King, and good faith of the nation, had rendered it his duty to ratify the articles of peace.

The question being put on the address, it passed unanimously.
(To be continued.)

Ancient

Sun Dial;

showing the Purpose of a Quadrant.



MR. URBAN, *Jan. 2.*

I AM happy to have it in my power to gratify your wish to embellish the Gentleman's Magazine with an engraving of the OBELISK lately erected at Moreton, in the county of Dorset, to perpetuate the memory of a worthy and much-lamented character*. On application to Mr. James Hamilton, of Weymouth, who designed and built it, I have procured from him an exact delineation of it, together with an explanatory description, and which I am fortunate enough to have found an early opportunity of conveying it to you by a safe hand, with copies of the English and Latin inscriptions, in the handwriting of their respective authors.

The date of 1784, in the English inscription, marks the year of Mr. Frampton's death, and when the obelisk was first intended to be erected, though it was not finished till last autumn.

Yours, &c. C. W.

The obelisk (*see Plate I.*) is built of Portland stone, on a rising ground, south from Moreton-house, in the center of one of the first plantations made by the late Mr. Frampton. It was begun in May 1785, and finished in September 1786.

The foundation is on a bed of gravel, and 20 feet square, diminishing to 13 feet square at the surface. From the surface the pedestal, with the base of the shaft, is 16 feet high, and 10 feet square, exclusive of the projections of the subplinth, cornice, &c.

The bottom of the shaft is 8 feet 3 inches square, and to the height of 31 feet 4 inches diminishes gradually to 4 feet 2 inches square, at which it continues 13 feet higher, and is finished with an urn 9 feet 8 inches high, and 4 feet diameter, carved out of a Portland stone, of near 4 tons weight. To support the urn there is a bar of copper, 20 feet long, and 3 inches square. It is let into the shaft 11 feet, and fixed with bond-stones; the remaining 9 feet goes up the urn and is secured with lead. A conductor, to guard against lightning, goes from the bottom of the bar. On the North side of the pedestal, and fronting Moreton-house, is a tablet of white marble, bordered with dove marble, with an inscription in Latin, and on the opposite side a tablet of the same, with an English inscription.

This Obelisk was erected
In the Year 1784,
By Captain JOHN HOULTON,
As a public Testimony
Of his Gratitude and Respect
For the Memory
Of his much-esteemed
And lamented Friend
The late JAMES FRAMPTON, Esq.
of this Place.

Si tibi cordi sint virtutes domesticæ,
Colum-nam hanc negligenter ne prætereas,
Quæ privati hominis beneficia
Commemorat.

Rara hæc exculta largâ et felici manu,
Vitam graviter actam, et seais perquam utilem,
Amici mærentis Pietatem et Reverentiam
Attestatur;

Qui loco hæc cultori olim dilectissimo,
Monumentum gratâ progenie venerandum,
Consecravit.

MR. URBAN, *Colchester, Dec. 7.*

HEREWITH I send you drawings of both sides of an ancient sundial, answering the purpose of a quadrant, &c. made of brass, the middle, or upright piece of which is moveable to any of the twelve signs (*see Plate II*). I have been so particular in the delineation as to measure the lines accurately, that any of your readers (if they were so minded) might have one made from the copy as correct as the original.

Yours, &c. W. B.

MR. URBAN, *Jan. 4.*

AS I do not feel myself guilty of violating the rules of Christian charity or common candour, when I amuse myself in detecting the errors of others, and particularly of the class of men who call themselves *Antiquaries*, I send you, for your entertainment, a pleasant mistake, made by no very profound one, in his account of a custom which was established in Northumberland, in the manor of Long Horsley, by Roger de Merlay, its lord.—A record, cited by Mr. Wallis, in his "*Antiquities of Northumberland*," vol. II. p. 350, says,

"Iste est Rogerus, qui subditos suos in Horsley ad vias et fossatas circa campos de Horsley bene conservandas & diligenter sustentandas tractare statuit. Et quod quicumque convicius fuerit de aliquo fragmento vel viis prædictis in campo suo, tenetur ibidem in crastino inventionis sanctæ Crucis & crastino sancti Martin in hieme et red-

* See our vol. LVI. p. 956.

dit domino pro quolibet delicto suo duas *virgas ferreas* quoties inde convictus fuerit." Ex autographo perantiquo.

Mr. Wallis explains it, that "his *lordship* compelled all the tenants within the manour to keep the ways and ditches round their grounds in good order, on pain of *being whipped* the day after his court was held."

Mr. Hutchinson, who pretends to great proficiency in the antiquarian science, without being very able to read or write Latin *, and flourishes about a castle or a fishing with all the figures of rhetoric and the feelings of morality, says, "Mr. Wallis, as his authority for this strange penalty, quotes the *autographo perantiquo*. I conceive Mr. W. has mis-transcribed the word *ferreas*; how he renders the sentence to make it imply such a penalty as he has stated, even allowing the word *ferreas* to be right, I know not. The *virga ferrea* was a royal standard measure, kept in the Exchequer; and it is most probable that the penalty inflicted on the tenants of Hordley was a forfeiture meted by the *virga ferrea* †."

Mr. W.'s explanation is certainly chimerical and erroneous. The word *ferrea* is in no Glossary. I shall therefore presume his antagonist has right on his side. *Virga ferrea*, as a measure of land, occurs in the Chartulary of Leominster priory, cited by Blount in his Law Dictionary, *in voce*, answering to our *rod*. In a grant of lands to the hospital of St. Mary Bethlem, without Bishopsgate, we have "*ulnas de ulnis ferreis Joannis regis Angliæ* ‡;" and in another of Queen Eleanor to the hospital of St. Katherine §, "*ulnas de ulna ferrea domini regis*."—Du Cange, *in voce*, explains *ulna*, "modus agri apud Anglos cujus mensura exacta ad *ulnam ferream* Johannis regis Angliæ."

Mr. Gough, in the preface to his "Sepulchral Monuments" has well detected the inaccuracies of our modern tourists and describers of monuments, and pointed out two egregious blunders of the two gentlemen under consideration. But I think the most capital

blunder has escaped him. I shall therefore transcribe the whole of Mr. H.'s description of a monument in Bothall church.

"There is a fine marble tomb of one of the Ogles and his Lady, with their effigies recumbent. I presume the personages there represented are, Sir Robert Ogle and his wife, the baroness Bertram. His effigy is clothed in a coat of mail, the hands elevated, about his neck a chain, with a cross pendant on his bosom, his hair cut over his forehead and round by his ears, his head supported on his crest, a bull's head, his feet *rested* against a *curled water dog*. Her effigy is dressed in a long robe, which conceals her feet; over her head and shoulders a mantle, flowing back, her hands elevated, her head supported by a cushion, tasselled at the corners, kept by two *esquires* in their *proper habiliments*, each holding a tassel; on the lap of her robe a small *Italian greyhound*. A sword sheathed lies between these effigies. At the head of the tomb, in niches ornamented with tabernacle work, are four ecclesiastics, their crowns shaven, and with hands elevated, at a corner an *inclining* shield, supported on the dexter side by a lion collared and chained, and on the sinister side by a monkey chained by the *waste*. The shield of arms is so singular that I have caused it to be engraved with the effigies *."

Mr. H. has himself printed the word *esquires* in Italics. The shield seems to be Ogle, with an impalement. The arms of Ogle are given to a deed †, and on Our Lady chapel near Bothal by Mr. Grose.

Let us now hear Mr. Wallis ‡: "At the East end of the South isle is a handsome tomb, within iron rails, of alabaster, over one of the *barons of Ogle and Bothall*, and his lady, recumbent; their hands and eyes § elevated. His *lordship's* head and feet rest upon the supporters of his coat armorial; a lion under his feet; a chain of many links round his neck, with a pendent cross. Under her *ladyship's* head is a cushion, and *another under her feet*, with two *cherub-like babes lying by her*, one on each side at the end of the cushion, near her face, each holding in its hand a

* Witness his copies of inscriptions at Timmouth priory, p. 345, *morit p' nobis*; p. 347, *i h s, Jhsu bominis conservator*; *arirea* for *aurea*, 22, n. His English is grossly mis-spelt by himself or his printer: *Habilement*, vol. II. p. 255; *Scite*, p. 256.

† Hutchinson's Northumberland, II. 319.

‡ Mon. Ang. II. 383.

§ Ibid. 460.

* Hutchinson's Northumberland, II. 313.

† Ibid. p. 310.

‡ Ibid. p. 335.

§ Are not the eyes of such statues usually closed?

tassel of the cushion; the head of one broken off; a dog by her feet, with a chain about its neck, the emblem of watchfulness."

How is one to account for such different and contradictory accounts but from the inexperience or impertinence of the describers?

I could fill your miscellany with extracts of a similar kind from the first of these writers, who enlarges on ruined castles with a minuteness far exceeding that of Mr. King, but without any new or interesting information, merely to let us know what he felt as he trod the several stones and stories, and that he has married a lineal descendant of the barons of Bothall.

Will you permit me to trouble you with one more instance of comparison between these two writers, in their accounts of the Hermitage of *Warkworth*. "In the *sole* of a window [of the chapel] at the South end of the altar," says Mr. Wallis*, is the effigies of the *Blessed Virgin*, sculptured in stone, recumbent, another of the *child Jesus* on her right hand, standing, his left hand resting on her shoulder; at her feet, in a nich in the wall, is the effigies of an hermit, in the attitude of prayer; by him a *bull's* head: all in high relief."

"Mr. Wallis is in an error here," says Mr. Hutchinson †, "for the female recumbent figure, having its head towards the East, lays with the right hand to the chapel: if any figure has stood on the side of the effigies, it must have been against the pillar which divides the windows. There is an absurdity in the idea of the *boy Jesus standing over the tomb of the Virgin Mary*, that need not be dwelt upon."—But who, let me ask Mr. H, suggested such an idea, or that this was a *tomb*, or that the infant stood *over* it? A figure of the Virgin laid prostrate would not prevent the infant from being in a standing attitude.

But let us hear the Hermit of Warkworth:

Beside the altar rose a tomb

All in the living stone,

On which a young and beauteous maid

In goodly sculpture shone.

A kneeling angel, fairly carv'd,

Lean'd hovering o'er her breast,

A weeping warrior at her feet,

And near to these her crest.

* Hutchinson's Northumberland, II. 355.

† Ibid. II. 265.

This, in the advertisement to the poem, is thus expressed in plain prose:

"But what principally distinguishes the chapel is a small tomb or monument on the South side of the altar, on the top of which lies a female extended in the manner that effigies are usually exhibited, praying, on ancient tombs. This figure, which is *very delicately designed*, some have *ignorantly* called an image of the Virgin Mary, though it has not the least resemblance to the manner in which she is represented in the Romish churches, who is usually erect, as the object of adoration, and not in a prostrate or recumbent posture. Indeed, the real image of the Blessed Virgin probably stood in a small nich, still visible, behind the altar; whereas the figure of a bull's head, which is rudely carved, at this lady's feet, the usual place for the crest in old monuments, plainly proves her to have been a very different personage."

The last account is communicated to Mr. Grose in a letter whose writer, from the style, one may fairly conclude to be his friend Maud.

"On the South side of the altar is another window, and *below* it a neat cenotaph or tomb, ornamented with three human figures, *elegantly* cut in the rock. The principal figure represents a lady lying along, still very entire and perfect; over her breast hovers what probably was an angel, but much defaced, and at her feet a warrior erect, and perhaps originally in a praying posture, but he is likewise mutilated by time. At her feet is also a rude sculpture of a bull's or ox's head, which the editor of the ballad not unreasonably conjectures to have been the lady's crest. This was, as he observes, the crest of the Widdrington family, whose castle is but 5 miles from this hermitage. It was also the ancient crest of the Nevilles, and of one or two other families in the North."

Which, now, of these four descriptions are we to take for exact and authentic? Here are two evidences to the *delicate* and *elegant* design of a figure which Mr. H's drawing makes ruder than the figure ascribed to Ingellica at Hatfield Peverel*; and he takes care to let us know, that, "by length of time, and the weather beating through the windows, the figures are greatly impaired."—He makes the figure at the

* See your Mag. for August last, p. 665.

feet a *hermit on his knees*, resting his head on his right hand, and his left placed on his bosom, as in a lamenting or pensive posture. Mr. Wallis says, it is a *hermit* in the *attitude of prayer*. Mr. Maud says, it is "a *warrior erect*, and perhaps originally in a *praying posture*." Mr. H. says, "On the pillar which divides the windows are the remains of some sculpture, supposed by many to be an *hovering cherub*," [by Mr. Wallis, the *infant Jesus standing*.] "but with the utmost attention, and a *strong desire to coincide with others*, I could not see any such figure, even with an eye *prejudiced by such representations*. If it has ever been the representation of any figure, and now wasted by the weather beating through the windows, I conceive it was that of a *child standing* in a weeping attitude over the recumbent effigies." Mr. H. has represented it like a worn *pyramid*.—Mr. H. goes on: "At the foot of the recumbent effigies is a basin cut for holy water, and the feet of the effigies rest against an animal, (most likely a *dog*, as an emblem of fidelity,) as is usual on monuments of the like form. I pay great deference to the opinions of other visitors, but cannot agree with the author of the poem [and Mr. Wallis] that this is a *bull's head*, or the *usual place for crests*. On the contrary, according to the *virtues of the deceased*, ancient tombs are decorated with an animal at the foot of the effigies, as a lion for *fortitude*, a dog for *fidelity*, &c.; and this same figure appeared to me no other than that of a crouching dog; as is to be seen on multitudes of ancient tombs. The usual place of the crest on tombs is under the head of the effigies. The examples in the Northern counties are most likely to point out to us the prevailing fashion."

The different periods at which these four gentlemen saw these figures are, we may presume,

Mr. Wallis before - - 1769

Mr. Grose about - - 1773

His friend - - - 1771

Mr. Hutchinson about 1778

So that what was delicate and elegant in 1771 and 1773 was by 1778 *greatly impaired by length of time and weather*, as to be scarcely distinguishable.

In this uncertainty, will it be justifiable in one, who has never seen the originals, to offer a conjecture that the recumbent figure, instead of a *lady*, may be a *priest*, the first, or one of succeeding

hermits of this cell. It much resembles the figure at Hatfield Peverel, which Mr. G. inclines to think a priest holding a chalice in his hands, and which has, like this, an animal at its feet.—*Crests*, I believe, are seldom given to religious persons on tombs.

"Above the inner door-way," says Mr. H., "some letters appear, the remains of a *phrase*, which may be thus rendered in English, *My tears have been my food day and night*." Dr. Percy, in his Postscript, says the same, that "the text there inscribed was that Latin *verse* of the Psalmist, xlii. 3." This was not legible to Mr. Maud in 1771.

Mr. H. calls the pillars cut in the rock *semi-hexagonal*; Mr. Maud, octagon. Qu. is the print prefixed to the poem a real or fancy likeness: the pencil of Mr. Wale assisted by the poet.

Mr. Wallis gives up the shield of arms as defaced. Mr. H. tells us, "some take them to be the figure of a *gauntlet*, but as it is generally believed one of the Bertrams formed this hermitage, so it is probable this shield (*the remains of which seem to correspond therewith*) bore the Bertram's arms, O. an owl Az."—Mr. M. conjectured it was a *gauntlet*, the founder's crest or arms. Might it not be the *bull's head* beforementioned?—The other shield Mr. M. rightly determines to contain the emblems of the Passion. Mr. H., with his wonted turgidity, calls it a shield "with the crucifixion, and several *instruments of torture*." He conceives the recess within the antechapel served for the hermit's bed; whereas Mr. M. defines the additional building at the foot of the cliff, consisting of two stories and a kitchen, now ruined, to his residence. Mr. W. finds the chamber in the rock, and the kitchen with the bed-chamber over it, in the additional building, which he makes to consist only of *two* rooms.

Mr. Hutchinson calls Duns Scotus a *scholar*. From the epigram which he gives on him, he seems rather entitled to the epithet of *sceptic*.

Mr. H., p. 20, quoting Mr. Lamb's notes on the poem of Flodden, makes him say, "Here is a tradition that King James, returning from a visit to Mrs. Ford, of Fordcastle," &c.; and then notes it as "a *mistake* in the editor of this poem," when in reality the mistake is Mr. H.'s, and Mr. Lamb has printed it Mrs. Heron.

John Bailly for Balis, whose heart was buried at Newby, may be an error of the press. But what apology can be attempted for the miserable representation of the carving at Norham, where St. Peter with the keys is made a female with a dram bottle; and St. Cuthbert and King Ceolwlf are dressed in night-caps or hoods and night-gowns, and the king's sceptre and arm diminished beyond all proportion, as if shrivelled*?

You see, Mr. Urban, how I have endeavoured to reconcile these glaring inconsistencies. I fear the editor of the new edition of the "Britannia" must have an host of them to encounter.

It is the misfortune of our countrymen, that fashion with them carries every pursuit to excess, whether it be ballooning, navigable canals, inclosures, or antiquarian researches. A new tour, a view, an excursion, a sketch, observations on a tour, or any other newly-invented name, is an inexhaustible offering to the gaping publick, whether it has intrinsic merit to recommend it or not; of which a striking instance may be seen in the publication reviewed in vol. LVI. p. 45, whose author seems callous to the reproach so justly cast upon him.

Yours, &c.

H. H.

MR. URBAN,

Jan. 20.

YOU have recorded from a correspondent at West Bromwich †, and your neighbour Baldwin has echoed after you, a wonderful shocking story of a person coming to life again after he was buried in a church-yard. I wish some of your ingenious correspondents would tell us how far it is possible for the strongest man to turn, or move himself in a wooden box scarce 3 feet wide and 6 long, well nailed or screwed down, and it may be lined with lead, done up as close, and then put at least 6 and often 10 feet under ground, and a weight of mould or gravel thrown on it. I have very strong doubts about the possibility of such a fact, and still stronger about stones. I have heard of boys playing in a church-yard, or passengers walking through, hearing such turning or moving of such parties, and having the presence of mind to call for assistance and save them. Of reviviscence from supposed death I have no

* Hutchinson's Northumberland, II. 24; compare with Wells, II. 447.

† The news-papers tell us, that the workmen employed to repair West Bromwich church had nearly overturned it, and one or two had their legs or arms broken.

doubt, and there is but too good reason to apprehend that many persons, who are left to nurses, servants, or executors, or careless relations, who quit the house as soon as the breath quits the body, are buried alive. But that a person in a coffin, with or without a lining of lead, in a church-yard, or church-vault, can move the said coffin, or shift his position in it, does really surpass my comprehension and faith, and appears like the story of a coffin in a church-vault not 20 miles North of London, which was said to have been moved by its inhabitant, which motion was afterwards ascribed to one of the earthquakes of 1750, or perhaps never took place.

Some of your correspondents may possibly give you satisfaction on another query, viz. By what method nurses contrive to keep dead bodies from changing, or accelerate a change, which some believe while others doubt.

Yours, &c.

I. F.

* * Upon consulting an English gentleman formerly resident in Spain I was led to alter my opinion of the *Nouveau Voyage d'Espagne*, 2 vols, 1782, recommended in your vol. LV. p. 541, notwithstanding its plausible and entertaining account. Mr. Swinburn is more to be depended on.

MR. URBAN,

Sept. 12.

I HAVE not till this day had an opportunity of perusing your Magazine for July last, which contains (p. 589) a review of "Four Dialogues on the Doctrine of the Holy Trinity," by E. W. Whitaker. The last paragraph of this criticism informs us, that, adjoined to Mr. Whitaker's preface, are the following specimens of Dr. Priestley's abilities as a translator, which I shall consider as they stand, only observing that the work of Dr. Priestley, referred to, is his "History of early Opinions concerning Jesus Christ," vol. I.

"Eneas—the Seventh," p. 147, and again p. 169.—Would Mr. Whitaker suggest that Dr. Priestley does not know that *Evangelus* signifies, not the seventh but the ninth? And surely the inaccuracy is very venial, when the subject is only whether *Hyginus* was the 7th or 9th bishop of Rome, from the time of the Apostles; especially as the original Greek is printed in the margin, p. 147. The sentence is this: "Cerdon, who is said by Eusebius to have been of the school

school of Simon, and to have appeared in the time of Hyginus, the seventh (it ought to have been the *ninth*) bishop of Rome." The information conveyed where the mistake occurs, p. 169, is precisely the same.

"*Ψυχικον*—Carnal," p. 151. The sentence in Dr. Priestley is this: "Irenæus says that the Gnostics pretended to perfection, and called themselves spiritual; and he says that they called the orthodox *ψυχικοι*, carnal."—Irenæus here refers to the threefold division of man *, into *πνευμα*, spirit, the seat of the higher affections; *ψυχη*, the seat of the sensual passions, soul, animal life; and *σωμα*, body.—Spirit and Soul are used in the sense of *superior* and *inferior*; and Dr. Priestley has here unfortunately put *carnal* instead of *sensual*, *sensitive*, or *animal*; more nearly approaching to the opposition frequently used by St. Paul, of *spirit* and *flesh*. Wonderful!

"*Φρονησις*—Thought," p. 155. This word occurs in a catalogue of the names of the Æons, according to Basilides, *Nous, Logos, Phronesis*; which Dr. P. translates *Thought*, but might to be sure have rendered *Intelligence*. This Æon was the parent of *Wisdom, σοφια*; the offspring of *Reason, λογος*; and *logos* was the production of *Mind, nous*. I wish to know how Mr. W. would translate this list of imaginary personages.

"*Του τελειου ανθρωπου γενομενου*; Who is a perfect man?" p. 188.—Here Ignatius says, "I endure all things, he who is a perfect man strengthening me." *Παντα υπομινω, αυτου με ενδυναμουντος, του τελειου ανθρωπου γενομενου*. Jesus was a man made perfect by sufferings. How would Mr. W. translate it? and what mean the notes of interrogation affixed to both the Greek and English? Abp. Wake renders it, "He who was made a perfect man, strengthening me."

"*Πως δυοι Θεοι; προσαπλουσιν αμφοτερας τας διαθεκας οι ετεροδοξοι*—How the heterodox can say there are two Gods in the Old Testament," p. 291.—Origen is the speaker, and says, "I wonder how the heterodox adapt both

covenants to two Gods." The precise meaning of the passage is of no consequence to Dr. Priestley's argument †. He only wants to shew, that the term *heterodox* was applied by Origen to the Gnostics, who believed in *two* Gods, and not to the Unitarians.

"*Οι δε λεγουσιν, τοι μιν, εναι της ψυχης διαποτην, τοιδε του του σωματος, ου τελειον λεγουσιν*—For they who say he is Lord of the soul, but not of the body, do not make him perfect," p. 298.—The passage is a quotation from Cyril of Jerusalem, who says, "The heretics do not acknowledge *one* God Almighty, for *Almighty* is he who rules over all. Now they who say that this (Being) is Lord of the soul, and that of the body, do not prædicate a perfect (Being)." And is not this the same, in other words, as to say that "they who say he (*i. e.* one Almighty) is Lord of the soul, but not of the body, do not make (*i. e.* speak of him as) perfect?"

"*Ενι δε και το ου ενεστια*—Energy is the same thing with being," pp. 374, 375. The passage stands thus: "We shall the less wonder at this confusion of ideas if we attend to another of the Platonic maxims, viz. that *being* and *energy* are the same things. This was before cited from Julian; and I now find the same in Plotinus, who says expressly, *Ενι δε και το ου ενεστια*. [Now Being also is (an) Energy.] Accordingly, he calls the soul "one simple energy." Is it not evident, that in this place Energy and Being are put as synonymous? which is what Dr. P. asserts.

"*Της ιδιης γνημης πληρεσαστην μηνμην καταλειπειν*—Wrote the history of the preaching of the Apostles," p. 265.—The whole sentence runs thus: *Ομας ουν Ηγησιππος, εν παντε τοις εις ημας ελθουσιν υπομνημασι, της ιδιης γνημης πληρεσαστην μηνμην καταλειπειν*. Literally, "Hegesippus has left the most ample record of his own opinion, in five memorials that are come down to us." Instead of which Dr. Priestley has really had the audacity to tell us, that Hegesippus wrote the *history of the preaching of the Apostles* in five books; mentioning the work of that writer by its proper

* See Benson or Chandler on 1 Thess. v. 23.

† I have not at hand the work of Origen here referred to; but make no question that the sentiment here quoted is to this effect: "Whatever countenance the heterodox find for their doctrine of two Gods in the New Testament, viz. in the introduction to St. John's gospel, yet I wonder how they can adapt BOTH of them to that opinion; evidently meaning the old."

was a matter of utter indifference whether he denominated it in Greek, or used the periphrasis of *ὁ ἀνθρώπου γινόμενος*, from whom he is translating.

Yours, &c. O. B. Q.

P. S. If the admirers of Mr. Whitaker should not be satisfied with my translation of *τοῦ τελευτῶν ἀνθρώπου γινόμενος*, "who was, or who became, a perfect man;" if they should apprehend it relates to the incarnation of Christ, I would refer them to Acts xii. 23, *γινόμενος σκληροβρότος*, "he was eaten of worms;" *γινόμενος ἐκφυγὸς, ὑπερμῶς*, Acts xvi. 27, 29; *ὕπνους—ἀμυγῆλος*, Philip. ii. 8, iii. 6. If the objection turn upon Dr. Priesley's having translated the phrase in the present tense, "is a perfect man," it is quite insignificant whether Ignatius be represented as saying he endured all things when strengthened by him who became when on earth, or who is at this instant, a perfect man. The former is less proper, because Jesus is said to be at that time strengthening Ignatius, and therefore must be existing.

MR. UREAN,

Jan. 6.

I AM induced to offer you a conjectural criticism on a passage in Virgil, which I have never seen satisfactorily explained, viz.

Primus ego in patriam mecum, modo vita superfit,

Aonio rediens deducam vertice Mœsas:

Primus Idumæas referam tibi Mantua palmas. GEORG. iii. v. 10.

These verses are quoted and commented upon in a late publication, under the name of *Vatbek*, p. 269, which, it should seem, has been composed as a text, for the purpose of giving to the publick the information contained in the notes.

The learned and ingenious author is of opinion, and I agree with him, that in *patriam rediens* marks the intention of the poet to return to his native country, whither he proposes to conduct the Muses from Aonia.

But I can no more subscribe to the notion, that by *Idumæas palmas* Virgil meant to characterise the prophetic strains of the Hebrews, than I can suppose, with Catrou, that the Roman poet meditated a voyage to the Levant.

It is far from my present design to attempt to prove my point by shewing how unlikely it was that Virgil should be acquainted with the Hebrew scrip-

tures, even through the medium of the Seventy. This is not, in my opinion, the ground on which any thing solid may be established, since it were no very arduous task to demonstrate, with or without the assistance of Bogan, who compared Homer and the Bible, that many beauties and many sublimities have been transplanted into the Roman and Grecian soils from the sacred gardens of the East.

For my own particular part, if I may be allowed the liberty, after re-considering the whole of the passage, with the splendid and ingenious comment in the notes on the Epistle to Augustus, I would wish to join with those who think Idumæas unfit for its situation, and would endeavour to substitute another epithet in its place, could it be done without offering violence to the trace of the letters, and could it bring out a meaning more agreeable to the general scope of the passage than the present reading. And first we may observe, that the poet tells us, "*Primus ego*, I will be the first, if I survive my return to my native country, to bring the Muses from the Aonian summit; I will be also the first to bring to thee, O Mantua! palms from Idumæ; and I will erect a temple on the banks of the Mincius: Cæsar shall be the God, and I, the conqueror, in purple, will exhibit games on the banks of my native river, for which all Greece shall leave Alphæus and the groves of Molochus." All this is very intelligible, and without any difficulty, if you except the sudden jump from the heights of Bœotia over the Ægean and Mediterranean seas to fetch palms for the conquerors at the Mincian games.

I am fully aware that the palms of Idumæ were used by the poets for palms in general, as Silius Italicus and Martial sufficiently testify, Lib. vii. v. 456, Lib. x. Epig. 50.—But here the circumstances of the place have induced me, I confess, to look for palms in a more confined sense, the palms of Greece, and the victories of its games: for does not the poet say, "When I return to my native country I will bring with me the Muses from the Aonian summit?" and in the same breath does he not go on, "I will (also) bring back [*referam*] with me Idumæan palms?" From whence? If it be asked,—why from Aonia certainly, whither he was gone but the instant before. And for what purpose? If we enquire,

For the Mincian games, it may be answered, where Virgil, as conqueror, in honour of Augustus was to drive his hundred chariots in the presence of all Greece. On the words;

Centum quadrifugos agitabo ad flumina curros,

Servius remarks, "Id est, unius diei exhibebo Circeses." This makes it very clear for what the palms were designed, which he promises to exhibit to his native Mantua, with the Muses, for the first time.

And here we may remark, that *in patriam* cannot mean Italy at large, as, in this sense, *primus* would neither be true of the Muses, or the games. Virgil was not the first epic poet of the Romans. But, as he first offered to exhibit the games of Greece to Mantua, so was he the first bard of that country who promised to celebrate his own victories over the Muses of Helicon.

But to the point. To say the truth, I consider *Idumæas* as an idle epithet, and of no use but to complete the metre, and to confound the interpreters. We naturally look for something in the adjective which agrees with *palmas*, that shall expressly mark its meaning and its country. *Idumæan* palms are applicable to a triumphal entry more than to the hands of the victors in the games. But, as the Muses come from Greece, so do the palms in question, and signify the introduction to Mantua of those branches which, in the hands of the victors, denote a superior strength and address in running, leaping, wrestling, and so forth. In a word, I think it not at all improbable that the original word which came from the amanuensis was

Primus ITHONÆAS referam tibi Mantua palmas.

Nor is this unlikely on account of the apparent difference of the different letters, *THON* for *DRM*; since *Ithone* and *Ithone* appear anciently to have been confounded together: and it is very probable, that from *Ithomæas* the word became *Ithomæas*, and *Ithumæas*; whence *Idumæas* easily results. Whoever will take the pains to examine the authorities, will be a better judge of the probability of the change.

Ithone was a town in Bœotia, sacred to Minerva, whose temple was in a plain before Coronæa, where the Παιονια were celebrated. *Hinc* "ILLÆ MÆ."

Callimachus mentions the Ithonian games:

Ἦθος Ἰθωνίδος παρ' Ἀθηνῶν ἐν ἈΕΘΛΑ.

We learn also from Statius, that *Ithone* was dedicated to *Minerva*:

Dedit Ithonzæ, atque Alcomææ Minervæ Agmina. THEB vii. 330.

And in another important passage, Lib. ii. near the end:

Seu Pandionio ———
Monte venis five AONIA divitis ITHONÆ.

Consult Hefychius, v. Ἰθώνα Etym. Magnum; Callim. Palladhymn. v. 6. Cer. v. 75; Apollon. Rhod. i. 551; Holsæmum. ad Stephan. S. W.

MR. URBAN,

Jan. 7.

THAT an author is not answerable at the tribunal of criticism for every similitude of thought or expression, nor can be deemed a plagiarist because others may have possessed before him the same ideas, and clothed them nearly in the same dress, needs no more than assertion to establish for fact.

I was led to the reflection by looking over the songs in Sheridan's comic opera of "The Duenna." The following stanza in the first duet, (Anthonio's address to his mistress,)

The breath of morn bids hence the night;
Unveil those beauteous eyes, my fair;
For, till the dawn of love is there,
I feel no day—I own no light!

struck me as being the same thought, rather differently expressed, in a song by Sir William Davenant, whose poetic beauties are deserving a more favourable regard than they generally meet with, and of which it may likewise serve as a specimen:

The lark now leaves his wat'ry nest,
And, climbing, shakes his dewy wings;
He takes this window for the East,
And to implore your light he signs,
Awake, awake, the morn will never rise
Till she can dress her beauty at your eyes.

The merchant bows unto the seaman's star,
The ploughman from the sun his season takes;

But still the lover wonders what they are
Who look for day, before his mistress wakes.

Awake, awake, break through your vailles of lawne,

Then draw your curtains, and begin the dance.

Yours, &c. G. S. J.

1. Epi-

A. Extract of the Philosophical Transactions, Vol. LXXVI. For the Year 1786. Part II.

(Continued from Vol. LVI. p. 1162.)

ART. XVIII. With the greatest pleasure we resume Sir William Hamilton's very accurate and entertaining narrative of his philosophical voyage to the island of Ponza.

"The island of Palmarole, which is about four miles from Ponza, is not much more than a mile in circumference, is composed of the same volcanic matter, and probably was once a part of Ponza; and indeed it appears as if the island of Zannone, which lies about the same distance from the island of Ponza, was once likewise a part of the same island of Ponza; for many rocks of lava rise above water, in a line between the two last-mentioned islands, and the water is much shallower there than in the other parts of the gulph of Terracina.

"The island of Zannone is larger and much higher than Palmarole, and the half of the island nearest the Continent is composed of a lime-stone, exactly similar to that of the Apennines, on the Continent near it; the other half is composed of lavas and tuffas, resembling, in every respect, the soil of the other islands before described. Neither Palmarole nor Zannone are inhabited; but the latter furnishes broom-wood in abundance for the use of the inhabitants of Ponza, whose number, including the garrison, amounts to near 1700. The uninhabited island of St. Stefano furnishes fuel in the like manner for the inhabitants of Ventotiene.

"It is probable, that all these islands and rocks may in time be levelled by the action of the sea. Ponza, in its present state, is the mere skeleton of a volcanic island, as little more than its harder vitrified parts remain, and they seem to be slowly and gradually mouldering away. Other new volcanic islands may likewise be produced in these parts.

"The gulphs of Gaeta and Terracina may, in the course of time, become another Campo Felice; for, as has been mentioned in one of my former communications on this subject, the rich and fertile plain so called, which extends from the bay of Naples to the Apennines, behind Caserta and Capua,

"The governor of the castle of Ponza, who has resided there 53 years, told me, that the island was still subject to earthquakes; that there had been one violent shock there about four years ago; but that the most violent one he ever felt there was on the very day and hour of the great earthquake which destroyed Lisbon; that two houses out of three, which were then on the island, were thrown down. This seems to prove, that the volcanic matter, which gave birth to these islands, is not exhausted."

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has evidently been entirely formed by a succession of such volcanic eruptions. Vesuvius, the Solfaterra, and the high volcanic ground, on which great part of this city is built, were once probably islands; and we may conceive, the islands of Procida, Ischia, Ventotiene, Palmarole, Ponza, and Zannone, to be the outline of a new portion of land, intended by nature to be added to the neighbouring Continent; and the Lipari Islands (all of which are volcanic) may be looked upon in the same light with respect to a future intended addition of territory to the island of Sicily.

"The more opportunities I have of examining this volcanic country, the more I am convinced of the truth of what I have already ventured to advance; which is, that volcanoes should be considered in a creative, rather than a destructive, light. Many new discoveries have been made of late years, particularly in the South Seas, of islands which owe their birth to volcanic explosions; and some, indeed, where the volcanic fire still operates. I am led to believe, that, upon further examination, most of the elevated islands at a considerable distance from Continents would be found to have a volcanic origin; as the low and flat islands appear in general to have been formed of the spoils of sea productions, such as corals, madrepores, &c. But I will stop here, and not deviate from the plan which I have hitherto strictly followed, of reporting faithfully to my learned Brethren of the Royal Society such facts only as come immediately under my own observation, and as I think may be worthy of their notice, and leave them at full liberty to reason upon them.

"We may flatter ourselves, as a very great progress has been made of late years in the knowledge of volcanoes, that, by combining such observations as we are already in possession of with those which may be made hereafter, in the four quarters of the world (in all of which Nature seems to have operated in a like manner), a much better theory of the earth may be established than the miserable ones that have hitherto appeared.

"Those who have not had an opportunity of examining a volcanic country, as I have for more than 30 years, would little suspect, that many curious productions and combinations of lavas and tuffas were of a volcanic origin; especially when they have undergone various chemical operations of nature, some of which, as I have mentioned in a former communication, as well as in this, have been capable of converting tuffas, lavas, and pumice stone, into the porcell clay.

"I have remarked, that young observers in this branch of natural history are but too apt to fall into the dangerous error of limiting the order of Nature to their confined ideas; for example, should they suspect a mountain

mountain to have been a volcano, they immediately climb to its summit to seek for the crater; and if they neither find one, or any signs of lava or pumice stone, directly conclude such a mountain not to be volcanic; whereas, only suppose Mount Etna to have ceased erupting for many ages, and that half of its conical part should have mouldered away by time (which would naturally be the consequence), and the harder parts remain in points, forming an immense circuit of mountains (Etna extending, at its basis, more than 150 miles), such an observer as I have just mentioned would certainly not find a crater on the top of any of these mountains, and his ideas would be too limited to conceive that this whole range of mountains were only part of what once constituted a complete cone and crater of a volcano. It cannot be too strongly recommended to observers in this, as well as in every other branch of natural history, not to be over hasty in their decisions, nor to attribute every production they meet with to a single operation of nature, when, perhaps, it has undergone various, of which I have already given examples in the island which has been the principal subject in this letter. That which was one day in a calcareous state, and formed by an insect of the sea, becomes vitrified in another, by the action of the volcanic fire, and the addition of some natural ingredients, such as sea-salts and weeds, and is again transformed to a pure clay by another curious process of nature. The naturalist may indeed decide as to the present quality of any natural production; but it would be presumption in him to decide as to its former states. As far as I can judge in this curious country, active nature seems to be constantly employed in composing, decomposing, and recomposing, but surely for all-wise and benevolent purposes, though on a scale perhaps much too great and extensive for our weak and limited comprehension.

"I have the honour to be, with great regard and esteem, &c. W. HAMILTON.

"P. S. The earth is not yet so perfectly quiet in Calabria and at Messina as to encourage the inhabitants to begin to rebuild their houses, and they continue to live in wooden barracks. There has, however, been no earthquake of consequence during these last three months. My conjecture, that the volcanic matter (which was supposed to have occasioned the late earthquakes) had verted itself at the bottom of the sea between Calabria and Sicily, seems to have been verified; for the pilot of one of his Sicilian Majesty's frigates having, some time after the earthquakes, cast anchor off the point of Palizzi, where he had often anchored in 25 fathom water, found no bottom till he came to 65 fathom, and having founded for two miles out at sea, towards the point of Spartivento in Calabria, he still found the same considerable alteration in the

depth of the sea. The inhabitants of Palizzi likewise declare, that, during the great earthquake of the 5th of February, 1783, the sea had frothed and boiled up tremendously off their point."

ART. XIX. *An Account of a new Electrical Fish. In a Letter from Lieutenant William Paterfon to Sir Joseph Banks, Bart. P. R. S.*

For an account of this fish (illustrated by a plate) see our last volume, p. 1007.

ART. XX. *Observation of the Transit of Mercury over the Sun's Disc, made at Louvain, in the Netherlands, May 3, 1786. By Nathaniel Pigott, Esq. F. R. S.*

There seems to have been some mistake, Mr. Pigott observes, in respect of this phenomenon, either in the calculation or in the printing of the *Connissance du Temps* of this year; the emersion of the center of mercury being there set down at 19 hours 45 minutes apparent time at Paris; whereas, by the above observation, the egress of the center at Louvain was at 20 hours 47 minutes 28 or 29 seconds; so that, by comparing the meridians as settled in 1775°, the emersion of the center at Paris must have been at 20 hours 37 minutes 51 or 52 seconds; which differs nearly 53 minutes from the computed time. This being premised, and that, by parity of reasoning, it must have happened at 20 hours 28 minutes 35 or 36 seconds at Greenwich, Mr. N. Pigott proceeds to note the transit, which he illustrates with a diagram, without which it cannot be accurately understood.

ART. XXI. *Observation of the late Transit of Mercury over the Sun, observed by Edward Pigott, Esq. at Louvain, in the Netherlands. Communicated, by him, in a Letter to Nevil Maskelyne, D. D. F. R. S. and Astronomer Royal.*

This is an account of the same transit, observed at the same place, by E. Pigott, made with Ramsden's two-foot achromatic, magnifying about 70 times.

Apparent time May 3:

H. M. S.

20 45 25 Mercury's limb in contact with the sun's limb; uncertain.

20 45 37 ditto. ditto certain.

20 47 17 Mercury bisected by the sun's limb.

20 49 22 Mercury quite out, clouds for a short interval, which renders the observation rather doubtful.

At 20 hours 45 minutes 25 seconds, when Mercury's limb was first seen in contact with the Sun's, his form became rather oval.—The above times disagreeing so considerably with the tables will not a little surprise M. de la Lande.

ART. XXII. *Additional Observations on making a Thermometer for measuring the higher Degrees of Heat.* By Mr. Josiah Wedgwood, F. R. S. and Potter to Her Majesty.

These additional observations are made, no doubt, with a view of bringing into general use an instrument with which this most ingenious gentleman has conceived an idea of being able to ascertain, in one uniform series, the different degrees of sensible heat, from the lowest that have hitherto been produced by artificial mixtures up to the highest that can be attained in our furnaces, or that the materials of our furnaces and vessels can support.

In two former papers which Mr. W. had the honour to present to the Royal Society, he explained the principles and structure of a thermometer which he had some time made use of for measuring the higher degrees of heat in his own manufactory, and for connecting it with the thermometers in common use *; both which papers were read with uncommon applause. In this he labours to fix a standard, by means of the "contraction of argillaceous matter," for measuring the extent of the various degrees of luminous fire with more certainty than it has been with respect to the limited and narrow compass of low heat measurable by the expansion.

ART. XXIII. *The Latitude and Longitude of York determined from a Variety of Astronomical Observations; together with a Recommendation of the Method of determining the Longitude of Places by Observations of the Moon's Transit over the Meridian.* Contained in a Letter from Edward Pigott, Esq. to the Rev. Nevil Maskelyne, D. D. F. R. S. and Astronomer Royal.

From occultations and meridian transits of the moon's limb, Mr. P. makes the longitude of York Observatory 4 minutes 25½ seconds, or 1 degree, 6 minutes 23 seconds.

Mr. Pigott glances at a method of finding longitude by eclipses of the moon's spots, which he thinks too much neglected.

The following determinations for the

* See Phil. Trans. vol. LIII. p. 857; and vol. LV. p. 39.

latitude of York were made with a Bird's 18-inch quadrant, the telescope of two feet focus, with which instrument observations of the same star seldom differ 10".

Latitude of the Observatory :

53	57	37	by 7 observations of Arcturus.
53	57	41	by 2 ditto of α Lyrae.
53	57	52	by 1 ditto of β Arietis.
53	57	37	by 1 ditto of β Cygni.
53	57	33	by 2 ditto of Algol.
53	57	57	by 4 ditto of γ Lyrae.
53	57	49	by 8 ditto of β Draconis.
53	57	46	by 6 ditto of μ Draconis.
53	57	56	by 2 ditto of γ Draconis.

53 57 45 + latitude on a mean.

Other observations and improvements do honour to this very excellent and indefatigable astronomer, but will admit of no abbreviation.

ART. XXIV. *Advertisement of the expected Return of the Comet of 1532 and 1661 in the Year 1788.* By the Rev. Nevil Maskelyne, D. D. F. R. S. and Astronomer Royal.

Dr. M. predicts the return of the above comet to its perihelium in the beginning of the year 1789, or the latter end of the year 1788, "and certainly some time before the 27th of April, 1789."—"If it should come (says the Doctor) to its perihelium on the 1st of January, 1789, it might probably be visible, with a good achromatic telescope, in its descent to the Sun, the middle of September 1788, and sooner or later, according as its perihelium should be sooner or later. It will approach us from the southern parts of its orbit, and therefore will first appear with considerable south latitude and south declination; so that persons residing nearer the Equator than we do, or in south latitude, will have an opportunity of discovering it before us. It is to be wished that it may be first seen by some astronomer, in such a situation, and furnished with proper instruments for settling its place in the heavens, the earliest good observations being most valuable for determining its elliptic orbit, and proving its identity with the comets of 1532 and 1661. The Cape of Good Hope would be an excellent situation for this purpose."

ART. XXV. *A new Method of finding Fluents by Continuation.* By the Rev. Samuel Vince, A. M. F. R. S.

This article is intelligible only to algebraists.

(To be concluded in our next.)

2. *The Principles of Moral and Political Philosophy.* By William Paley, M. A. Archdeacon of Carlisle. 4to. (Concluded from vol. LVI. p. 1069.)

THE progress of our review has now brought us to the last book of this useful work, which is intitled, *Elements of Political Knowledge*; and for the addition of which to a system of *ethics* the author has, in his preface, made an apology.—For the apology we think there was no occasion. The political subjects discussed by Mr. Paley are not those incidental, and too often trifling, controversies, which the occurrences of the present day or any temporary situation of public affairs may excite; (these, indeed, are in general beneath the dignity of philosophy :) but they are those universal principles by which civil society is bound together, and which, as their being well or ill understood is of *practical* importance, must rest upon the same basis with the other principles which ought to regulate the conduct of men.—The book is divided into twelve chapters, in which the questions treated of are, The Origin of Civil Government; How Subjection to Civil Government is maintained; The Duty of Submission to Civil Government explained; Of the Duty of Civil Obedience, as stated in the Christian Scriptures; Of Civil Liberty; Of different Forms of Government; Of the British Constitution; Of the Administration of Justice; Of Crimes and Punishments; Of Population and Provision; and of Agriculture and Commerce, as subservient thereto; of War and Military Establishments.

Government, according to our author, was at first either patriarchal or military; that of a father over his family, or of a commander over his fellow-warriors; and he observes, that the ancient state of society in most countries, and the modern condition of some uncivilised parts of the world, exhibit the appearance which this account of the origin of civil government would lead us to expect.—When government is established, there are three principal distinctions of character, he says, into which the subjects of a state may be divided; into those who obey from prejudice; those who obey from reason; and those who obey from self-interest. He combats, with great strength of argument, the opinion of those writers who suppose between the state and the subject a compact, either express or tacit, as that which constitutes obedi-

ence a moral duty; rejects the intervention of any such compact, as unfounded in its principle and dangerous in the application; and assigns, for the sole ground of the subject's obligation, THE WILL OF GOD, AS COLLECTED FROM EXPEDIENCY. This, indeed, we have always thought the only principle from which it can be proved, that submission to civil government is obligatory upon the conscience; and yet, from this principle has the Archdeacon of Carlisle drawn some conclusions which to us appear infinitely more dangerous in the application than even the doctrine of an original compact, and which, if generally admitted, would soon change the most free and equal government into lawless anarchy, or into absolute despotism. But let us consider the reasoning which leads to these conclusions.

"The steps by which the argument proceeds," he says, "are few and direct. It is the will of God that the happiness of human life be promoted; this is the first step, and the foundation, not only of this but of every moral conclusion. Civil society conduces to this end; this is the second proposition. Civil societies cannot be upheld, unless in each the interest of the whole society be binding upon every part and member of it; this is the third step, and conducts us to the conclusion, namely, that so long as the interest of the whole society requires it, that is, so long as the established government cannot be resisted or changed without public inconvenience, it is the will of God (which WILL universally determines our duty) that the established government be obeyed,—and no longer."—"This principle being admitted, the justice of every particular case of resistance is reduced to a computation of the quantity of the danger and grievance on the one side, and of the probability and expence of redressing it on the other." But who shall judge of this? "Every man for himself," replies our author; and in the next page he tells us, "that it may be as much a duty, at one time, to resist government, as it is at another to obey it;—to wit, whenever more advantage will, in OUR OPINION, accrue to the community from resistance than mischief."—We should tremble for that glorious constitution which makes England the envy of surrounding nations, were these conclusions

so be generally admitted; for nothing seems more evident than that the country in which they should prevail, whatever might be the form of its government, "would be liable to what is worse than even a settled and constitutional despotism, to perpetual rebellions, and to perpetual revolutions; to short and violent usurpations; to the successive tyranny of governors, rendered cruel and jealous by the danger and instability of their situation." This, our author confesses, would be the consequence to be apprehended from putting arms into the hands of the people at large; and to us it appears a consequence much more likely to follow from a general persuasion of the lawfulness of resistance whenever resistance might seem to be expedient. So great, however, is our respect for Mr. Paley, as a friend to liberty, even when we are persuaded that he mistakes the means proper for securing it; and so high is our opinion of his sagacity, when exercised upon moral subjects; that, instead of controverting, by arguments of our own, a doctrine of which we cannot acknowledge the truth, and of which we consider the tendency as dangerous, we chuse rather to refer our readers to the third chapter of the fourth book of this excellent system of morals, in which they will find such reasonings employed to demonstrate the unlawfulness of suicide as, when applied to the question before us, will prove, we think, with equal evidence, that it is *not* lawful to resist the supreme power at all times, when from resistance more advantage than mischief-might, in the opinion of individuals, accrue to the community.

"The true question in the argument is no other than this, May every man who can collect a party, and who pleases to resist government, innocently do so? Twist, limit, and distinguish the subject as you can, it will (if our author's conclusion be just) come at last to this question. For shall we say, that we are then only at liberty to resist when we find the grievances under which we labour to be intolerable? Every factious demagogue describes grievances which were never felt, and aggravates those which are inseparable from the mildest government. Suppose a law were promulged, allowing each person to destroy every man he met who had the character of harrassing the poor,

and of whom, in his judgment, society would be happily rid, who would not condemn the latitude of such a rule? Who does not perceive that it amounts to a permission to commit murder at pleasure? A similar rule, regulating our right to resistance, would be capable of the same extension. Or rather, shall we say, that the lawfulness of resistance, or the lawfulness of a revolt, does not depend alone upon the grievance which is sustained or feared, but also upon the probable expence and event of the contest? If this consideration is to be taken into the account at all, the subject of debate will be, not whether there be any grievances which ought to be redressed, but whether the method of redressing them by *resistance* will, in all its consequences, be more advantageous to the whole nation, to the living and the unborn, than a quiet submission under them, using, at the same time, all constitutional means of obtaining a redress of them by the legislature. Now this is a comparison of things so indeterminate in their nature, capable of so different a judgment, and concerning which the judgment will differ so much, according to each person's opportunities of being acquainted with the real state of public affairs, or according to the pressure of any present anxiety, that it would vary little, if left to the determination of each individual, from an unqualified licence to rebel whenever the distressed men felt or fancied from the tyranny of their rulers rose high enough to overcome the danger and dread of rebellion. And what effect can we look for from a rule which professes to weigh our own uneasiness against that of a whole nation; the misery that is felt against which is only conceived, and in so corrupt a balance as that of the distempered imagination of the leader of a faction?"

Thus we see that the reasoning by which Mr. Paley proves it to be unlawful for a man to destroy himself, whenever he takes it into his head that he is no longer useful to society, or fancies his sufferings intolerable, militates directly against that reasoning by which he attempts to prove, that it is lawful, and even a *duty*, to resist government on every occasion on which it may appear, that from resistance more advantage than

than mischief would result to the community. As, in both cases, his arguments proceed from the same first principle, *the will of God as collected from expediency*, it is obvious that, either in the one case or in the other, the process must be fallacious. The fallacy, we think, is in that chain of propositions by which he labours to evince the lawfulness of resistance, and which, when fairly conducted, will be found to lead to no such conclusion; thus: "It is the will of God that the happiness of human life be promoted;—Civil society conduces to that end;—Civil societies cannot be upheld unless in each the interest of the whole be binding upon every part and member of it;—The interest of a whole society can be bound upon every part and member of it *only* by all the parts and members of it being under the direction of one and the same will,—to wit, the legislature;—It is therefore the will of God that the legislature be obeyed." This, if we mistake not, is the only legitimate conclusion which can be drawn from the author's premises; and as obedience is certainly our duty in the common course of things, it ought to be chiefly insisted upon by every teacher of moral wisdom; nor can we easily imagine a man less usefully employed than in strenuously inculcating upon the people at large, that there may be occasions on which to resist the supreme power will be *their duty*, and that of these occasions every man has a right to judge for himself. If resistance to the *legislature* be at all lawful, it can only be in cases of such extreme necessity as happen but seldom, and, when they do happen, hardly admit of the application of moral rules. Such, at least, is *our* opinion; and such was likewise the opinion of Mr. Hume, a man who, egregiously as he has failed in explaining the operations of the mind, is generally allowed to stand in the very first class of political writers; who, by the confession of his most vehement and successful antagonists, has stated with great impartiality the opposite pleas and principles of our contending factions; and to whom, when examining the practical consequences deduced from these principles, we have always listened with the deference due to superior sagacity.

"Resistance (says he) being admitted in extraordinary cases, in like manner as the rules of justice may be dis-

pened with in cases of urgent necessity, the question, among good reasoners, can only be with regard to the degree of necessity which can justify resistance, and render it lawful and commendable. And here I must confess, that I shall always incline to their side who draw the bond of allegiance very close, and consider an infringement of it as the last refuge in desperate cases, when the publick is in the highest danger from violence and tyranny. For, besides the mischiefs of a civil war, which commonly attends insurrection, it is certain, that where a disposition to rebellion appears among any people, it is one chief cause of tyranny in the rulers, and forces them into many violent measures, which they never would have embraced had every one been inclined to submission and obedience." *Essay, of passive Obedience.*

It is for this reason solely that we have so strenuously controverted the truth of a doctrine which, from the currency that the author's name will undoubtedly give to it, might tend to excite among the people a factious disposition, which is at all times, and under every form of government, inimical to liberty.—To depreciate the work before us is as little in our intention as it is within the compass of our power.—There are indeed, especially in this sixth book, several positions which we cannot admit without many exceptions and limitations; but, if we have found some things which we are compelled to blame, we have found many more which demand our praise. From faults and imperfections no work of man was ever free; but, after taking a view of the whole system, we declare that, since the days of Addison, no publication has issued from a British press which, in our opinion, deserves to be more generally read, or which can be more extensively useful, than Mr. Paley's *Elements of Moral and Political Philosophy*.

3. *Reports of Cases argued and determined in the Court of King's Bench in Michaelmas Term 27 George III. 1786.* By Charles Darnford and Edward Hyde East, Esquires, of The Temple, Barristers at Law. Part V.

THE great satisfaction which this periodical publication has already afforded has insured protection from the heads of the legal profession. The judicious editors seem to understand every case they recite, by the accurate man-

ner in which their notes have been taken, and compared. But, when we peruse works of this nature, we cannot but reflect with concern on the very obscure manner in which the laws of this country are generally made known to the people; in terms of language which constantly create difference of opinion, even among the learned themselves, and at an expence which few can accomplish; the continued and burdensome increase of the statute-book aggravates, not alleviates; this evil: the common people do not, and cannot, understand the laws that are promulgated. There are two cases reported in this fifth part, which having made great noise abroad, we shall endeavour to offer a short sketch of them for the reader's amusement. One is that of the King against the city of London, on a rule to shew cause why a Mandamus should not issue to admit Mr. Tomlins to the office of Auditor of the chamberlain's and bridgemaister's accounts. The affidavits, on which the rule was founded, stated, that the office had been exercised by four liverymen, who were chosen at a common-hall, then reported to the court of aldermen, and their approbation declared to the livery by the Recorder; that Mr. Tomlins had been thus elected, and had served two years successively in 1783 and 1784; that, being elected again in 1785, the court gave no opinion thereon, but he served that third year; that, in 1786, being chosen again, the Recorder declared the custom, that, "after serving two years successfully, he should go out of office, and another be elected in his stead;" that a poll was then demanded, whereupon he had a majority; but, notwithstanding which, the four other candidates were declared duly elected. The ground on which the rule had been obtained was, that the usage was rather an exemption in favour of a person who had served the office two years, than a disqualification to fill it a third year. The affidavits on the other side stated the custom, and an express bye-law in 1552, that, "no person should be elected to serve for more than two years successively, and, at the end of the second year, that they should be removed, and others newly elected thereto." But, as the party making the application had not impeached this custom, or produced any one instance of any person having been elected a third year; and the bye-law shewed how long the usage had subsist-

ed, namely, before 1552, for it did not originate therewith: therefore the Court discharged the rule, and so denied the Mandamus; which confirmed the Recorder's opinion, and dispossessed Mr. Tomlins of all claim to the office: in question—an office of some labour, but no emolument.

The assiduous Reporters have gone out of their way in this number, to state the case between Capt. Sutton and Commodore Johnstone, and arguments thereon in the Court of Exchequer—a case which has offered much interesting investigation, and much profitable study, in that Court. The Reporters deserve praise for their attention, though we can see no reason for their levying a double price upon their subscribers on this account. The Commodore's Squadron was sent on a particular service to Port Praya Road in St. Jago; on the 16th of April, 1781, an action took place between this Squadron and Suffrein's, wherein the *His*, Capt. Sutton, one of the English Squadron, was *greatly damaged*; after the action, the French Squadron sailed away, and the Commodore ordered his ships to follow, and to form a line of battle, and bear down upon the enemy about sunset; but no engagement then took place; after which the English Squadron returned to Port Praya Road, where the Commodore accused Sutton with disobedience of orders and public signals, in not cutting or slipping his cables and putting to sea after the enemy, and for falling astern after he had joined the Squadron, and not keeping up in the line of battle after he had cleared the wreck of his fore-top-mast, when Johnstone made the signal for the line abreast, and bore down on the enemy at sunset, whereby the enemy were enabled to take their disabled ships in tow, to lead the English Squadron far to leeward of the island, to draw matters on in such a train that it became impossible to engage them with the whole force before the close of day; and, in case of following the enemy, and attacking them in the night; &c. Johnstone must have given up all hopes of ever rejoining the transports and East-India ships under his convoy, whereby an opportunity was lost of improving the victory he had obtained: wherefore the Commodore put Sutton under arrest, and suspended him on the 22d of April, 1781, and sent him to the East-Indies, and thence to England, and caused him to be kept under

under such arrest till the 11th of December, 1783; that on the first of December, 1783, he was tried by a court-martial, and honourably acquitted of the whole charge, it appearing that, in the situation the *Isis* was, *he was justifiable in not cutting or slipping the cable, and that he did his utmost to regain his station in the line, and was there at sunset.* Captain Sutton charged in his declaration, that he was imprisoned two years and a half, whereby he lost, being suspended from his post, 20,000*l.* in captures, &c. and suffered great hardships of body and anxiety of mind; and that the Commodore refused to call a court-martial at Port Praya, and after their departure from thence, although there were always a competent number of officers to hold a court. On the first trial of this cause the jury gave Captain Sutton 5000*l.* damages; and, on the second trial, 6000*l.* Then a motion was made in arrest of judgement, wherein Captain Sutton's right of action, as an inferior officer against his superior, for acts done incidental to his authority, was principally discussed. No case or dictum could be found to prove that such an action could not be maintained for an abuse of such authority, which is delegated by the King's commission. Baron Eyre, on June 25, 1785, saw the unanimous opinion of the Court of Exchequer, and wisely said, "that, in respect to what is done under powers incident to situations, there is a wide difference between indulging to situation a latitude touching the extent of power, and touching the abuse of it. Cases may be put of situations so critical, that the power ought to be unbounded; but it is impossible to state a case where it is necessary that it should be abused; and it is the felicity of those who live under a free constitution of government, that it is equally impossible to state a case where it can be abused with impunity. We are bound by the sentence to understand the plaintiff to stand justified; but the question is, whether we are not bound to conclude, that he did in fact disobey? and whether that be not a probable cause for bringing him to a court-martial to justify himself for disobedience?" The court-martial founds the acquittal not on the falsehood of the fact charged, but on a justification resulting from a combination of circumstances, and negatively admits the orders given and disobeyed. For

these, and a variety of other very ingenious arguments, the Court of Exchequer gave judgement, whereby they confirmed the verdict. But Commodore Johnstone afterwards brought a writ of error before the Lord Chancellor in Michaelmas term, 1785 (there being then no treasurer in the Exchequer chamber), when this matter was again very fully debated before the two chief-justices, Earl Mansfield, and Lord Loughborough, who certified their opinion to the Lord Chancellor. The flight, the signals, the attempt to pursue, the enemy's sailing off, are all admitted. That the orders were in fact not obeyed seems admitted too, for the plaintiff only avers, that he did not "wilfully and willingly" disobey. But the sentence of the court-martial shews clearly that the orders were disobeyed, and that the plaintiff justified himself by a physical impossibility to obey. Nothing less could be a justification. A subordinate officer must not judge of the danger, propriety, expediency, or consequence, of the order he receives; he must obey; nothing can excuse him but a physical impossibility. A forlorn hope is devoted—many gallant officers have been devoted. Fleets have been saved, and victories obtained, by ordering particular ships upon desperate services with almost a certainty of death or capture. The question was, whether the plaintiff was justified in not obeying by physical impossibility? Now there cannot be a question more complicated. It involves the precise point of time, the state of the wind, the state of the ship, the position of both fleets. It requires great skill in navigation. There is no question likely to create a greater variety of opinions. It is possible the court-martial at Portsmouth, at a great distance of time, may have thought it was impossible to obey; and yet the whole squadron, who saw the action, might be of a different opinion. We use it only as a possible supposition; but we are warranted to make it by a matter of fact, which it seems came out upon the trial of this cause, that all the sea-officers, examined on both sides, swore they should have held themselves bound to obey the orders given, if they had been in the situation in which the plaintiff was. Thus it is clear the orders were given, heard, and understood; that in fact they were not obeyed, whereby the enemy were enabled better to sail off; that the defence was,

an impossibility to obey—a most complicated point. Under all these circumstances we have no difficulty to give our opinion, that, in law, the Commodore had a probable cause to bring the plaintiff to a fair and impartial trial. As to the delay of holding a court-martial, and the damages consequent thereto, it is averred to be incidental to his office to hold a court. The contrary is manifest from the statute-law of the land. There is no fact to be tried by the jury. The allegation is a proposition in law, and stands upon the record. It is false, and therefore the basis of the charge, that the defendant had authority, is wanting; and this objection we think fatal. As to the delay, there is no rule of the common or statute law applicable to this case: it is a mere military offence; it is the abuse of a military discretionary power; and the defendant has not been tried for it by a court-martial; a court of common-law, in such a case, cannot assume an original jurisdiction. This objection is fatal. This is our opinion, supposing an action for a groundless prosecution before a court-martial to lie; and upon this opinion no question will arise whether there should be a *venire de novo*. But the great and important question now brought into judgement for the first time is, whether such an action can lie? There is no usage, precedent, or authority in support of it. This case stands upon its own special ground. The wisdom of ages hath formed a sea-military code, which, in the last reign, was collected and digested into an act of parliament. The great object of this code is, that the duty of every man in the fleet shall be prescribed and regulated by rules and ordinances adapted to sea-military discipline; and that every man in the fleet, for any offence against his duty in that capacity or relation, shall be tried by a court-martial. If a man is charged with an offence against the articles, or, where the articles are silent, against the usage of the navy, his guilt or innocence can only be tried by a court-martial. A commander in chief has a discretionary power by this military code to arrest, suspend, and put any man of the fleet upon his trial. A court-martial alone can judge of the charge. But this military law hath foreseen, that though it is necessary to give superiors great discretionary power, it may be abused to oppression; and

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therefore has provided against such abuse by the thirty third article. A commander who arrests, suspends, and puts a man upon his trial, without a probable cause, is guilty within that article; but the same jurisdiction which tries the original charge must try the probable cause; which, in effect, is a new trial. And every reason, which requires the original charge to be tried by a military jurisdiction, equally holds to try the probable cause by that jurisdiction. The salvation of this country depends upon the discipline of the fleet; without discipline they would be a rabble, dangerous only to their friends, and harmless to the enemy. Commanders, in a day of battle, must act upon delicate suspensions; upon the evidence of their own eye; they must give desperate commands; they must require instantaneous obedience. In case of a general misbehaviour, they may be forced to suspend several officers, and put others in their places. A military tribunal is capable of feeling all these circumstances, and understanding that the first, second, and third part of a soldier, is obedience. But what condition will a commander be in, if, upon the exercising of his authority, he is liable to be tried by a common-law judiciary? If this action is admitted, every acquittal before a court-martial will produce one. Not knowing the law, or the rules of evidence, no commanding or superior officer will dare to act; their inferiors will insult and threaten them. The relaxation and decay of discipline in the fleet has been severely felt. Upon an unsuccessful battle there are mutual recriminations, mutual charges, and mutual trials. The whole fleet take sides with great animosity; party prejudices mix. If every trial is to be followed by an action, it is easy to see how endless the confusion, how infinite the mischief will be. The person unjustly accused is not without his remedy; he has the properest among military men; reparation is done to him by an acquittal; and he who accused him unjustly is blasted for ever, and dismissed the service. These considerations incline us to lean against introducing this action. But there is no authority of either kind either way; and there is no principle to be drawn from the analogy of other cases, which is applicable to trials by a sea court-martial under the marine law, confirmed, di-

rected, and authorised by statute. And therefore it must be owned, that the question is doubtful; and when a judgment shall depend upon a decision of this question, it is fit to be settled by the highest authority. According to our opinion, it is not necessary to the judgment in this cause; because, supposing the action to lie, we think judgment ought to be given for the defendant. The judgment of the Court of Exchequer in favour of Capt. Sutton was accordingly reversed by the Lord Chancellor; and, if report says true, the parties are preparing for another full discussion of this matter at the bar of the House of Lords, whose decision will finally resolve this grand point, Whether an inferior officer has an action at law against his superior for damages in bringing him to a court martial in case of an acquittal. The importance of this case; and particularly the substance given of the certificate of the two Chief Justices, will, we hope, need little apology to our readers for the length of this article.

4. *A Short Review of the present Political State of Great Britain.*

THE pamphlet-age seems to be reviving; but it is *the times* which make pamphlets. Solomon says, "The waves never rise but when the winds blow." The politics and commerce of England are, under the auspices of Ld. Hawkebury, preparing to take a *new* turn. No wonder that the prospect of such a revolution should draw forth various opinions. Four pamphlets have been very recently published, viz. two for the ministerial side, and two for the opposition side; which, the friends of each party say, contain sufficient merit to challenge the public attention.

This "Short Review" is written in an easy, flowing style; which is undoubtedly the most agreeable, and always the most successful, in this kind of writing. It is certainly ministerial, though not avowedly so. But the main object or purpose of the pamphlet is, to offer incense to Mr. Hastings. All the other parts of the pamphlet are but so many screens, to cover the nakedness of this character. Mr. Hastings is undoubtedly obliged to this writer, more than to any other panegyrist since his arrival in England. Where kept this writer when Sir Tho. Rumbold wanted his assistance? He had done with France; was he engaged with Russia?

5. *Helps to a Right Decision upon the Merits of the late Treaty of Commerce with France.*

THIS pamphlet is also on the ministerial side. The writer combats the prejudices entertained in this country against France, which he considers as illiberal and unjust; and thinks that a Treaty of Commerce may be made with France upon terms of advantage to both countries; and that, upon the whole, the present Treaty is not only so in speculation, but in fact: he gives an estimate of the present value of the several manufactures of Great Britain; viz.

The Woollen	£ 16,800,000
Leather	10,500,000
Flax	1,750,000
Hemp	890,000
Glass	630,000
Paper	780,000
Porcelain	1,000,000
Silk	3,350,000
Cotton	960,000
Lead	1,650,000
Tin	1,000,000
Iron	8,700,000
Steel and Plating	3,400,000

Total £ 53,410,000

"All which fabrics," he says, "are supposed to give employment to upwards of five millions of people."

On the woollen trade this writer makes an observation that it may be very proper to attend to:

"That Spain was in possession of the woollen manufactory when she voluntarily drove the manufacturers out of Grenada. She has since seen her error, and her manufacture is now in a thriving state; and I will venture to foretell that, early in the next century, she will find it her interest to prohibit the exportation of her wool; a circumstance that British Ministers ought to look forward to, and provide against in good time: and if any Treaty of Commerce be negotiating with Spain, a direction to that purpose would be no improper article in the instructions to our new Ambassador, whose known zeal and ability in his country's service are good warrants of his success."

6. *A View of the Treaty of Commerce with France.*

THIS pamphlet is written *against* the Treaty. The knowledge which the author displays of his subject, and the many pointed observations he makes, unquestionably render the pamphlet very fit for general perusal; and any person who wishes to form an opinion of the Treaty must, after reading it, acknowledge, that he has not spent his time unprofitably.

7. *A complete Investigation of Mr. Eden's Treaty, as it may affect the Commerce, the Revenue, or General Policy of Great Britain.*

THIS pamphlet is written on the same side, and is, indeed, what it professes to be, viz. *A complete Investigation*; and it is more particularly so of the *Tariff*, which is the commercial part. The arguments are strong and forcible; the judgment sound and perspicuous.

8. *A Prize in the Present Lottery, for Servants, Apprentices, &c. &c.*

AS we know the intention with which the Clergyman, who is the author of this, put it together, we shall only transcribe the preface:

"Parents, tradespeople, and masters or mistresses of families, who regard either their own interests or the interests of their fellow-creatures, will, it is hoped, distribute this publication, and cause it to be read aloud in every kitchen, nursery, servants'-hall, &c. where they have any authority."

We will just add, that the author has done his duty; but others will be very deficient in theirs, if the awful account of Samuel Wilcox and Sarah Bagenhall be not universally put into the

hands of inferior people in London, Birmingham, and every other place in which the lottery and its consequences extend.

9. *The Protection of Providence; an Ode, Sacred to the Fame of Mr. Howard.*

THE chief merit of this performance is, the source whence the images are drawn; and, next to that, the scriptural language in which they are in general expressed.

"It is not the only object of this Ode," the author tells us, "to celebrate the singular humanity of the man to whose name it is consecrated. The Guardian Care of Heaven over all good men is described; and Mr. Howard is, in some measure, considered as at once fulfilling the gracious design of Providence, and representing the genius of the present age, in which human nature, more enlightened than at any former period of Society, returns, with a sensible current, from barbarous prejudices and antipathies to the simplicity and natural benevolence of primitive and patriarchal times. This happy change is ascribed to the progress of Truth, natural and moral, agreeable to Scripture, experience, and the nature of things."

A specimen shall be given next month.

INDEX INDICATORIUS; (and see p. 8.)

THE late ingenious Mr. SMEATHMAN (in a Paper be sent to us a few Days before his Death, see vol. LVI. p. 620) on the Subject of educating Children, asks this Question: "Is it impossible that there should be a School conducted upon a Plan wherein the Children of all Sects might have a liberal Education without being biassed in their religious Opinions, but be left at Liberty to read and understand the Scriptures according to the Abilities with which they were endued?" Probably, he says, Dr. Parr and most other Divines will say, Yes. I contend for the Possibility, and assert, that Mankind are arrived at that Degree of Candour to make it practicable. There is, however, no Doubt but that a Plan might be drawn up fraught with superior Advantages, which every Sect might put in Execution, adding to it their own particular Ideas of religious Instruction, which would therefore not intrench, as they think, on Liberty of Conscience. It would at least leave every Parent the Liberty of enjoining the Minds and Beliefs of their own Children in their own Way. It is not easy to distinguish wherein this new Mode of Education would be preferable to the old Mode. Can it be meant, that one certain Mode of learning to write and read, to teach the Classics and the Sciences, should be established, but that every Father should be at Liberty to instruct his Children in religious Principles, would this be likely to unite Men more in the Bond of Peace? We heartily wish Mr. S. had lived to reconsider this Matter, and to have rendered it more acceptable to our Readers.—F. F. says, Dr. S. Chandler did not sign himself "V.D.M." but "D.D. F.R.S. and A.S." and that he was not merely "a Man of some Eminence among the Dissenters," but of very great Eminence, in Point of Learning having had few Superiors.—A SINCERE FRIEND has our Thanks; as has the Inquirer after the Life and Writings of Lord Kaums, which we should be as glad as himself to see.—S. P. of Fairfield tells us, he once saw, at Britwell house, a young Pigeon whose Wings were with instead of being feathered; and asks if the like has been elsewhere observed.—The Lines "On a late Royal Demise" are inadmissible.—ECONOMISTUS is referred to Mr. Sewell the Bookseller.—The Information, obligingly furnished by J. PEERS (that Edward Dodson was appointed in 1653 to keep the Parish Register of Ickleford, Herts,) contains nothing that is at all unusual.

ODE FOR THE NEW YEAR.

*Written by T. WARTON, Esq. Post Laureat,**And set to Music by Mr. PARSONS.*

I.

IN rough magnificence array'd,
When ancient Chivalry display'd
The pomp of her heroic games;
And clefted chiefs, and tiffed dames,
Assembled, at the clarion's call,
In some proud castle's high-arch'd hall,
To grace romantic glory's genial rites:
Affiliate of the gorgeous festival,
The Minstrel struck his kindred string,
And told of many a steel-clad king,
Who to the turney train'd his hardy
knights;

Or bore the radiant redcross shield
Mid the bold peers of Salem's field;
Who traven'd pagan climes to quell
The wizard foe's terrific spell;
In rude affrays untaught to fear
The Saracen's gigantic spear—
The listening champions felt the fabling
rhime

Wish fairy trappings fraught, and shook
their plumes sublime.

II.

Such were the themes of regal praise
Dear to the Bard of elder days;
The songs, to savage virtue dear,
That won of yore the public ear
Ere Polity, sedate and sage,
Had quench'd the fires of feudal rage,
Had stemm'd the torrent of eternal strife,
And charm'd to rest an unrelenting age.—

No more, in formidable state,
The Castle shuts its thundering gate;
New colours suit the scenes of soften'd
life;

No more, bestriding barbed steeds,
Adventurous Valour idly bleeds;
And now the Bard in alter'd tones,
A theme of worthier triumph owns;
By social imagery beguill'd,
He moulds his harp to manners mild;
Nor longer weaves the wreath of war alone,
Nor hails the hostile forms that grac'd the
Gothic Throne.

III.

And now he tunes his plaintive lay
To Kings, who plant the civic bay;
Who choose the patriot sovereign's part,
Diffusing commerce, peace, and art;
Who spread the virtuous pattern wide,
And triumph in a nation's pride;

Who seek coy Science in her cloister'd
nook,
Where Thames, yet rural, rolls an artless
tide;

Who love to view the vale divine,
Where revel Nature and the Nine,
And clustering towers the tufted grove
o'erlook;

To Kings, who rule a filial land,
Who claim a People's vows and pray'rs,

Should Treason arm the weakest hand;
To These, his heart-felt praise he bears,
And with new rapture hastes to greet
This festal morn, that longs to meet,
With luckiest auspices, the laughing
spring;

And opens her glad career, with blessings on
her wing!

MR. URBAN,

Dec. 26.

THE following epitaph is inscribed
upon a gravestone in the church-yard
of Claybrook, in Leicestershire: although
the subject of it passed through life "to
fortune and to fame unknown," he was what
the poet calls "the noblest work of God"—
"An honest man;" and by inserting in your
Magazine the following tribute of regard to
his memory, you will oblige yours, &c.

CLERICUS LEICESTRIENSIS.

TO THE MEMORY

OF

WILLIAM ANDREWS,

Who died the 10th *Oct.* 1734, aged 73.

HERE lies a man who liv'd content,
With humble means by toil acquir'd,
Whose eve of life in peace was spent,
Far from the busy world, retir'd.
Tho' sickness, pain, and quick decline
Oppress'd; yet oft the smile serene
Would gild his face with ray divine,
And speak the peace he felt within.
Supported by the shield of Faith,
Death came at length a welcome guest;
Calmly he then resign'd his breath,
In hope of everlasting rest.

MR. URBAN,

THE inclosed lines are written from a
father to his daughter on her elope-
ment, at the age of 16, with an officer who
was only known to her by some few occasi-
onal meetings, at the public rooms at C—.
Is it not shocking, that, at such a tender age,
her mind could possibly be reconciled, for
any self-gratification whatsoever, to such a
cruel step as that of leaving the mansion of
the best and tenderest of parents (who lite-
rally idolized this only daughter), at a time
too when his absence from her was occasi-
oned by an act of duty to his dying mother?
Youth may indeed extenuate a rash step, but
it rather aggravates a base one; and the con-
summate artifice of her *whole conduct* in the
affair, the ungenerous, unfeeling desertion
of such a father, in *such* circumstances, for
the sake of gratifying *such* a passion for a
man whose person must have been her only
object (for she could not possibly know his
character), might sorely point her out de-
servedly for a more public theme of censure,
for the additional security of others of her
sex and age; though few, I trust, of the fair
daughters of Britain could at any age be
capable of *all* her conduct!—Nevertheless,
the

the ideas and sentiments hereto conveyed may possibly contribute to put others on their guard, for the sake of their own characters, their own duties, their own happiness.

I wish you could prevail on the truly ingenious Miss Seward to enforce more at large, by some regular production of her incomparable pen, what mine has attempted so feebly and imperfectly! Surely she might render thereby a very essential service to the young female world in all ages to come, for her works cannot fail to be immortal. In the mean time, the insertion of this very inferior but well-meant effort would greatly oblige, Sir, your constant subscriber and admirer,
A Friend to filial duty.

To Lady M—— S——.

MARY, my child—O no, I must forbear
Thy tender title,—it offends thine ear!
Is soon so weary of a daughter's name?
Thy sad deserted father drops his claim!
Ye Mary, yet my daughter, O thou art
My daughter still, and mine a father's part!
Ah then reflect how hard that part must prove,
Fraught with the fierce extremes of grief and
love!

Must I not grieve, while any sense remains,
Thou cruel cause of nature's keenest pains!
Must I not love, as long as life shall last,
Thou first dear pledge of nuptial blessings past:
Past—as I thought—too soon; too quickly
gone:

Now, Heav'n be prais'd! these pangs are
mine alone!

No mother lives, with frantic sorrow wild,
To share that "Serpent's tooth, a thankless
child."

Heav'n saw, with pity saw, the future grief;
Felt for her worth, and flew to her relief:
Preventive mercy kindly bade her go
To scenes incapable of earthly woe!
Hence do I learn this self-correcting task,
Seldom we know what good or ill we ask:
Thankful for punishments in anger giv'n;
Unthankful most, when most indulgent
how'n!

What shall I say? reproaches rise in vain;
Mary's superior spirit laughs at pain:
Else had she surely dropp'd her poison'd
bowl.

Nor fix'd her dagger in a father's soul;
Else had it stung her with a deep remorse,
To think what thorns lay scatter'd in her
course,

Pointed alike to wound her own rash feet,
And make the sorrows of my path complete!
Reproach thee?—No, I dare not if I would;
It sounds so like a *curse*, it chills my blood:
And tho' I blame thee in my secret thought,
I could not curse thee, if a parent ought!
Pity meanwhile has many a plea press'd,
Pity and nature struggle to be heard:
With joint persuasion press their eager plea,
Too sore to find a partial judge in me!
Yes, my full soul, from Pity's fertile stores,
Labours to screen the madnetis it deposes.

Nor lest ingenious Nature's ready tongue
Frames a fond pardon for each cruel wrong!
And tho' in truth parental pride must sigh,
When all its hopes, when all its blossoms die,
Believe me, Mary, tis for thee alone
These keener pangs, these agonies are known!
Well may I tremble for thy future fate;
Love, rashly form'd, too often ends in hate;
Th' impetuous tide of giddy passion o'er,
May soon expose thee on a friendless shore
No power to rescue thee, no hand to save
Thy freighted treasures from the ruthless
wave;

Thy ample store of *life's prime blessings* gone,
Thyself forsaken, shipwreck'd, and undone!
O may I prove a faithless Prophet here;
But, Mary, much I love—and much must
fear!

Meanwhile thy conscience, at some future
hour,

Is sure to vindicate its slighted power.
Rich as thy life (I trust it will) may prove
In *pure* luxuries of *real* love, [day find
Still, wretched thought! my child must own
That work of enemies, a self-stung mind.
No arts, I fear, can always bush to rest
The loud reproaches of the filial breast.
Thy sins, ingratitude, of all beside
The sharpest sorely that the heart can hide,
Will make *their way*, and with restless force
Fix in the soul the poison of remorse:
Ah me! how fiercely will it rankle there,
Enflame with horror, torture with despair,
When keen reflection, as thy days decline,
Shall teach thy bosom, *half* the pangs of
mine!

How will it wring thee with distracting woe;
Thy poor sad father laid for ever low!
How wilt thou execrate thy broken trust;
These fondling arms for ever sunk in dust!
How wilt thou mourn their tender—*lost*—
embrace;

How feel my injuries—and thy disgrace!
Mercy forbid!—Repeat, my child, and live;
And Heav'n, as I do, pity—and forgive!

*Prologue spoken by Mr. William Fector, at
his private Theatre in Dover, to a numerous
Audience, Dec. 14, 1786.*

Written by Mr. GILLUM.

The Tragedy represented was ZARA.

PROLOGUES to please each various taste
Should hit,
Should strike at once the lordling and the cit;
'Tis satire's task to root the sprouting weeds,
Which rise so thick, and choke distinction's
seeds,

For honour now descend on high and low,
In general bounty, like a fall of snow.
The busy barber courts the public stare,
And spurs his title 'till it sits him to a hair.
Sir Plumb, the Grocer, with his knighthood
big.

For his neglected shop cares not a fig.
What tho' the Butcher can't obtain the prize,
Yet in his mind sublimer prospects rise;

In thought he quits his greasy
land,
a baroner with his bloody band,
neglected merit veils her claim,
ambitious blockhead seeks a name,
ere he, ev'n that title dwindles
Prussia, or to him that swindles
glory's loftiest heights did soar,
is dead; but is his fame no more?
it flourish in each gallant breast,
it his great example be impress.
conquists now attract our arms,
tempt, but partridges have charms,
the sportsman's valiant deeds we
trace,
as rising in each slaughter'd brace;
the cannibal the foe he'll treat,
e only *wanquisht* to eat,
ring fair altho' no blood she spill,
e Nature qualified to kill;
every gamor she may shoot,
shall dare her licence to dispute?
the beau, the pedant, and the sot;
n sportsman feel th' unerring shot,
ranges, unrestrain'd by fear,
ards the *front*, and cork protects the
rear.
lery with envy bites her lip
her rival in her world of hip,
le disdain is pictur'd in her face,
her virtues in a smaller space.
ourselves, whom warmest hopes en-
flame, [same,
ast with ardour seeks the road to
ould some *critic* robber dare approach,
o blunderbuss protects our coach,
our candour we are not debar'd,
stage can never want a guard,
bands the reigns are safely throw'd,
the whip of *ensure* is your own;
ply the lash to each young steed,
it cut us till you make us bleed.

to ZARA, written by Mr. GIL-
and also spoken by Mr. William

frankly, ladies; would you have a
lover
ing proofs of his regard discover?
of Osman was at first quite charming,
fear, you thought it too alarming.
a thunder at the jealous Turk,
a beheld suspicion's bloody work;
indeed, must be each fair-one's fate,
ertain death attends a *l'air à l'air*,
th husbands are not quite so furious,
at times to be a little curious;
gh life the Benedicts of fashion,
philosophers, despite all passion;
contented sets the plot go on,
is his wounded honor with *crim. con.*
sometimes to h gh's the am'rous fuel,
most horrid in a modern duell!
charged, the heroes take their stands,
ke apologies; and then shake hands,
tw papers disperse the story round,
that they were upon the ground.

On this foundation secure fame is built,
And not a drop of noble blood is spilt.
Now for poor Zara, she was too fantastic,
Her notions were at best enthusiastics
Should such weak scruples be to love a bar?
Alas, she felt she carry'd hers too far!
Sir Flimsy says, "I hate such devotees,
"Whose pious orgies only make one freeze!"
"Give me the fair whom nothing can restrain,
"Who looks on all but me with just disdain,
"If I'm indifferent yet can love the more,
"And if I'm fickle, she must still adore,
"Nay, ev'n her great affection to express,
"Flatters my wit, my elegance and dress,
"Defends my neckcloth 'gainst each idle
"prater, [sarc.
"Who swears I've stole a naphin from a wai-
"Will ev'n the use of my clipp'd skirts unfold,
"Which like trimm'd gamecocks makes me
"look more bold,
"While, in return, I generously sloop
"To paint the beauties of her bounding hoop,
"Till quite transported with my fond ca-
"ressing,
"She gracefully bestows her bishop's blessing."
Fashion's a farce, by men of sense confess'd,
Fools deck the outside, while the mind sands; if;
Wisdom, unable to suppress her rage,
With scorn behold these strutters on the stage,
The stage of life, where each must play their
part,
They act the best who scorn the rules of art.
Here may her frigid systems never spread,
Thy path, O Nature, 'tis our wish to tread,
While this indulgence we presume to claim,
That "one false step may never damn our
"fame."

THE BRITISH KINGS.

WRITTEN IN MDCCLX.

IN mem'ry's aid, and chronologic rhyme,
Thro' the long list of Britain's Kings I
chime;
The white-cliff'd isle, for tin much fam'd of
yore,
In modern times for beef and pudding more.

Prompt, History, the bold bard who dares go
Beyond the annals of the Almanack; [back
And, O! possess him of that serious mien,
With which thyself in solemn prose art seen,
When, as thou lead'st, against his better mind,
He lauds each favorite murderer of man-
kind;
Else the dread rabble will his lays despise,—
Dogs, who the lordly hands that lash them
prize.

Say first (for all beyond Oblivion veils,
Wrapt in a web of monster-seeming tales),
Say first, who Cæsar, great in arms, with-
stood,
The isle's chief monarch for the general good?
Cassibelan. 'Tis he that glory claims,
A petty sovereign on the banks of Thames;
Cassibelan, from whom great Julius bore
His dubious laurels to the Gallic shore.

Awed by the force of his hot savage race,
With huge mustachios grim, and azure face,
Horrid in hides, and, on the scythe-wing'd car,
Temultuous sweeping through the ranks of war,

No more Rome's hardy veterans invade,
Though now from Cæsar near an age is fled.
Meanwhile the Druid, in Andraffe's grove,
Laughs at the thunder of th' Italian Jove;
And safe the Bard, in Irish sagacity, swells
Caligula's rich prize of cockle-shells.

But Time, that all things conquers, conquers
fear, [fear,
And Rome, now happier, braves the British
Poiz'd by Caracallus for nine campaigns,
His conqueror's dread, and awful ev'n in
chains.

Him the first century, verging from its
noon,
Rome saw a captive at her Claudius' throne;
While, to Bolerium from fair Thames's flood,
All stoop to those whose arms the world sub-
dued.

But now the Scots, by Irish Fergus led,
Lagu'd with the Picts, our helpless fires in-
vade.

What shall they do? Rome, touch'd with
pity, hears,
Not aids, her vassals of four hundred years;
Rome trembles for herself, and ill withstands
God's scourge, in Attila's wide-wasting bands.
What shall they do? From Aldroen's friendly
sword

They seek relief; Armorica, thy Lord
Aldroen complies; and lo, a warlike band,
Led by his brother, leave the Gallic strand,
Brave Constantine, who, Picts and Scots o'er-
thrown,

Girds his just temples with the British crown.
Ten years he reigns, from him three princes
spring,

Constantius, Ambrose, Uter, each a King;
Constantius first: but he, unfit to reign,
By Cornwall's Duke, false Vortigern, is slain.
Vortigern fills his place: meanwhile resort
Ambrose and Uter to their native court.
But soon, by Scotia's many an inroad gor'd,
And scar'd with vengeance from th' Armoric
sword,

The traitor calls the Saxons to his aid;
The Saxons come, by waslike Hengst led.
Scarcely the fifth century's noontide course was
o'er, [there;
When the first Saxons press'd the British
These soon the Northern ravagers repress,
Themselves in years to come the direr pest.

'Till Egbert, sprung from Western Cerdic's
loins, [joins,
In one great state the seven small kingdoms
And calls it England, an illustrious reign,
Thrice though insulted by th' invading Dane.

Him Ethelwolf succeeds: a pilgrim he
To Rome, and vassal to the papal see:

Unconscious Ethelwolf, great Egbert's wife
Lowly, not action, save for Okely won.
Yet from his loins four martial princes spring,
Each worthy Egbert's blood, and each a
King.

First Ethelbald; but he, with incest stain'd,
Scarce three short years the Danish terror
reign'd.

Next Ethelbert, nor he the sceptre sways,
Vex'd by the Danes, o'er twice his brother's
days.

Then Ethelred, nor him a longer reign
The Danes indulge, at bloody Barin slain.

Alfred the last. Strike, Muse, the tong-
ful string,

To Alfred's praise, the Poet and the King.
Alfred the brave, the wise, the learn'd, the
good;

Alfred, th' avenger of his brother's blood;
Alfred, who, true to King's and Country's
cause,
Country and King restrain'd with equal laws;
On Isis' banks had Science lift her ray,
And lur'd ev'n Danish chiefs to Christian
day.

How blest the land whose crown a hero wears,
Wise, learn'd, and pious, for twice twenty
years!

Nor that unblest, which, when an Alfred
dies,

Sees on his throne a son like Edward rise;
The elder Edward, whose victorious reign
To scarier bounds confin'd th' incroaching
Dane.

With the tenth century Edward's reign be-
gan,
Five lustres shines, and ends in Athelstan.

Athelstan comes! ye Danes, again give
way;

Ye Scots, submit; ye Britons, tribute pay.
The Britons tribute pay, the Scots submit,
The Danes give way, but not the kingdom
quit:

Quite from the land to chase the hostile Dane,
Must grace the annals of his brother's reign.

Thine, Edmund, glorious; tho' a servile
pay

On its sixth Summer terminates thy sway.

But who is he that next ascends the throne?
Ah, Edred, shun a sceptre not thy own.
Young Edwin lives, thy brother's rightful
heir;

Let Edwin reign, and prayer-books be thy care.
Weak bigot, is it in a reign like this,
Of three short years, to balance endless bliss!
That term expir'd, behold, th' usurper dies,
And Edwin now his royal right enjoys.
Unhappy prince, by Dunstan's pride com-
pell'd,

In four short years that right again to yield.
He yields, grieves, dies; and Edmund's o-
ther son, [sized by Google
Illustrious Edgar, fills a happier throne.

Blest prince, in thee darest Envy aught re-
 prove, [love!
 Who knew no crime, if 'twas no crime to
 O Edgar, live for ever, England cries:
 But twice eight years are flown, and Edgar
 And now, injurious to his legal race, [dies.
 The bastard Edward fills his father's place.
 Ah, Edward, thun Elfrida's treacherous bow!
 Sure as thou drink'st it, a dagger strikes thy soul.
 Small joy can thence thy parted shade attend,
 Tho' the young traitor in a martyr end.

Now Elfrid triumphs for her legal son,
 Her Ethelred ascends his father's throne.
 Triumph how short! the Danes again invade,
 Rob, waste, subdue: and what is Ethelred!
 A name, no more; the lordly Danes com-
 mand

In every house, and tax the groaning land.
 Yet he too, like his mother, brave, can steal
 On trusting foes, and train a land to kill.
 Base prince, in time thy murderous plot re-
 strain!

Dar'st thou vindictive Sueno's rage sustain?
 Canst thou Canutus' thundering arm with-
 stand? [land.

Hark! their loud clarions shake the guilty
 And lo, scarce safe behind a length of sea,
 The coward murderer leaves his land's prey!
 Nor boots him to return: the valiant Dane
 Now wears that crown he never shall regain.
 (To be concluded in our next.)

IN OBITUM JACOBI SIX, M.A.
 NUPER ROMÆ IN MOREM ECCLESIAE AN-
 GLICANÆ SEPULTI *.

HIC jacet—ast chou quantum mutatus ab
 illo— [patris.
 “Spes nuper patris, spes quoque prima
 Care vale juvenis, quem lamentabile fatum
 Duxerat ad Romæ mœnia, care vale!
 Terrægit Romæ; insolitos concedit honores.
 Spes patris et patris, sit tibi terra levis!
 Canterbury.

(A Translation is desired.)

EPIGRAM

OF MR. ANSTIE, AUTHOR OF THE NEW
 BATH GUIDE,
 SENT TO HIS MAJESTY,
 On the Attempt of MARGARET NICHOLSON,

O PATRIE dilecte Pater, cum fœmina
 nuper
 Armata petit te, malefana, manu! [riclo,
 Plaude tuo, longumque, precor, potiarè pe-
 Quod sic nota Dei gratia, gentis amor.

TRANSLATION,

BY RICHARD PAUL JODBELL, ESQ.

THO' female frenzy aim'd the murderous
 blow,

Dear Albion's Father, be the triumph thine!
 Since Heaven thus proves his fav'rite charge
 below, [thine.

And makes thy country's love immortal

A N O T H E R.

'GAINST thee, O Father of a smiling land,
 A frantic woman lifts th' assassin hand!—
 Enjoy the triumph long! ordain'd to prove
 Thy God's protecting care, thy country's love.

WRITTEN AT THE HYDE, IN ESSEX,
 THE SEAT OF T. BRAND HOLLIS, ESQ.
 BY C. L.

OCTOBER 30, 1786.

HOLLIS! the Muse records thy real
 praise.

Not for what'er of Grecian elegance
 Or Roman dignity she here beholds
 Enshrin'd:—or fairer than the pictur'd life,
 The yielding brass, or animated stone,
 That here, the image of Britannia's pride,
 Ludlow, and Sidney, and Miltonian worth,
 The image breath'd in their heroic works
 Thy cabinet contains:—richer in these
 Than the proud Persian spoil, rapt, at whose
 view

The Victor of the World gave to its charge
 Th' Homeric scroll:—richer, since here,
 with thee,

In sacred union dwells that Muse, who chief
 Rival of Homer sings*, and what beyond
 High patriot virtue speaks, in glory spher'd
 Above the triumphs of immortal verse!
 Yet not in these possessions lives thy fame,
 Or bliss: nor that with Druid items allied
 Soars the Columbian pine, the cypress waves
 Her shadowy spire, honour'd with glorious
 names

Of state preserving virtue; larch, and plane,
 And poplar, and the willow pensive-bowing.
 Her far-diffusive umbrage—wind the marge
 Of the expanded lawn, where, by the stream,
 Thy happy flocks range the yet-smiling
 mead.

But that the mind, delighted with the
 charms

Of fair proportion in the gem, the bust,
 The page of genius, and the sylvan scene
 Of native freedom, forms so higher taile,
 Which here to raise, nature and art com-
 bine---

Owens, tho' a kindred, a transcendent grace,
 Of more sublime perfection;---feels the
 power

Of a diviner beauty,---all the soul
 Enkindled with the generous love of truth,
 Of freedom, of our country, of mankind!
 This is true taste:---which manly thou hast
 lov'd

To cherish:---by progressive rise aspiring
 To the supremely good, thro' the bright
 forms

Of nature, art, and science; while the pomp
 That knows to glitter in corrupted states,
 And spreads its pageants to the eye of Kings,
 Spends its weak blaze in transient vanity.

* The works of the great English writ-
 ters, particularly Milton, in a select cabinet.

COPY of a LETTER from Mr. ROBERT
RAIKES, of Gloucester,
To the COMMITTEE of the SOCIETY
established in London, for the Support and
Encouragement of SUNDAY SCHOOLS
in the different Counties of England.

GENTLEMEN,

THE parish of Painswick exhibited on
Sunday the 24th ult. a specimen of the
reform which the establishment of Sunday
Schools is likely to introduce.

An Annual Festival has for time im-
memorial been held on that day; a festival that
would have disgraced the most heathenish na-
tions.—Drunkenness and every species of cla-
mour, riot, and disorder, formerly filled the
town upon this occasion.

Mr. Webb, a gentleman who has exerted
the utmost assiduity in the conduct of the Sun-
day Schools in Painswick, was lamenting to
me the sad effects that might be naturally ex-
pected to arise from this feast. It occurred to
us that an attempt to divert the attention of
the vulgar from their former brutal profliga-
tion of the Lord's-day, by exhibiting to their
view a striking picture of the superior enjoy-
ment to be derived from quietness, good
order, and the exercise of that benevolence
which Christianity peculiarly recommend,
was an experiment worth hazarding.—We
thought it could do no mischief—it would not
increase the evil.—It was immediately deter-
mined to invite the gentlemen and peo-
ple of the adjacent parishes to view the
children of the Sunday Schools; to mark
their improvement in cleanliness and be-
haviour; and to observe the practicability of
reducing to a quiet peaceable demeanour the
most neglected part of the community, those
who form the great bulk of the people.

In the parish of Painswick are several gen-
tlemen who have a taste for music; they
immediately offered to give every assistance in
a church-service; and my benevolent friend,
the Rev. Dr. Glasse, complied with our in-
treaty to favour us with a sermon.

Mr. Campbell, a very active Justice of
Peace, Mr. Townland, Mr. Sheppard, Mr.
Webb, of Eburyth, and several other gen-
tlemen, engaged to give their countenance; we
were highly gratified too with Mr. Bonding-
ton's company, who kindly came from Chel-
tenham to take a view of this progress in civi-
lization.—He is one of your Vice Presidents,
and from his report you will receive a far
more perfect idea than my pen can give.

On the Sunday afternoon the town was
filled with the usual crowds who attend the
feast; but, instead of repairing to the alehouses
as heretofore; they all hastened to the church;
which was filled in such a manner as I never
remember to have seen in any church in this
country before.—The galleries, the aisles,
were thronged like a play-house.—Drawn up
in a rank around the church yard appeared the
children belonging to the different schools, to
the number of 331.

GENT. MAG. January, 1787.

The gentlemen walked round to view them
—It was a sight interesting and truly affecting
—Young people lately more neglected than
the cattle in the field, ignorant, profane,
filthy, clamorous, impatient of every restraint,
were here seen cleanly, quiet, observant of
order, submissive, courteous in behaviour,
and in conversation free from that vulgarity
which marks our wretched vulgar.

The inhabitants of the town bear testimony
to this change in their manners. The ap-
pearance of decency might be assumed for a
day; but the people among whom they live
are ready to declare that this is a character
fairly stated.

After the public service a collection for the
benefit of the institution was made at the
doors of the church—When I considered
that the bulk of the congregation were per-
sons of middling rank, husbandmen, and other
inhabitants of the adjacent villages; I con-
cluded that the collection, if it amounted to
24 or 25l. might be deemed a good one.—
My astonishment was great indeed, when I
found that the sum was not less than 57l.—
This may be accounted for from the security
which the establishment of Sunday Schools
has given to the property of every individual
in the neighbourhood. The farmers, &c.
declare that they and their families can now
leave their houses, gardens, &c. and frequent
the public worship, without danger of depre-
dation.—Formerly, they were under the
necessity of leaving their servants, or staying
at home themselves, as a guard; and this
was insufficient; the most vigilant were
sometimes plundered.—It is not then to be
wondered at that a spirit of liberality was
excited on this occasion.

A carpenter put a guinea in the plate, and
afterwards brought four more to Mr. Webb.
“It was my fixed design,” says he, “to devote
the sum that I received for a certain job of
work, to the support of Sunday Schools.—I
received five guineas—one only I put in the
plate.—It did not become me to put more.—
It would have looked like ostentation—but
here are the other four,”—giving them to Mr.
Webb. Another instance of spirit occurred
in a man, upwards of eighty years of age,
who seemed about the rank of the yeomanry.
“Oh! that I should live, said he, to see this
day, when poor children are thus befriended,
and taught the road to peace and comfort here,
and happiness and heaven hereafter!”—The
old man gave a guinea; and said he would
leave another in the hands of a friend, if he
should die before the next Anniversary.

When the matter of the collection was
settled, we went to the Schools, to hear what
progress was made in reading, &c.

The emulations to shew their acquirements
was so very general, that it would have taken
up a day to have gratified all the children.

In the mean time the town was remarkably
free from those pastimes which used to dis-
grace it. Wrestling, quarrelling, fighting,
were

were totally banished.—All was peace and tranquillity.

I fear I have been too prolix, but I could not convey the complete idea that I was desirous of imparting to the generous promoters of Sunday Schools, without writing these particulars.

I forgot to mention that Mr. Fox, one of the worthy members of your Committee, was present with us at Painwick.

The Sunday Schools were first established at Painwick, in the summer of the year 1784.

The children had been bred up in total ignorance.—Of the number that attended the Schools, 230 can read in the Bible or Testament, 80 can read in the Sunday Scholars' Companion, and about 21 are in the alphabet.

These children have no teaching but on the Sunday; what they learn at the leisure hours in the week is the effect of their own desire to improve.—Many have their books at their homes, to seize any vacant minute, when their work is retarded by the breaking of threads.

To relieve the parish from the burthen of cloathing these poor creatures, Mr. Webb proposed, that such children, as by an increase of industry would bring a penny every Sunday towards their cloathing, should be assisted by having that penny doubled.—This has had an admirable effect; the children now regularly bring their pence every Sunday; many of them have been cloathed; and the good consequences of laying up a little are powerfully enforced.

It is pretty evident that, were every parish in this kingdom, blessed with a man or two of Mr. Webb's active turn and benevolent mind, the lower class of people, in a few years, would exhibit a material change of character, and justify that superior policy, which tends to prevent crimes, rather than to punish them.

The liberality with which the members of your Society have stood forth, in this attempt to introduce a degree of civilization and good order among the lowest ranks, entitle them to the thanks of the community, and particularly of an individual, who will be ever proud to subscribe himself, Your most obedient servant.

R. RAIKES.

Gloucester, Oct. 7, 1786.

The Gentlemen of Painwick intend making a request to Dr. Glasie to publish his Sermon *.

The happy choice of the text had a remarkable effect in commanding the attention of the audience.—The scriptures could not have furnished a passage more literally applicable to the subject.—It was taken from Deut. xxxi. ver. 12, 13.—'Gather the people together, men, and women, and children, and thy stranger which is within thy gate, that they may hear, and that they may learn and fear the Lord your God, and observe to do all the words of this law; and that their children, *which have not known*

any thing, may hear and learn to fear the Lord your God as long as ye live.'

The managers of the Sunday Schools at Kendal (in Westmoreland) have lately published the annual report of their proceedings, by which it appears that the whole number of Scholars admitted is 331; of these 47 are gone apprentices or to service; at present 183 remain on the list. The subscriptions amounted only to £. 57 4s. 6d.

The address to the public on this occasion contains the following sensible and important remarks: "In this enlightened country, numbers of poor children were found to be destitute of instruction, and wanting proper education and proper examples, they remained in ignorance, or passed their hours in idleness. Now at this early period of life it is impossible to be idle, and at the same time innocent. But habits are gradually formed; these are confirmed by bad company, and insensibly lead unthinking youth into criminal excesses, sometimes even to the last stages of infamy and ruin.—The Sabbath, being appointed to preserve a sense of religion in the world, demands the serious regard of all ranks of men. On this much depends. Some part of our time should certainly be devoted to religious purposes: and if this day comes to be generally neglected or profaned, it is easy to foresee the consequences. It is therefore of no small moment that the rising generation should be trained up in a regular observation of the Sabbath, and instructed in those branches of knowledge which are suited to their capacities, and tend to make them useful members of society."

MR. URBAN,

Newington Green, July 26, 1786.

The following act, which was passed in the ASSEMBLY OF VIRGINIA at the beginning of this year, affords an example of legislative wisdom and liberality never before known, and must please all the friends of intellectual and religious liberty. It was lately printed at PARIS; and you will do an important service by assisting in circulating it. Had the principles which have dictated it been always acted upon by civil governments, the demon of persecution would never have existed; sincere enquiries would never have been discouraged; truth and reason would have had fair play; and most of the evils which have disturbed the peace of the world, and obstructed human improvement, would have been prevented.

R. P.

An Act for establishing RELIGIOUS FREEDOM, passed in the ASSEMBLY OF VIRGINIA, in the beginning of the year 1786.

WELL aware, that Almighty God hath created the mind free; that all attempts to influence it by temporal punishments or burthens, or by civil incapacitations, tend

only

* Dr. G. He has complied with the above request. See vol. LVI. p. 977.

only to begot habits of hypocrisy and manners, and are a departure from that plan of the Holy Author of our religion, who being Lord of body and mind, yet chose not to propagate it by coercions on either—that the impious presumption of legislators and rulers, civil as well as ecclesiastical (who, being themselves but fallible and uninspired men, have assumed dominion over the faith of others, setting up their own opinion and modes of thinking as alone true and infallible, and as such endeavouring to impose them on others), hath established and maintained false religions over the greatest part of the world, and through all time; that, to compel a man to furnish contributions of money for the propagation of opinions which he disbelieves, is sinful and tyrannical; that, even the forcing a man to support this or that teacher of his own religious persuasion, is depriving him of the comfortable liberty of giving his contributions to the particular pastor, whose morals he would make his pattern, and whose powers he feels most persuasive to righteousness; and is withdrawing from the ministry those temporal rewards, which, proceeding from an approbation of their personal conduct, are an additional incitement to earnest and unremitted labours for the instruction of mankind; that our civil rights have no dependence on our religious opinions, more than on our opinions in physic or geometry; that, therefore, the proscribing any citizen as unworthy the public confidence, by laying upon him an incapacity of being called to offices of trust and emolument, unless he profess or renounce this or that religious opinion, is depriving him injuriously of those privileges and advantages to which in common with his fellow-citizens he has a natural right; tends also to corrupt the principles of that very religion it is meant to encourage, by bribing with a monopoly of worldly honours and emoluments those who will externally conform to it; that though indeed those are criminal who do not withstand such temptations, yet neither are those innocent who lay them in their way; that to suffer the civil magistrate to intrude his powers into the field of opinion, and to restrain that profession or propagation of principles on supposition of their ill tendency, is a dangerous fallacy, which at once destroys all religious liberty, because he, being of course judge of that tendency, will make his opinions the rule of judgement, and approve or condemn the sentiments of others, only as they shall agree with, or differ from his own.

“That it is time enough, for the rightful purposes of civil government, for its officers to interpose when principles break out in overt acts against peace and good order. And finally, that Truth is great, and will prevail if left to herself, is the proper and sufficient antagonist to error, and can have

nothing to fear from the conflict, unless by human interposition, disarmed of her natural weapons (free argument and debate); error ceasing to be dangerous, when it is permitted freely to contradict itself.

“Be it therefore enacted, by the General Assembly, that no man shall be compelled to support any religious worship, place, or ministry whatsoever; nor shall be forced, restrained, molested or burthened in his body or goods, nor shall otherwise suffer on account of his religious opinions or belief. But that all men be free to profess, and by argument to maintain, their opinion in matters of religion; and that the same shall in no wise diminish, enlarge, or affect their civil capacities.

“And though we well know that this Assembly, elected by the people for the ordinary purposes of legislation only, have no power to restrain the acts of succeeding Assemblies, constituted with powers equal to our own; and that, therefore, to declare this act irrevocable would be of no effect in law; yet we are free to declare, and do declare, that the rights hereby asserted are natural rights of mankind; and that if any act shall be hereafter passed to repeal the present, or to narrow its operation, such act will be an infringement of natural rights.”

The law proceedings on the capture of *St. Eustatius* having been left unexplained in its proper place, an affair of so much importance to the captures, the merchants, and the public, must not be left wholly unexplained, in a work where it will most undoubtedly be searched for in some future period. At present the following is the most authentic account we have been able to procure.

GENERAL VAUGHAN, as commander in chief of the army, and **LORD RODNEY** of the fleet, upon the surrender of *St. Eustatius*, respectively appointed agents to dispose of the captured property. The agents for the army were Lieutenant Colonel *Ferguson*, Lieutenant Colonel *Cockburn*, and *Mr. Forster*. The agents for the fleet were Captain *Young* of the *Sandwich* (since deceased), *Mr. Paget* (Lord Rodney's secretary), and *Mr. Akers* a merchant of *Saint Christopher's*. The departments of the above gentlemen were confined to the *West Indies*. And prize-agents in England were also appointed by the said commanders in chief; namely, *Mr. Jackson* (a member of the House of Commons), and *Mr. Lloyd*, on the part of the army; and *Mr. Paget* and *Mr. Maylor* (a merchant in the city), on the part of the fleet.

In the course of the proceedings of the *St. Eustatius* prizes, no less than sixty-four claims appeared, and to an amount, as rated on such claims, far exceeding the whole of the captured property. The claims were made in the Admiralty-court; yet the claims

fixed their hopes upon the common-law courts, and attempted every course of proceeding, which afforded a chance of excluding the jurisdiction of the Court of Admiralty. Their experiments, however, ended in a decision of the House of Lords, which finally restrained the cognizance of the claims to the prize-courts. These proceedings of the claimants, and the opposition given, necessarily occasioned delay and great expence. From that time, the agents, in England, of the captors, have been prosecuting the business in the Court of Admiralty, with all the diligence which the forms of that court, with a due attention to the interest of the captors, would permit; and it was and is wholly owing to the very great number of claims, now waiting the decision of the Lords of Appeals, that a division has not, or can be made among the captors. These claims amounted to upwards of 300,000*l*.

Out of the whole number of claims, 13 only have been finally disposed of, in nine of which there have been sentences of restitution; and there have been 25 other sentences on the said claims in the Court of Admiralty, which have been appealed from, and are now depending; and there are 26 claims now remaining in the Court of Admiralty undetermined, the greatest part, if not the whole of them, depending upon similar questions to those which were decided by the fate of the two appeals determined by the Lords Commissioners on Friday the 23d of June; by which means the business of the said capture is nearly brought to a conclusion.

The following is an instance of private friendship, which does honour to Lord Rodney.—Previous to his embarkation at Plymouth, when he was sent out to the relief of Gibraltar, and defeated the Spanish fleet off the coasts of Galicia, taking Don Langare, the Spanish admiral, prisoner, he resided at the house of Paul Ourry, then commissioner at that port; and in the course of an evening's conversation, his lordship having, as was usual to him, dwelt with great fire upon the certainty of vanquishing the enemy, Mr. Ourry coolly said to him—"Sir George, if what you vainly anticipate should come to pass, will you make my friend Hancock Kelly a captain?" He declared he would; and when the admiral sent home his dispatches, they were accompanied by the following friendly letter to the commissioner:

"My dear Paul.

"'Tis done—the battle's past, and Britain's flag victorious! I have made your friend Kelly a Captain.—My compliments to the amiable Caroline.

G. E. RODNEY."

COMMON-PLACE NOTES.

At the sale of the ed. &c. of Mr. Jacob

Tonson, bookseller, in 1757, one hundred and forty copies of Mr. Pope's edition of Shakspeare, in six volumes 4to (for which the original subscribers paid six guineas), were disposed of at sixteen shillings (only) per sett. Seven hundred and fifty of that edition had then been printed.

On the contrary, Sir Thomas Hanmer's edition, printed in 1744, which was first sold for three guineas, had risen to ten before it was reprinted!

The price, which the London Booksellers have paid to the different editors of the various editions of Shakspeare; are not generally known, but prove that the poet has enriched those who have impoverished him.

	<i>l</i>	<i>s</i>	<i>d</i>
Mr. Rowe was paid	—	36	10
Mr. Hughes	—	28	7
Mr. Pope	—	217	12
Mr. Fenton	—	30	14
Mr. Gay	—	35	17
Mr. Whalley	—	12	0
Mr. Theobald	—	652	10
Dr. Warburton	—	500	0
Mr. Capel	—	300	0
Dr. Johnson for 1st edition	—	375	0
for 2d edition	—	100	0

Total 2,288 10 6

Besides very considerable sums to critics without criticism, and commentators without a name.

And for Editing MILTON.

To Dr. Bentley, in 1732	<i>l</i> 105	0	0
Dr. Newton, for Paradise Lost	630	0	0
Dr. Newton, for Paradise Regained	—	105	0

840 0 0

BEN JONSON.

To the Rev. Mr. Whalley	210	0	0
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BEAUMONT and FLETCHER.

To Mr. Theobald	—	157	10
Mr. Simpson	—	66	15
Mr. Seward	—	55	10
		279	15

To Dr. Smollet, for preparing a new edition of the Universal History.

1575 0 0

An experiment of an incombustible paste-board was made the 4th ult. at Berlin, in the presence of Duke Frederick of Brunswick, and several persons of distinction. The inventor of this composition is Dr. Arfird, a native of Saxony. A small building, which had been constructed of wood for the purpose, was lined with this paste-board, and filled with combustible matter. Notwithstanding a fire that burned most violently, the house was not in the least damaged.

FOREIGN

LATE advices from Constantinople speak of an event which, in its consequences, may possibly disconcert the pacific measures adopted by the Turkish Divan. Sahim Gueray, the late Khan of Crimea, who surrendered his country to the Russians, has written to the Sultan, imploring pardon, and requesting permission to return to Constantinople. He has even had the audacity to approach the Frontiers of the empire, to wait an answer. This letter had scarce reached the Porte when a courier arrived from Petersburg, with advice that her Imperial Majesty's journey to Cherson was again suspended, and that it was even doubtful whether it would take place this season. There appears something mysterious in this, especially as letters of good authority, from Vienna had announced the preparations being in forwardness for the Emperor's journey, to meet the sovereign of the North, on the borders of the Chersonese, where it was thought the claims of the two Imperial courts and those of the Sublime Porte were finally to be adjusted. The answer of the Divan is impatiently expected.

In the mean time, letters from Petersburg, of the 20th inst, say, every thing is nearly ready for her Imperial Majesty's journey to Cherson; and that she will be attended with a more numerous convoy than was at first expected. It is, however, added, that two persons of eminence have arrived at Petersburg, one of whom is said to be the son of Prince Heraclius, the nominal sovereign of Georgia.

Sahim Gueray has obtained the leave he requested, to return, and is soon expected at Constantinople.

Advices have at length been received from Egypt, with an assurance that the Beys of that distracted country have all submitted to the terms proposed to them by the Capt. Pacha; and that the commotions there are for the present quieted. See vol. LVI. p. 896.

By later letters from Egypt, there has been a bloody battle in that country, in which Murat Bey was dangerously wounded; the Ottoman troops were victorious at first; but a detachment of 2000 Africans coming to the assistance of the enemy, gave a turn to the battle, and forced the Ottomans to give way.

The credit of the Capt. Pacha diminishes daily at Constantinople. Things have taken a particular turn against him. His conduct has been such towards the wives of the Beys of Egypt, that it is said that country would never be brought to obedience while he was continued in the command. The accounts that have been lately circulated at Constantinople deny that any accommodation had taken place between that court and the court of Russia; and from Vienna the latest ad-

vices assure, that the journey of her Imperial Majesty of Russia will certainly take place, and that the Emperor is actually preparing to meet her.

The Bey of Tunis, who had rested his salvation on the succours promised him by the Capt. Pacha, on application to him, for that purpose, received for answer, that the orders of the Divan, the troubles of Egypt, and the expectations of an approaching campaign, put it absolutely out of his power to send assistance; he must therefore, for the present, exert all his faculties in his own defence, in which he wished him success; and, when a more favourable opportunity offered, he would not fail effectually to protect them.

A war against the Venetians is every day expected to be declared.

His Imperial Majesty has it in contemplation to immortalize his name, by promoting a religious Union among all the Christian churches; and, for that purpose, proposing a general assembly of divines, to be held at Ghent.

Petersburgh, Dec. 5. Being the Empress's Birth-day, it was celebrated as usual with the most unfeigned demonstrations of joy.

Vienna, Dec. 30. The late partition of the kingdom of Hungary into ten large districts, with only the same number of Courts of Judicature, having been found insufficient for the speedy distribution of justice among the lower classes of people, his Imperial Majesty has established, in each of the thirty-eight counties of that kingdom, an inferior tribunal for the decision of all causes between individuals in the first instance. As these tribunals are constituted on a much more liberal and solid footing than formerly, the most salutary effects may be expected from them. *Gen.*

An Imperial Edict was issued on the 11th, repealing all edicts, ordinances, and regulations, concerning the corn trade at Brussels, and declaring that henceforward every one shall be at liberty to export or import all kinds of grain and meal, without being subjected to the inspection of the police, or any other restriction or formality whatever, except the payment of the duties hitherto paid on the exportation or importation of those articles.

A convention has taken place between the Emperor, as Duke of Milan, and the King of Sardinia. It relates to the navigation of the Tesin, a river which passes through their respective dominions.

The Emperor has reduced the interest of his public funds to three per cent.; and an assignment of eight millions yearly is made, to pay off the debts of the Hereditary States, which amount to only eleven millions.

All the private saints and other religious days,

days, which the Roman Catholics observed, are this year, by the Emperor's order, omitted in the Imperial Calendar.

"In all the Kingdoms and provinces under the dominion of the Emperor, Austria alone excepted, a spirit of fermentation and discontent prevails, which seems to threaten internal divisions. The reforms in different employments, the suppression of convents, the extinction of private privileges, the alteration of the laws, and the new forms substituted in lieu of the old customs; all these important operations displease the people, and irritate them highly, inasmuch that it is the awe, inspired by a well-disciplined army of 300,000 men, which prevents a general insurrection of the people against a plan of reform, which is designed for their good.

By accounts from Vienna, by the way of France, a popular commotion, of a seditious nature, has actually broke forth in that city, and with such violence that the Emperor was obliged secretly to leave his palace, surrounded by a numerous body of the insurgents. The true cause we have yet to learn, but it is greatly ascribed to the monks.

The infamous lye, lately propagated through all Europe, against the king of Prussia, as if a patron of polygamy, must reflect disgrace on the abandoned inventor. His Prussian majesty, since his accession to the throne, has given striking proofs how far superior he is to the breach of any laws, human or divine. Knowing that there are three prevailing systems of religious worship in his dominions, the Presbyterian, the Lutheran, and the Roman Catholic; and that, as their sovereign, he challenges equal allegiance from all; he determined to give equal countenance to all. He accordingly went first to hear divine service performed at the Chapel Royal, at Berlin, where the doctrine of Calvin (the Presbyterian) is professed; and next to the church of St Mary's, belonging to the Lutherans, where he heard divine service, and a sermon preached by Dr. Zolner, one of the clergymen who serve that church. On the Sunday seven-night after, he assisted at high mass and a sermon in the Roman Catholic church at Berlin. This condescension has endeared him to all his subjects.

The Diet at Warsaw separated about the end of last November, in better humour than has been known since the present king came to the throne.

The convention concluded in November last between Prussia and Poland, on the subject of regulating the limits of Silesia, was not only ratified at the last diet held at Warsaw, but the legate assigned at the same time 50,000 crowns, to indemnify those who suffered by the demarcation.

The emperor of Morocco has sent an ambassador to compliment the Prussian monarch on his accession to the throne.

Florence, Dec. 16. "The great Duke of Tuscany has just issued a new code of criminal laws, which is ordered to be observed in all his dominions. It consists of 119 articles, by which capital punishments are abolished, as having been found to leave too slight an impression on the minds of the people for the prevention of crimes, and more visible and permanent sufferings ordained in their stead. Torture is prohibited. Confessions are declared unjust, as involving the innocent with the guilty. Proportionable penalties are inflicted for slight offences, and a more equitable mode of trial is established, particularly with regard to evidence.

Soon after the publication of this new code, a man, condemned to the galleys for a most inhuman murder, endeavoured to persuade the companion to whom he was chained, to escape with him; but, upon his refusal, he took an opportunity of picking up a large stone, with which, notwithstanding his chains, he massacred his companion, in the presence of the guard. So horrible a deed, under such circumstances, almost overcame the great Duke's humane temper. He immediately ordered a gallows to be erected in the most public part of Pisa; but his Imperial Highness countermanded the order for his execution; and the criminal was sentenced to a more excruciating and lasting punishment, that of being immured between four walls, where, almost unable to move, he must end his life in the utmost misery. As a more flagrant offence can scarcely be committed, punishments by death are not expected to be revived in this country."

The Elector of Cologne has expressed great indignation at a circular letter lately distributed in his dominions by the Pope's Nuncio, respecting dispensations for marriages, &c. On the 17th of December his R. H. ordered an ordinance to be issued, addressed to all ministers, curates, &c. not to pay the smallest regard to the letters of the said Nuncio; and not to obey any brief, bull, or dispensation whatever, unless issued by his highness.

Hague, Jan. 5. There is nothing more absurd and false than the reports that deluge this country every day. The departure of the Marquis de Verac for Paris; the pretended recall of that ambassador; the journey of the Count de Goertz to Berlin; and, in short, the certainty of a war with Prussia; are so many political reveries, the product of the brains of our periodical news-writers. The only thing certain is, that all the means of conciliation made use of hitherto, to bring back to ways of moderation the prince Stadtholder and his counsellors, have constantly miscarried. The Russian minister, who is actually at Nimeguen, from whence he is expected here immediately, cannot make any impression on the minds of the one or the other party. The Stadtholder is since removed to Berlin.

All the outward distinctive marks, which announced to the people the power of the Stadtholder, have been finally abrogated; and all the placards, ordinances, and other emanations of the sovereign authority, will, for the future, bear the arms of the province alone.

His Swedish Majesty has granted a charter for the establishment of a West-India Company; but the directors are not yet named, nor is it yet known to what amount the subscription for the capital stock will extend. His Majesty, at a late chapter, made a grand promotion of chief officers of state; and, at the same time, Monsi. de Lillencrants, having retired from the office of Minister of the Finances, which he had held for many years, is raised to the dignity of Senator; and the king appointed Monsi. de Routh, Master of the Horse, to succeed him as Minister of the Finances. *Gaz.*

On account of the frost setting in so very early this year, it was apprehended that the herring-fishery would entirely fail. However, after the late thaw, the fish appeared on the coast of Marstrand, though not in any considerable numbers. *Gaz.*

Other advices say, the port of Marstrand is now open, and that more than 60 sail of ships, that were frozen up, have been released.

On account of the great scarcity of corn in Sweden, a stop has been put to the sale and distilling of Brandy, a certain quantity for family consumption only excepted, for which certificates are to be obtained.

The King of Prussia has appointed Count Lepell to be his Minister at the Court of Stockholm. Monsi. de Joel, the Danish Minister, died here Nov. 14. *Gaz.*

The Count de Gortz Alfsreben arrived lately at the court of Denmark, for the purpose of effecting a treaty or compact proposed by the Empress of Russia to all the powers who have ports on the Baltic, for the guarantee and mutual security of their different trades. It is proposed to make certain stipulations, by which all foreign ships must abide, and to keep up an effective naval force in the Baltic, for the support of this plan.

A dangerous mutiny, that had taken place among the students at the University of Louvain, was, on the first instant, suppressed by the intervention of the military, but not till some were killed, and 26 taken prisoners, and committed to gaol, for whom powerful intercession has been made to the illustrious Gov. Gen. of Brussels, and the archbishop of Malines, but the event is not yet known.

Signiora Pizzi has purchased the title of Marquis for her husband, at the price of 8000 and is now La Signiora Marchessa Pizzi, if the Italian prints may be credited.

Constantinople. Dec 7. The plague rages here with little abatement. Among the sufferers is the President of the Ottoman

Chancery, Bassad Effendi, who in a very short interval has had the misfortune to lose his wife, one of his children, and eight servants. *Gaz.*

The Emperor of Germany dined in public at Vienna, on New-year's day; so that the French report of an insurrection seems totally destitute of truth.

By the late determination of a convocation held at Rome, on the affairs of the Cardinal de Rohan, that Cardinal has been reinstated in all his functions, and of course his former suspension erased.

At a Consistory held the 18th of Dec. the Pope was pleased to nominate his nephew, D. Romualdi Onesti, to the vacant Cardinalship, which was announced by the firing of artillery, &c.

Over the door of the passage which leads from the burying-ground of St Severin, at Paris, to the Rue de la Parchemerie, are the following verses, the chef-d'œuvre of jeux de mots.

Passant, pense-tu passer par ce passage,

Où pensant j'ai passé;

Si tu n'y pense pas, passant tu n'es pas sage,
Car en n'y pensant pas tu te verras passé.

We should be obliged to any of our poetical correspondents for an English translation of the above.

Mount Vesuvius continued, on the 2d of January, to disgorge a great quantity of lava from its crater, which however cools before it arrives at the cultivated parts of the mountain, no damage therefore has hitherto ensued from the eruption. See vol. LVI. p. 1102.

On Sunday Dec. 24, two shocks of an earthquake were felt at Venice, which were not very violent.

EAST INDIA INTELLIGENCE.

The following is the state of the important points of debate at the last General Court of India Proprietors.

Mr. Jones Adair brought forward the subject of the interference of the board of controul in commercial matters, particularly the matter of liquidating the affair of the Nabob of Arcot's debts, and more particularly the very singular case of

Ross, Esq. who was placed under Lord Cornwallis in America, and who, when he returned from America, was sent to the East Indies, in the Company's service, but with an express prohibition not to be advanced to a higher rank than what he had enjoyed in America; and yet, when he came to Madras, Gen. Campbell immediately promoted him to a superior rank; which conduct of Gen. Campbell the directors very severely censured in their next dispatches; but this censure Mr. Dundas, as leading member of the Board of Controul, brushed out; and the Directors thereupon remonstrated with the Board on the right of obedience in their servants to their own orders. In consequence

quence of which, Mr. Dundas consented to let the paragraph remain; but at the same time affirmed, that he would maintain the right of the Board to make any alterations they thought proper.

The Directors were called upon to inform the Court what they had done in consequence of the above interference of the Board of Controll.

The Directors answered, that they had made a deputation to Mr. Pitt, to know if he would support a bill, defining the rights of the Company, and ascertaining the distinction between these rights, and the powers claimed by the Board of Controll; and that Mr. Pitt had absolutely refused.

But, in contempt of the act of parliament which constituted the Board of Controll, and which says, that the Board shall not interfere in any of the Company's commercial concerns, it is very positively asserted, that the Board have sent secret orders, uncommunicated to the Company, to direct particularly the investments at Bombay.

These orders were to be the subject of debate at a future general court.

Private letters, brought by the last advices which came over land from Bengal, mention the great surprize the arrival of Lord Cornwallis occasioned among the members of the Comocil; that circumstance having, with respect to certain individuals, deranged all their prospects of reaping a golden harvest. The natives, however, and the military in the service of Great Britain, expressed the most unbounded joy at his presence; which, it is highly probable, will restore the reputation of the English to that respectable rank it formerly held in the Oriental part of the globe.

A letter from Paris contains the following intelligence:—We hear that, at the end of last July, an army of 3000 English, and some Sepoys, belonging to Bengal, had gained a complete victory over some of the Asiatic Princes, from whom they had taken great riches and-plunder.

For these five years hot vapours have been constantly emitted from a small hill in the neighbourhood of the village of Bazona. Some workmen lately digging in the above spot, discovered pit-coal, not being in any degree heated; but upon digging to a greater depth, they found a yellow soil so hot, that they were unable to proceed with their work. It is apprehended, that beneath this yellow earth is some ignified matter, which may in future occasion great devastation.

AMERICAN NEWS.

Every account from America confirms the distractions that reign in those States, which, taking their rise from the absolute inability of the people to support the necessary expences of independent Governments, must necessarily subsist as long as their independence.

The following is a copy of a paper (signed by a number of the inhabitants) which was circulated in Bristol county, New England, previous to the meeting to stop the proceedings of the Court of Common Pleas there:—

“Whereas the good people of this common-wealth have for some time past been very much distressed and embarrassed by a too rigorous execution of the civil law, even to the ruin of many honest men and their families: and whereas the Hon. Gentlemen of the Convention of the county of Bristol have petitioned the Great and General Court for some relief in that respect, but could obtain none: and whereas the above calamity is daily increasing, and threatens to involve great part of the people in beggary and ruin, unless speedily prevented: therefore, in order to prevent any further progress of such destructive proceeding, we the subscribers do firmly agree and engage to unite as one man, and that we will, to the utmost of our power, oppose and prevent the sitting of the inferior Court of Common Pleas, for the county of Bristol, or any other Court that shall attempt to sit for the purpose of taking property by distress, even at the risk of our lives and fortunes, until a redress of the present grievances can be legally obtained.”

In consequence of the above seditious paper, a general insurrection actually took place in the Province of New Hampshire; which however was defeated, by the firmness and resolution of the friends of government, without bloodshed.

On the 2d of November the House of Representatives, at Boston passed a Resolve for repealing the resolve for deferring the rendering of judgment in the Judicial Courts for interest accruing on British debts during the war. This resolve passed without opposition. The monopoly of tobacco, by the French merchants, is by no means a popular measure. Much better terms might have been obtained at other markets, where debts might have been liquidated upon easy terms, and many advantages acquired which it is not in the power of the French merchants to confer.

One new Ally the Americans have gained over to their cause, with whom, if properly attended to, a great trade may be carried on, especially if peace could be established upon reasonable terms with the Algerines, those formidable enemies to all Christian States.

The following letter, if genuine, will revive the drooping spirits of the depressed States.
The Emperor of Mexico to the United States of America.

“In the name of God! Mahomet Ben Abdala!

“Most Illustrious Congress of America!

“We have received your letter by the hands of your Ambassador, and perused its contents with all due attention. We have remarked

remitted therein, the inclination you express of concluding with us a treaty of peace. To this we willingly have assented, and even raised the plan, such as you have proposed, by setting thereto our Imperial seal. Wherefore we have, from that very moment, given strict command to the Captains of our ports, to protect and assist all ships under American colours; and, in short, to shew them every favour due to the most friendly powers: being fully determined to do much, when an opportunity offers. We write this in full testimony of our sincere friendship, and of the peace which we offer on our part.

Given the 20th day of the Ramadan, in the first year of the Hegira, 1206; that is, the 24th of July 1786."

A treaty, it is likewise said, has been set on foot between the Portuguese and the American States, which, it is hoped, will furnish them with money to pay off incumbrances.

IRELAND.

A most serious dispute has arisen between the Earl of Donegal and Lord Chief Baron Yelverton, of which some notice was taken, vol. LVI. p. 1054.

The facts are as follow:

The Lord Chief Baron purchased from a gentleman, named Pottinger, a piece of ground which had been in possession of his ancestors for many years.

This piece of ground is situated in the county of Down on the banks of the river Lagan, and communicates with the town of Belfast by a narrow bridge.

The town of Belfast is the sole property of the Earl of Donegal, who has always refused to let what is called in Ireland an improving lease to any of his tenants, but sets his leases up to sale, and lets the premises to the highest bidder, without any regard to the interest of the old tenants; which conduct, some years ago, gave rise to a very famous insurrection of several thousand ill-temper, under the denomination of Hearts o' Steel.

The Lord Chief Baron, seeing the advantages which must arise from building a town opposite to Belfast, banked in a large piece of the sea-strand by a strong mound, and marked out the place so inclosed into streets, which he let to tenants on leases in perpetuity.

An elegant new town was rising from this foundation, when a number of armed men, under the direction of the Seneschal of Belfast, and the overseer of the Belfast canal, came down from the inland country, and so far demolished the works, as to let in the sea.

The Chief Baron is now on the ground supervising the repairs, with friends prepared

to oppose and repel any further attempts to injure him."

Uxlingford, Dec. 13. Last Sunday night, about ten o'clock, seven men came to the house of John Dunn, a tenant to Capt. Seix, on the Lands of Fenner, in the county of Tipperary, broke it open, dragged the unfortunate man from his bed, and, after fastening the door on his wretched wife, at a few yards distance proceeded in their inhuman design. The unhappy man's skull was clove with an axe or hatchet; a boy, or some such sharp instrument, was run through his head, one of his eyes was thrust out; he was likewise run through the body.

This unfortunate man had his ears cut off by a party of White Boys last winter, for no other crime than threatening an information against them for forcibly taking his horse.

Between the hours of eight and nine on Thursday morning the 5th of December, at King's Gate, Colrane, they had the most uncommon peals of thunder, and flashes of lightning ever heard in that climate at that season: the market-house was struck with the lightning, the cupola inflated, and the vane thrown down, the gable end towards the East cracked from top to bottom, the side towards the South much damaged, and many yards of the wall thrown down; several houses in the neighbourhood had their windows broke, and two men were struck to the ground by the lightning, but afterwards recovered.

Dublin, Jan. 13. This day his Grace the Lord Lieutenant went in the usual style to Parliament, and opened the Session with a most gracious speech; in which mention was made of the treaty with France, and of the assistance necessary to effect the entire suppression of those combinations which in some parts of the Kingdom disturb the general tranquillity.—The opposition, as here, appeared quite feeble.

SCOTLAND.

Edinburgh, Jan. 4. A few days ago arrived in this city, from his Northern tour, the truly patriotic Mr. Knox.

The accounts he brings of the situation of the people in the Highlands are extremely distressing, some thousands of whom are quite impatient to quit their native country and embark for the deserts of North America. He represents some of the reasons of these poor people wanting to quit the scotch to be, the almost general failure of their crops; the high duty on coals, in many parts, there being such a scarcity of wood or peat, that the people pare the surface of the earth for fuel, which nature meant to produce the means of their subsistence; and the want of salt, a sad source of calamity to those unhappy people, as it renders their fisheries unprofitable, and their lives miserable; for, having nothing to

subsist on all the year but fish, flukes and various other disorders carry off numbers.

On Saturday the 6th instant, between ten and eleven in the forenoon, a shock of an earthquake was felt in the parishes of Campsie and Strathblane, about ten miles north of Glasgow. At Woodhead, in Campsie, a burn on which there is a mill became dry in several places for a short space. At Lettrick Green, in the parish of Strathblane, a gentleman who was in the fields, and who had resided many years in Jamaica, heard a rushing noise precede the shock, which he thought came in a direction from the south-east. He likewise observed the hedges to be agitated, as if a sudden gust of wind had affected them, though it was then still. At Nethertown, in the same parish, the shock was more sensibly felt, and the people were so alarmed as to run out to the fields, their houses shook so. Many other people felt the shock; and, in different houses, doors that had been locked were thrown open; china-dishes and bottles jingled by striking against one another. The horses in a plough that was at work stood still with fear. The shock was likewise felt in the parishes of New Kilpatrick, Killearn, and Fintray.

On Sunday the 17th of December, a very intense frost set in at Edinburgh. On the 29th the thermometer stood at 28 degrees, 4 degrees below the freezing point. And by a letter from Inverary, Lockfine was frozen over on the 7th, which is the more surprising, as it is a branch of the sea, and was never remembered to have been frozen over before.

COUNTRY NEWS.

So effectually was the battery at Bright-helmstone undermined, see LVI. 1085, by the sea, that when it fell in, more than a foot in thickness of the main rock came away cemented to the foundation of the brickwork.

Glasg. Jan. 9. On Sunday last was opened at the Octagon, in this city, a Sunday School, when 150 children were admitted. Their clean and decent appearance at church formed a most pleasing sight. It is the design of the several gentlemen engaged in this truly laudable institution, to receive all who are brought, and as soon as a sufficient sum is raised, to establish schools in different parts of the city, for the more eligible reception of the children in their respective parishes.

The Earl of Salisbury, on Friday the 6th instant, gave a most elegant ball and supper, in his noble venerable mansion of Hatfield Palace, at which above 400 of the nobility and gentry of both sexes were present. The antique majesty of the building, the loftiness and spaciousness of the various apartments, contributed highly to render this palace a noble representation of modern magnificence, and old English hospitality.

Letters from Chichester give an account of

a lawless banditti having infested the coast of Suffex from Brighthelmstone to Selby-hill. On Sunday evening the 24th they broke into a gentleman's house, and after confining the servants they carried off all the money, cloaths, and moveables, to the amount of 150*l.* and upwards; with this booty they put to sea, and landed again early in the morning, when they robbed a farmer near Middleton of money, valuable effects, sheep, hogs, &c. Since that, they have landed in various places, and committed the like outrages.

Huntingdon, Dec. 27. This morning the Prince of Wales arrived at the seat of the Earl of Sandwich, at Hinchinbroke, near Huntingdon, where he remained near three days in the society of his noble hosts, the Earl of Exeter, Lord Shuldham, Mr. Brown, Mr. Chaplin, Mr. Eulton, and several other gentlemen of rank and fortune. In the evening his Highness attended his Lordship's domestic theatre, and seemed highly sensible of the elegant and classic attention paid to him by the frontispiece and motto, in the middle of which was his Royal Highness's crest, and the following quotation from one of Virgil's Eclogues,

M. hic cum venerit ipse canemus."

The performance were preceded by a prologue said to have been written by the Earl Sandwich elegantly delivered by Launcelot Brown Esq. Member of Parliament for Huntingdon, which was followed by the representation of the Mock Doctor, and the Romp, in which the characters were supported by Ladies and Gentlemen of his Lordship's acquaintance.

On Thursday evening his Royal Highness was entertained by a private Concert, in which he bore a part himself on the violin-cello, and in which the vocal powers of Madam Mara were demonstrated. On Thursday evening, High Life below Stairs, and the Virgin Unmasked, were acted.

Each day after dinner and supper, catches and glees as well as solo singing, in the very highest perfection, were introduced. His Royal Highness left Hinchinbroke on Friday last at noon.

It must be observed, that the former motto, of Lord Sandwich's private theatre was,

"Renascitur quæ jam cecidit."

Letter from Windsor, Dec. 29. 1

Mr. West is here, and has fixed the picture of our Saviour and the Apostles over the Communion-table, which is much admired.

Mr. Jarvis has put in the great window, in which the Resurrection is described in a masterly manner; and when the stained glass is completed, the effect will be beautifully striking. The carving too, which constitutes the frame-work of the Altar, in the center of which the picture of the Lord's

Lord's Supper is placed, is admirable; and when the whole is finished, the altar-piece at Windsor may vie in workmanship with the best in Europe.

The Bishop of Salisbury preached before their Majesties on Christmas-day.

On Monday the 18th of December John Wallell was committed to Dymchurch goal, for being concerned with several others in shipping of sheep for France.

Several Roman coins have lately been discovered in a field near Belvoir in Nottinghamshire, some with the head of Adrian, and others with that of Vespasian.

A species of swindling, entirely new, was lately practised at Oxford. A young man of a decent appearance, seemingly unacquainted with the university, came into one of the Colleges, and enquired whether that was a place to keep terms in; being answered in the affirmative, he desired to be introduced to the Head of the College, and accordingly, after some little enquiry into the custom of the place, entered his name in the book. Being then asked for his caution-money, a sum always paid upon admission, he produced a draft of 40*l.* upon a very respectable house in London; which the principal accepted, and deducting 2*l.* the caution-money, gave the young man the remaining 38*l.* with which he made off, and has since been heard of no more.

HISTORICAL CHRONICLE.

Dresden, Dec. 10. Provisions of all sorts, hitherto regarded as contraband, as well as tobacco and other wooden ware, are now allowed to be imported into the Prussian dominions from this country, upon payment of a moderate duty; and his Prussian Majesty has also taken off the prohibition on the exportation of yarn from Silesia.

Dresden, Dec. 20. An infectious distemper has broke out among the horned cattle at the village of Stolpen, and in its neighbourhood, at the distance of about four German miles Eastward of this city, which is supposed to have been brought thither by some oxen lately imported from Poland. The progress of the distemper has been rapid; but as a custom is now formed round the villages where it has made its appearance, and every other precaution taken, it is hoped that it will be prevented from spreading into the neighbouring country. *Gaz.*

Losses by fire having been frequent in this country, and the sufferers hitherto indemnified in part out of the public revenues, a new regulation takes place from the 1st of January, by which every proprietor of a house throughout the electorate is to enter it in a public register, at a valuation fixed by himself. The losses by fire are to be compensated every six months, and an equivalent sum collected from the whole of the proprietors, in proportion to their property as

dividual sufferers, according to the valuation contained in the register. This rule will naturally induce the proprietors to deliver in a fair valuation of their property. *Gaz.*

An earthquake happened at Ratibon on the 31 of December, at five o'clock in the evening, which was preceded by a loud subterraneous noise; it was felt at Czarnowitz and in several parts of Silesia. The furniture in many houses was thrown out of its place, the doors and several large gates were beat open, and the church-clocks struck in an irregular manner, accompanied with the tumbling of tiles and chimneys, by which a few persons were killed and others wounded.

On the same day and at the same hour it was felt at Cracow in Poland; and at Czarnietz, and the houses were shook, particularly the building adopted for the main guard, from which the soldiers hastily fled, thinking it would fall; the waters of the Vistula were so agitated that the people who happened to be upon the bridge at that moment thought it would fall under them, and all the bells were set a ringing by the shock; the same effects were felt at the same time 22 miles from Cracow.

Extract of a letter from Teneriffe, Nov. 16.

"The Volcano at the top of the mountain in the Island of St. Magdalena, vulgarly called the Pike of Teneriffe, in which there has been no material eruption for a long series of years, burst out very suddenly in the morning of the 10th, with a black smoke, which was succeeded by a lava, and the casting up hot stones, some of which fell on board the shipping, and caused great alarm. It has since lessened, but the flame is prodigious."

The Emperor, as Sovereign of the churches in Germany, has ordered the Baron de Lahrback, to declare, that he will not permit any nuncio from the Pope to exercise any jurisdiction in the Empire, contrary to the established constitution.

Professor Weigner, of the corps of the noble cadets, having sent to the King of Prussia a copy of his treatise on the subject of the dispute between the Stadtholder and their High Mightinesses, his Majesty has been pleased to write him the following billet;—

"Great, dear, and faithful P. officer."

"I thank you for the exemplar of your work on the establishment and continuation of the Stadtholderate of Holland, in which I am particularly interested; and I am much obliged by your patriotic sentiments. I wish you to enjoy a good state of health, that you may be of service to the public by your instructive occupations, and I am your gracious King, **FREDERIC-WILLIAM.**"

Berlin, Nov. 2, 1786.

His Most Christian Majesty having declared in Council his Resolution to convoke an *Assemblée de Nobles*; the following is the form of the summons for that purpose.

"M.

"Having resolved to assemble the most qualified persons of my state in their different conditions, so as to communicate to them my wishes for the ease of my people, and the order of my finances, and the reform of many abuses, for which I have thought proper to call them together; I send you this letter; to inform you, that I have appointed the 29th of Jan. 1787, for the meeting of this assembly, at Versailles; and it is my intention that you meet there on that day. I am assured that I shall receive from you that aid which I ought to expect for the good of my kingdoms, which is the object of my calling you together, upon which I pray God to take you into his holy keeping. Given at Versailles, this 29th of December, 1786. LOUIS."

*. * Th. 10 has not been a similar meeting to the above since the year 1626, and all France is on the highest pitch of expectation.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

Sunday, Dec. 24.

Three Anabaptist priests, fee LVI. p. 1087, were ordained Bishops at the Archbishop of Canterbury's private Chapel, in Lambeth Palace, by his Grace, assisted by two other English Bishops.

Monday, 25.

Being Christmas-day, his Majesty made the customary annual offering at the Chapel Royal at Windsor. He also made a donation of ten fat oxen, to be distributed among the poor.

Tuesday, 26.

The Right Hon. John Hely Hutchinson, Secretary of State for Ireland, arrived in town, accompanied by the Hon. Richard Hely Hutchinson, one of the Commissioners of the Revenue in that kingdom.

Wednesday, 27.

A desperate and alarming affray broke out on board the Royal Admiral Indiaman, at Gravesend, between the seamen and Hanoverian troops. No less than six sailors were thrown through the port-holes overboard, whose lives were with great difficulty saved. The reasonable interference of the officers at length quieted the tumult, but not before several men were desperately wounded. These troops are said to be hired by the East India Company of his Majesty as Sovereign of his Electoral Dominions. There is another detachment which are to embark at Portsmouth.

Sunday, 31.

A meteorological account of the weather for December, 1786, at Edmonton, lat. 51 deg. 37 min. 57. sec. N.; long. 3 min. of a degree W of Greenwich. By J. Adam, jun.

DAYS—wet 5, cloudy 13, fine 12.—Prevailing winds N. 5, E. 2, S. E. 1, S. 11, S. W. 6, W. 5, N. W. 1. Greatest height of Fahrenheit's Thermometer exposed to

the North in the shade 501 Least height 12. Greatest height of the Barometer 30 inches 6-tenths. Least height 29 inches. The 29 inches. Depth of rain fallen, 2,930 inches. The 26th, the Thermometer 12, at seven o'clock in the morning.

The depth of rain fallen from January, 1786, to January, 1787, is 22,322 inches. —*M. flake.*

Monday, Jan. 1.

The king has been pleased, in compliance with the wish of his S. H. Godefroy Charles Henry De la Tour d'Auvergne, reigning Duke de Bouillon, to order a testimonial, under his hand and seal, recognizing, that Charles D'Auvergne, Esq; and James D'Auvergne, his brother, Major General of his Majesty's forces, are descended from the noble and ancient Comtes D'Auvergne, from whom his Serene Highness also derives his descent, to be registered in his Majesty's College of Arms; and likewise to confirm to them and their descendants the armorial ensigns of the family of D'Auvergne. *Gaz.*

A large ox, weighing 280 stone, was shewn to his Majesty, in the Little Park at Windsor, who ordered Mr. West to make a portrait of the animal.

Wednesday 3.

A general court of the proprietors of East-India stock was held at their house in Leadenhall-street, to determine the following question: "That Mr. Claud Alexander be restored to the situation which he lately enjoyed in the civil establishment at Bengal." The ballot commenced at 11 o'clock, and closed at 6, when, on examining the votes, it appeared to be carried in the affirmative, ninety six to four; of course Mr. Alexander is re-established in his former employment in India.

Thursday 4.

Being appointed for the celebration of New-Year's Day, the Ode, composed on the occasion, was performed in the great Council-Chamber, St. James's. (See p. 76)

Friday 5.

Mr. Strange had the honour of presenting to their Majesties, at the Queen's palace, some fine impressions of the Apotheosis of the princes Octavius and Alfred, which he has lately engraved from a picture painted by Mr. West, in the royal collection. Their Majesties were graciously pleased to express the highest approbation of this last work of Mr. Strange; and in consequence thereof, he was afterwards introduced at the levee at St. James's, when his Majesty was pleased to confer on him the honour of knighthood.

Saturday 6.

His Prussian Majesty has appointed the Duke of Brunswick field marshal general of his army. *Gaz.*

Digitized by Google Tuesday 9.

This morning early were executed the 18 following

following malefactors, viz. Joseph Wright, for robbing John Whalley of a gold watch, a gold buckle, a key, a purse, and eight guineas; James Cowdery and James Wood, for robbing Mr. James Chilcot in the City-road; Joseph Lightfoot, for robbing Wm. Starr near King'sland; Henry Fossitt and Richard Stephens, for breaking open the dwelling-house of John Collier at Islington, and stealing a large quantity of muslins, dimities, and other goods; Tho. Wells, for breaking open the dwelling-house of Mr. Mayhew at Hornsey, and stealing silver plate; Isaac Kennedy, Jacob Udney, and Samuel Grenon, for breaking open the dwelling-house of Thomas Leachman, in Rathbone-green, and stealing plate, &c.; William Thompson, for breaking open the dwelling-house of Mrs. Jane Layton, of Hoxton, and stealing plate; Joseph Thomson, for breaking open the dwelling-house of Mr. Horsley, Surgeon, in Rathbone-place, and stealing wearing apparel, &c.; John White, for breaking open the dwelling-house of David Bonley, St. Mary-le-Bonne, and stealing sundry goods; Robert Beal, for stealing a gelding, the property of Fleming Lee; James Rudd and Wm. Griggs, for robbing John Turner of his purse, &c.; Edward Darby, for stealing a black mare, the property of James Pearson; and Francis Martin, for stealing a black gelding, the property of George Hickman. The above dreadful spectacle should stimulate the magistrates of London and Middlesex, the city and county members in particular, to be strenuous in their endeavours to procure a reform of the police, and to obtain a thorough revision of our penal law.

A fire happened at the seat of Mr. Hornsby at Hook, near Titchfield, which totally consumed the same, together with the furniture. The loss is computed at 20,000 l.

Wednesday 10.

At a conference between the churchwardens, &c. of the parishes of St. Etdie, in Fleet-street, and St. Anne, Blackfriars, the boundaries of the two parishes, and of course of the two wards of Farringdon Without and Within, which the new buildings on the site of Fleet-ditch had rendered dubious, were amicably and precisely adjusted.

Thursday 11.

The post-boy bringing the mail from Bodmin to Truro was stopped, about ten o'clock at night, by a person on horseback, who took from him the mail which contained the letters for Falmouth and Truro, and all other parts of Cornwall beyond Truro. One James Elliot, of Pad-Row, is strongly suspected.

Friday 12.

The Manchester waggon took fire, owing, it is said, to the hanging a lantern carelessly by the side of it. The damage is computed at 400 l.

Monday 15.

By letters just received from Paris, a report prevails there, that an alarming insurrection had taken place at Vienna; and that the Emperor had been compelled secretly to leave his palace, surrounded by the insurgents. (But see p. 79).

Wednesday 17.

This day the Medical Society of London held their anniversary meeting in Crane Court, Fleet-street, when the following gentlemen were elected Council for the ensuing year, viz. Dr. James Sims, President; Dr. Lettsom, Treasurer; Mr. William Birkitt, Librarian; Mr. William Chamberlain, Mr. William Norris, Mr. Thomas Young, Secretaries; Dr. Hulme, Dr. Lettsom, Dr. John Sims, Physicians; Mr. S. Lowdell, Mr. J. Hooper, Mr. John Dymond, Surgeons; Mr. Samuel Price, Mr. Joseph Jackson, Mr. William Atkinson, Apothecaries. The anniversary Oration was delivered by Mr. Joseph Hooper.

The sessions at the Old Bailey, which began on the 10th, ended, when 19 convicts received sentence of death; 36 were sentenced to be transported; 3 to be kept to hard labour in the house of correction; 3 to be imprisoned in Newgate, several to be whipped, and 10 to be discharged by proclamation. At this sessions two were tried for forgeries on the Bank, viz. Francis Parr, and Sophia Pringle, the former for personating Isaac Hart, with intent to receive his dividend in 3900 l. stock, in the 3 per cents. consolidated annuities; the latter for forging a letter of attorney in the name of William Winterburn, with intent to sell 100 l. Mr. George, a clerk of the Bank, deposed, that the prisoner came to him and asked for a warrant to receive the half yearly dividend of Isaac Hart of Windsor. Mr. George desired him, as usual, to name the sum, which he did, and then received the warrant; but on his writing the name of Isaac Hart he first wrote a long J, and then endeavoured to rub it out with his finger, to shorten it. This raised Mr. George's suspicion, and he soon after referred to the former payment, where he found the hand-writing totally different. He then was confirmed that he had given the warrant to a wrong person, and went immediately to the pay-office, to enquire if such a warrant had been brought there, and being answered in the negative, he desired that whoever brought it might be detained; that within the space of two hours, the warrant was brought, and in the mean time a constable had been sent for, and the prisoner who presented it was immediately taken into custody.

Mr. Vickery, a chief clerk at the Bank, deposed, that he was present when the prisoner was taken into custody; that he was certain he was not the man he represented, because he had known him some time be-

fore in the service of Mr. Cole a stock-broker.

Mr. Edwards, another clerk of the Bank, swore to the knowledge of the prisoner when in Mr. Cole's service; and asking him, if his name was not Par, he very readily answered, Yes.

The fact being thus proved, he was called upon to make his defence, and pleaded insanity, declared he had not the least knowledge or recollection of any such transaction, that he had the misfortune some time ago of falling against the side of a ship on board of which he was going to embark as steward for Antigua; that from that time he had frequently been affected with a delirium, during which he was totally deprived of his right mind; that he had, time unknown to himself, attempted the life of his wife with whom he lived in the greatest harmony; and, that being his unhappy case, he implored the jury to consider him with mercy, as they would hope to be judged with mercy themselves in like circumstances. To prove his falling against the side of the ship, and the hurt he received on his head, he called a witness, who said he was cook of the ship when the accident happened, but he could give but a slender account of himself; and to prove his attempting the life of his wife, he called some witnesses of better credit. He also called a cloud of witnesses to his character; and the Recorder, after summing up the evidence, very candidly adverted to what the prisoner had said of his insanity in his defence, observing at the same time that they were to judge of the state of the prisoner's mind at the time the fact was committed by what they had heard from the evidence. After a short consultation, the jury brought him in Guilty, but recommended him to mercy. And a point of law being stated by his Counsel, the Recorder deferred passing sentence till he had taken the opinion of the Judges.

Sophia Pringle, as has been already said, was indicted for forging a letter of attorney, in the name of William Winterburn, with intent to defraud the Bank. Mr. Sylvester opened the indictment, and called Mr. Marmaduke Langdale, who deposed, that on the 12th of Dec. last the prisoner came to him, as she said, by the recommendation of Mr. Good, a friend of his, and wanted a power of attorney to sell 100l. for her father, who was an old man and a friend of Mr. Good's; that he had hurt his foot, and was gone to Clapham; and that he wanted her to sell out so much stock for him. He asked her father's name: she said her father's name was William Winterburn: what stock had he, and in what fund? She could not tell, but would enquire of her father, and inform him next day. She accordingly came, named the precise sum, and the fund, 3 per cents reduced. He then went with her to the proper office, heard her give the description, and obtain the power of attorney, which

she said she would carry to her father at Clapham to get executed. She did so; and next day, every entry being regularly made, Mr. Langdale sold the stock, and she received the money without the least suspicion.

On the 20th of Dec. the prisoner came again, and said, she wanted to tell out 130l. more: her dress was quite different; the first time she was dressed decently neat, but now quite elegant. Court. Like a Lady? Yes, in every respect, with a muff, &c. Instructions were given for another power; but curiosity being excited, enquiry was made. Mr. Winterburn was personally applied to, who was an utter stranger to the whole transaction. On the 22d the prisoner came with the second letter of attorney fully executed. The wits asked her if her name was Elizabeth Winterburn? She said, Yes. If she had seen her father execute the instrument? Yes. This was in the accomptants office. Mr. Winterburn was then called in. On the sight of whom, she faints, and continued in fits for some time. Mr. Winterburn, seeing her so, did not at first recollect her; but afterwards she came perfectly to his remembrance, being the daughter of a Mr. Pringle, taylor, with whom he had lodged for some time. When she came to herself, she was taken into custody, and next day examined; but the particulars Mr. Langdale did not hear.

William Lewis, a clerk in the Bank, was next called. On seeing him the instantly fell down, and continued in convulsions some time, and the court waited her recovery. He produced the Ledger in which was the name of William Winterburn, as proprietor of 400l. The first transfer was made the 15th of Dec. for 100l. to William Adie by warrant of attorney from William Winterburn, to Elizabeth Winterburn; he could not swear positively to the prisoner. But Mr. Langdale being called again, proved the prisoner was the person who transferred the stock. The fact of uttering the letter of attorney, knowing it to be forged, being thus substantially proved; the forgery was next to be examined into, as it was thought next to impossible for so young a person to go through with such a business without accomplices. How she contrived to procure Winterburn's name in his own hand writing did not appear upon the trial; but, as he had lodged at her father's some time before, she found means to procure it. She then applied to one Miles, a shoemaker of her acquaintance, and asked him if he could write. He said he could not, but Evers the chairman could. Evers was called; but he could not write well enough, but believed his partner Devonish could. Devonish was found, and shewn the name of William Winterburn written on a bit of paper, and asked by the prisoner if he could write as well as that? He said he would try, and did so, and the writing pleas-

ed the prisoner, who soon after brought him a paper folded up, and bid him write the name on that paper. He saw no print on the paper on which he wrote the name; not on the paper on which the gave him two other names to write; these she desired him to write in a smaller hand, which he did; and he saw no more of her for near a fortnight, when she came again, and pretended she had lost the other paper, and desired him to write the same as before. She was very merry, and said it was only a jest, (making as if some witchcraft was to be played with the names). She brought him a paper folded as before, and he wrote the names, without the least suspi- cion; for which she gave him a shilling, which he took unwillingly, not wanting any thing.

He was cross examined, but nothing appeared to criminate him in the business; and the evidence being closed, she was called upon for her defence. With great difficulty she articulated the words, "I leave it to counsel." On the Jury bringing in their verdict *Guilty, Death*, she was taken from the bar in convulsions.

The unfortunate young woman lived some time since with Mrs. Meadows an American lady, from whose service she was dismissed for staying out late on nights; she then went to Lodge with one Loui. a hair dresser, and had left his house about three weeks when she committed the Forgery; and being in debt to the amount of 16l. she came to pay the same in entire new cloaths, and so much altered in appearance as scarce to be known; she was troubled with fits, when at the hair-dresser's, and had a man to attend her of whom she was very fond. A more accurate account may be expected in our next.

After the business of the Sessions was finished, Samuel Burt, convicted of forgery (see p. 806), was put to the bar, and informed, that his Majesty, in his Royal clemency, had been graciously pleased to extend his mercy to him, upon condition that he should be transported during his natural life. The prisoner bowed respectfully to the court, and immediately addressed the Recorder with his "most humble and unfeigned thanks for the kindness and humanity of the Recorder, the Sheriffs, and the other gentlemen who had interceded themselves in his favour, and had so effectually represented his unhappy case to the throne; that his Majesty, whose humanity could only be equalled by his love of virtue, had extended his mercy; but however flattering the prospect of preserving life might be to a man in a different situation; yet that he, now that he was sunk and degraded in society, was totally insensible of blessing. Life was no longer an object with him, as it was utterly impossible that he could be joined in union with the person that was dearer to him than life itself. Under such circumstances, although he was truly sensi-

ble of his Majesty's goodness and clemency, yet he must positively decline the terms offered to him; preferring death to the prolongation of a life which could not be otherwise than truly miserable." The whole court was astonished at this address; and after consultation, Mr. Recorder remanded the prisoner back to the gaol, to be brought up again the first day of next session.

An extraordinary Court of Aldermen was held in consequence of the use of Guildhall being granted by the Lord Mayor to the shop-keepers of the city, county, and borough. His lordship acquainted the court of his consent. On which the court resolved, "That they were sensible of the partiality and injustice of the tax; and were desirous of co-operating in any constitutional method, for an application for a repeal thereof; but were apprehensive, that dangers might arise from improper persons intruding themselves into such an assembly, at so late an hour as six o'clock; and therefore recommended to his lordship, to postpone the meeting until a future day, when the shopkeepers might have the use of the hall, at twelve o'clock at noon." The above was ordered accordingly, and the meeting was of course put off.

One of the King's Messengers, dispatched by the Right Hon. William Eden, arrived here this morning with a convention between his Majesty and the Most Christian King, concerning the execution of the late treaty of navigation and commerce, which was signed at Versailles on the 15th instant by Mr. Eden and his Most Christian Majesty's Plenipotentiary.

Saturday 20.

The principal amendment in the new Treaty is, with respect to the Irish linens, the countervailing duties against which would have shut them out from France. The rights of package and lading are preserved to the city of London. An agreement is made for settling the whole of the countervailing duties. And several small errors of the Treaty are corrected.

Monday 22.

Lord George Gordon received notice, by message from the Treasury, that his Majesty himself had commenced a new action against him in the Court of K. B. upon certain articles which would be laid before that court.

Tuesday 23.

The Attorney General moved the court accordingly against his lordship, for a libel against the French ambassador, and other misdemeanors. Lord George appeared, and stated to the judges, that he had previously received a summons from the Solicitor of the Treasury (which he read), calling upon him to appear personally in court on Tuesday next after the Octave of St. Hilary; he said he had looked into the Popish Calendar, and those sort of books, to see what an Octave meant; that he found it was eight

eight days from the celebration of the Feast of the Saint; that he had come himself because he was desired personally to appear, and because he did not intend to employ any solicitor or counsel, as those gentlemen who had formerly pleaded his innocence were, one of them (Sir Lloyd Kenyon) raised to a very high station; and the other (Mr. Erskine) retained against him. His lordship retired, and the rule was granted.

This day his Majesty went to the House of Peers, and, after the usual ceremony, made the following most gracious speech from the throne.

"My Lords and Gentlemen,

"I HAVE particular satisfaction in acquainting you, that since I last met you in parliament the tranquillity of Europe has remained uninterrupted, and that all foreign powers continue to express their friendly disposition to this country.

"I have concluded a Treaty of Navigation and Commerce with the Most Christian King, a copy of which shall be laid before you. I must recommend it to you to take such measures as you shall judge proper for carrying it into effect; and I trust you will find that the provisions contained in it are calculated for the encouragement of industry and the extension of lawful commerce in both countries, and, by promoting a beneficial intercourse between our respective subjects, appear likely to give additional permanence to the blessings of peace. I shall keep the same salutary objects in view in the commercial arrangements which I am negotiating with other powers.

"I have also given directions for laying before you a copy of a convention agreed upon between me and the Catholic King, for carrying into effect the Sixth Article of the last Treaty of Peace.

"Gentlemen of the House of Commons,

"I have ordered the estimates for the present year to be laid before you; and I have the fullest reliance on your readiness to make due provision for the several branches of the public service.

"The state of the revenue will, I am persuaded, continue to engage your constant attention, as being essentially connected with the national credit, and the prosperity and safety of my dominions.

"My Lords, and Gentlemen,

"A plan has been formed, by my direction, for transporting a number of convicts, in order to remove the inconvenience which arose from the crowded state of the gaols in different parts of the kingdom; and you will, I doubt not, take such farther measures as may be necessary for this purpose.

"I trust you will be able in this session to carry into effect regulations for the ease of the merchants, and for simplifying the public accounts in the various branches of the revenue; and I rely upon the uniform continuance of your exertions, in pursuit of such

objects as may tend still farther to improve the national resources, and to promote and confirm the welfare and happiness of my people.

Wednesday 24.

The Rule was made absolute in the Court of K. B. against Mr. Bewes and the rest of the persons concerned in the conspiracy against Lady Strathmore. See vol. LVI. pp. 991. 993. 1079.

Thursday 25.

An extraordinary insect has lately been transmitted from Dr. Zona (first physician to the King of Spain) to the Royal Society. It is of the class of Scarabeus, as thick as the little finger, two inches long, and so luminous, that when it flies by night it spreads a great light. Some say, that if the face is rubbed with the humidity which issues in shining spots or stars from this little living phosphorus, it will appear resplendent.

Wednesday 31.

Advices from France have brought accounts of indisputable authority, "That an Edit had been issued, and was in force on New-year's day, strictly commanding all persons belonging to, or holding any places in, or otherwise belonging to the court, to reside in Paris, and always to appear full-dressed."

At a conference lately held between some of the members of the States General and Monsr. Rayneval, the latter declared, "That the king would not meddle at all in the domestic affairs of that country; nor would he suffer any other monarch to do it."—This sufficiently accounts for the little progress made there by the Count de Goertz, or Sir James Harris, in reconciling the contending parties.

The present winter has been felt very severely in most parts of the Continent. The Danube was frozen over near Vienna so early as the beginning of October; vast quantities of snow fell about the Appennines and Pyrenees in the course of November, and destroyed great numbers of cattle and sheep. On the 6th of December no fewer than 11 English ships, and 28 of other nations, were ice-bound in the harbour of Cronstadt. Prodigious pieces of ice have also appeared in the German ocean, near the Dogger-Bank, and the snow has been eight feet deep in several parts of North Holland, and even on the coasts of Normandy and Brittany, accompanied with violent hurricanes from the North-West. In Scotland and Ireland, and in many parts of England, storms and gusts of wind have been more violent and destructive than for many years past, and more wrecks upon the coasts, and more people have perished than have been usual. In Sweden and Norway, the distress amounts almost to a famine. In Denmark many families have already perished, and others perishing, owing to the extreme rigour of the winter.

BIRTHS.

- Jan. 6.** **L**ADY of Sir John W. Pole, bart. a son.
 Lady of Reginald Pole Carew, esq; a dau.
 12. Lady of Charles Parker, esq; a dau.
 Lady of T. B. Parkyns, esq; a dau.
 Lady of George Osbaldeston, esq; a son.
 29. Lady of the hon. Mr. Watson, a dau.
 14. Viscountess Turnour, a son.
 16. Hon. Mrs. Arundel, a dau.

MARRIAGES.

- Jan. . .** **E**Dward Lyfaght, esq; of the Inner Temple, to Miss Salmon.
 1. Henry Hutton, esq; barrister at law, to Miss Dell, of Lincoln.
 At Norwich, Sucklins Nelson, esq; of North Elmham, Norf. to Miss Sophia Smith, only dau. of Theodore S. esq; of Bungay.
 6. John Mills, esq; of the Borough High-street, to Miss Hale.

DEATHS.

Aug. 26, **A**T the island of St. Helena, on 1786. his return to England, Sir John Cumming, knight, Colonel in the service of the East India Company in Bengal, and late commander of an army on the frontiers of Oude.

30. At Tobago, George Forbes, esq; planter in that Ireland.

Lately, at Berlin, Moses Isaacs, a very rich Jew. He ordered in his will, that such of his children as embraced Christianity should be excluded from their portion of inheritance. A daughter of his, who had renounced Judaism, and had married an officer, attacked the will: the matter was at length laid before the King, who sent for the Chancellor, and confirmed the sentence of his tribunal in support of the will; saying, that he would have equal justice distributed to Jew or Christian, when under the protection of the laws: but he gave orders, that, to prevent any future attempts against the Christian religion, a law should be framed, and laid before him, to regulate these affairs; which he would order to be promulgated to the Jewish nation.

At Pontefract, co. York, in his 78th year, greatly respected, Cervaſe Diſney, M.B. — He was born Aug. 18, 1709, and was educated at Magdalen coll. Cambridge, where he was admitted in April 1728, and afterwards studied physic at Leyden, under Boerhaave. He took the degree of M.B. at Cambridge Nov. 29, 1733. Since the commencement of his practice, he resided constantly at Pontefract, but retired from business some years before his death.

Nov. 6. At Florence, Sir Horatio Mann, bart. K.B. his Britannic Majesty's Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary at that court, where he had resided upwards of forty-six years.

GENT. MAG. January, 1787,

Dec. . . At Leicester, aged 100, Mr. John Dodd, formerly a farmer in Warwickshire; but had retired from business for some years.

At Reigate, Surrey, Richard Dixon, of Worthe, in that county, aged near 90 years. This old man, as long as he was able, followed the business of a pedlar, and by his industry scraped together several hundred pounds, which, through the medium of Mr. S. Dendy, wholesale linen-draper, London-bridge, with whom he constantly dealt, he placed in the stocks; where he suffered it to remain till about the time when the French openly declared in favour of the Americans, during the late war, when, the old man said, the circumstance so alarmed him, that he began to fear a national bankruptcy, and to feel for the safety of his money; he was therefore desirous of having it in his own possession, and requested Mr. Dendy to sell out for him, which he accordingly did; and having paid him the full amount of his property, agreeably to his own particular wish, all in guineas, he eagerly shot them into the bottom of a new sack, which he had cut off for the purpose, and carried them away with a countenance expressive of the utmost joy. Having now lost all his confidence in the Bank of England, and consequently the interest which his money there placed brought him in, and being too parsimonious to touch a farthing of the principal, he resolved on making up the deficiency, in some degree, by saving contributions on the parish, under the plea of poverty, in which he succeeded so well as to get the sum of five shillings allowed him weekly for a considerable time, and until he did not think that sufficient, when he had the effrontery to summon the parish officers before a sitting of justices at Cuckfield, where he managed his hypocrisy and imposition so well, that it operated much on their worshippers' humanity, and obtained him an order for an augmentation of half a crown per week. But unfortunately for him, some considerable time before he died, the circumstance of his being thus kept by the parish accidentally reached Mr. Dendy, who, very much to his credit, immediately discovered the imposition to the parish officers, assuring them at the same time, that, to his certain knowledge, their pretended pauper was possessed of many hundred pounds. Upon this they challenged the old man, who in reply said, *God bless my old heart, I am not worth six pence in the world!* This by no means satisfied the officers, who proceeded to search his apartments in the poor-house, where at length, in a hole in a closet, under an old saddle and a pile of wood, they discovered his hoard, and, to their agreeable surprize, found it contained 800 guineas and a shilling, carefully sewed up in the identical piece of sack above-

mentioned. The wretched hypocrite now stood petrified with confusion, and had the mortification to find himself obliged to refund all he had received of the parish, with expences, to the no small pleasure and satisfaction of every other person in Worth and its neighbourhood. The interest of the money, which the old wretch suffered to lie years rusting in his closet, whilst his family were half starving for want of it, now being again in the funds, supports them with credit and independence.

In the course of three or four days, Mr. Joseph Holroyd, of Sheepscar, near Leeds, calenderer, and three of his children; and were all interred in one grave.

5. At Strasburgh, Mr. Alexander Stewart, only son to Col Stewart, of the 3d reg. of foot, and M.P. for the stewartry of Kirkcudbright.

12. At Highgate, Mr. Scott, formerly a plaisterer in Fleet-street. He has bequeathed 4000*l.* to a charity-school at Ross, in Herefordshire, where he received his education. His remains arrived at that town for interment, on the 19th, where his liberal bequest has given him the epithet bestowed on Kyril, "The Man of Ross."

14. At Rome, James Six, M.A. fellow of Trinity college, Cambridge. He was a young man of great natural abilities, and of extensive learning. He understood the Hebrew, Greek, Latin, Italian, French, and German languages, and in most, if not all of them, had a well-grounded and accurate knowledge: of his classical and mathematical learning, the several prizes which he obtained during the course of his academical studies, are an eminent and honourable proof. Two beautiful odes (vol. LIV. pp. 285, 286), translated from the German, give no mean idea of his poetical powers; and, as a draughtsman, his designs were executed with wonderful neatness and elegance. To these accomplishments, which adorn society, he added a sweetness of manners, and a benevolence of disposition, that endeared him to his family and friends, and gained him, wheresoever he went, attention and esteem. He was buried at Rome [see p. 71], in a place appropriated to the burial of Protestants, and the funeral service was read over him by the rev. Mr. Walesby, chaplain to his Royal Highness the Duke of Gloucester: the mournful ceremony was attended by Sir Cecil Bishop, Sir Thomas Stapleton, Mr. Long, and most of the English gentlemen then resident at Rome. He was the son of Mr. James Six, of Canterbury, to whose ingenious observations and experiments in natural philosophy, &c. the public have been much indebted.

16. At Rankelior, co. Fife, the hon. Frederic Maitland, captain in the royal navy.

17. At Moulburn, co. Leic. aged 61, the rev. Dr. Watts, son of William Watts, esq;

of Dane's-hall, near Leicester, and nephew to the late Baron Carter.

At her house in Spring Gardens, aged 84, Lady Ilham, relict of the late Sir Edward I. of Lamport, co. Northampton, bart. and daughter of William Gee, esq; of Orpington, co. Kent.

18. Mrs. Fletcher, matron of the county hospital, Cambridge.

At Edinburgh, the right hon. Charles Lord Gray. He succeeded his father in 1782; and dying unmarried, his Lordship is succeeded in his estate and title by his next brother.

20. At her house in Dover-str. the right hon. Countess of Beaulieu, Dow. Duchess of Manchester. She was daughter of the late Duke of Montagu, and grand-daughter to the great Duke of Marlborough.

21. At Hitchin, Herts, in her 39th year, universally lamented, Mrs. Bogdani, wife of William Maurice B. esq;

23. Philip Lewis, esq; of Llanymyne, in the commission of the peace for the county of Glamorgan.

25. At Kensington, the hon. Capt. Murray, brother to the Earl of Dunmore.

At Stamford, the rev. Charles Dickinson, M.A. late of Somersby, co. Leic. and rector of Oulton and Carlton, in that county.

Isaac Baugh, esq; senior alderman of Bristol.

26. After a long illness, Henry Creed, esq; of Leeds, late major of the 33d reg. of foot.

28. Mr. Rhodes, glazier, of Hammer-smith. He was killed by falling from the outside of a two-pair-of-stairs window he was cleaning.

30. At Edinburgh, Dr. William Grant, late physician in London.

Jan. . . 1787. At Manchester, Mr. Tho. Walker, sen. in his 81st year, formerly a very eminent merchant, but had retired from business many years.

2. Thomas Pitter, esq; of the Custom-house.

At Leicester, aged 65, Richard Dyott, esq; a gentleman universally esteemed for his liberal spirit, and amongst his more intimate friends for the good humour and conviviality with which he constantly entertained them. He drank his coffee on the morning of Dec. 29, and was going out to court with a gentleman in the neighbourhood, but first went up stairs for something he had forgot, when he suddenly rung the bell, and, upon the maid-servant entering the room, he asked if she saw any thing the matter with him; to which she replied, "yes, his mouth was drawn on one side:" he then bid her send her mistress directly; but, before Mrs. Dyott had got into the room, he had wholly lost his speech and the use of one side, neither of which he ever recovered. This gentleman was descended from an ancient family in Staffordshire, where for many centuries

where they have resided at Freeford, near Lichfield, now the seat of . . . Dyott, esq; his son. An ancestor of this gentleman is said to have been the person who shot Lord Brooke as he was sitting in his chamber with the window open, in a house within musket-shot of the Clofe. Lord Clarendon, who tells this remarkable story, which may be seen in our fifty-fourth volume, says, that it was a common soldier from the wall of the Clofe. The tradition of the place, related by Mr. Pennant, Journey from Chester, p. 104, says it was a neighbouring gentleman posted on the leads, known by the name of *Dumb Dyot*, who aimed his musket at his Lordship as he was reconnoitering the cathedral in a wooden porch in Dame-street. The spot where he fell is marked by an ungraved space about a yard square, being the size of the porch. Another tradition says, Dyott was deaf and dumb from his birth, and that his mother interceded with Lord Brooke for his life, on account of his condition, but received for answer, that he must take his chance with the rest of the besieged in the Clofe. He was posted at the East window of the Lady chapel there, in which his mother was buried, and has this epitaph on three lozenge-shaped stones:

"Here is laid

Barbary Dyott,

February the 6, 1663."

1. In consequence of an apoplectic or paralytic attack, and after delivery of a child somewhat prematurely, Mrs. Capper, wife of the rev. James C. of Wilmington, co. Suff. She was eldest daughter of Walter Biddulph, esq; late of Barton under Needwood, co. Stafford, who was youngest uncle of the present Sir Theophilus B. of Birdingbury, co. Warw. bart. — Her sister Mrs. W. died of an attack nearly similar exactly eleven months before. See vol. LVI. pp. 518. 617.

5. At Tottenham-Green, co. Wexford, Sir John Tottenham, bart. He sat in parliament for the town of New Ross till the death of George II. and represented the town of Featherd, in the same county, for two parliaments in the present reign. By his death, his title and family estate of 2000l. per ann. devolve to his only son, the present Lord Loftus.

In Quebec-street, Portman-square, Mrs. Cock, relict of the late David C. esq; of Bedford-row.

7. In Wimpole-str. Cavendish-square, the hon. Thomas Compton Ferrars Townshend, second son of George Ferrars Townshend, Earl of Leicester.

8. Suddenly, in the guard-room, St. James's, Mr. Clarke, one of the yeomen of the guards.

At Bath, Lieutenant General Sir William Draper, K.B. He was educated at Eton, and at King's coll. Cambridge, and, preferring the military profession, went to the East In-

dies in the Company's service, where, in 1760, he received the privilege of ranking as a Colonel in the army, with Lawrence and Clive, and returned home that year. In 1761 he was promoted to the rank of Brigadier in the expedition to Belleisle. In 1763 he, with Admiral Cornish, conducted the expedition against Manila. They sailed from Madras August 1, and anchored Sept. 27 in Manila bay, where the inhabitants had no expectation of the enemy. The fort surrendered October 6, and was preserved from plunder by a ransom of four millions of dollars, half to be paid immediately, and the other half in a time agreed upon. The Spanish Governor drew on his court for the first half, but payment was never made. The arguments of the Spanish court, and the clear refusal of them by Col. Draper, in a letter to the Earl of Halifax, then premier, may be seen in our vol. XXXIV. p. 590. Succeeding administrations declined the prosecution of this claim from motives of prudence, and the commander in chief lost for his share of the ransom 25,000l. The colours taken at this conquest were presented to King's college, Cambridge, and hung up in their beautiful chapel with proper solemnity, and the conqueror was rewarded with a red ribband. Upon the reduction of the 79th regiment, which had served so gloriously in the East Indies, his Majesty, unsolicited by him, gave him the 16th regiment of foot as an equivalent. This he resigned to Col. Gisborne, for his half pay, 1200l. Irish annuity. In 1769 we are to view the Colonel in a literary character, drawing his pen against that of JUNIUS, in defence of his friend the Marquis of Granby, which drew a retort on himself, answered by him in a second letter to JUNIUS, on the refutations of the former charge against him. On a re-publication of JUNIUS's first letter, Sir William renewed his vindication of himself, and was answered with great keenness by JUNIUS. Here the controversy dropped. See our vol. XXXIX. pp. 48—71, 371—430. He is supposed to have entered the lists once more, under the name of Modestus, with this celebrated and still concealed writer, in defence of a late General Officer who had been arrested for debt, and was said to have been rescued. (Ib. pp. 537, 538.) In Oct. 1769 he retired to South Carolina, for the recovery of his health, and took the opportunity to make the tour of North America. That year he married Miss De Lancey, dau. of the Chief Justice of New York, who died in July, 1778, and by whom he had a dau. born August 18, 1773, who survives her father, with an ample fortune from her maternal relations. May 29, 1779, Sir William, being then in rank a Lieutenant General, was appointed Lieutenant Governor of Minorca, on the unfortunate surrender of which important place he exhibited twenty-

nine charges against the late Governor, Nov. 11, 1782. Of these, twenty-seven were deemed frivolous and groundless; and, for the other two, the Governor was reprimanded. Sir William was then ordered to make an apology to General M. for having instituted the trial against him, in which he acquiesced. (See vol. LIII. p. 90.) From this time he appears to have lived in retirement at Bath till his decease.

In Marham-st. Westminster, Thomas Pemberton, esq.

9. At Hendon, Charles Deane, esq; of Whitehaven, late commander of the Earl of Sandwich East Indiaman.

10. Of a fever, which he caught whilst attending the patients of a public charity, Dr. John Murdoch Logan, of Newcastle.

At Newcastle, Mr. Paul Jackson, merch.

At his chambers in the Temple, Henry Peckham, esq; one of his Majesty's counsel.

16. Of an asthmatic complaint, under which he had long laboured, which at times made great ravages in his constitution, and, at last put a period to his life, the rev. Paul Henry Maty, M.A. F.R.S. aged 42. He was grandson of the rev. Mr. M. who died March 21, 1773, and son of Matthew Maty, M.D. who was appointed one of the under librarians of the British Museum on its first establishment in 1753, and principal librarian in 1772; on whose death, Aug. 2, 1776, his son succeeded to the office of one of the under librarians, and was afterwards preferred to a superior department, having the care of the antiquities, for which he was eminently well qualified. He discharged the duties of this employment with scrupulous diligence. In 1776 Mr. Maty also succeeded his father in the office of Secretary to the Royal Society. On the disputes respecting the reinstatement of Dr. Hutton in the department of secretary for foreign correspondence, 1784, Mr. M. took a warm and distinguished part; and resigned the office of Secretary; after which he undertook to assist gentlemen or ladies in perfecting their knowledge of the Greek, Latin, French, and (occasionally) Italian classics, at three guineas entrance, and five shillings an hour at his house, or double that sum at their own. He was educated at Westminster, and Trinity college, Cambridge, and had their travelling fellowship for three years. He was afterward chaplain to Lord Stormont, at Paris, in 17... and soon after vacated his next fellowship by marrying one of the three daughters of Joseph Clark, esq; of Weatherfield, co. Essex, sister of the late Capt. Charles Clark (who succeeded to the command on the death of Capt. Cook, and died Aug. 22, 1779, and was buried under a tree at Paratouca, on the coast of Kamtschatka, the 29th.) By her he has left one son, now ten years of age. He was a thinking conscientious man; and,

having conceived some doubts about the articles he had subscribed in early life, he never could be prevailed upon to place himself in the way of ecclesiastical preferment, though his connections were amongst those who could have served him essentially in this point; and, soon after his father's death, he withdrew himself from ministering in the established church, his reasons for which he published in our volume XLVII. p. 466. His whole life was thenceforward taken up in literary pursuits. In January 1782 he set on foot a Review of publications, principally foreign. His discontinuance of this, in September 1786, after nearly five years, from ill health, we cannot help regretting, as no man was better qualified for the employment, or had better opportunities of perusing the books themselves, or the foreign accounts of them. He enjoyed a respectable rank in the Republic of Letters, and, by his talents and attainments, was fully entitled to it. He was eminently acquainted with ancient and modern literature, and particularly conversant in critical researches. The purity and probity of his nature were unquestionable; and his humanity was as exquisite as it would have been extensive, had it been seconded by his fortune. One of his three sisters was married, March 21, 1776, to Rogers Jortin, esq; only son of the late worthy Dr. Jortin; and another of them to Obadiah Justamond, surgeon to the Westminster Hospital and F.R.S. the translator of Abbé Raynal's "History of the East and West Indies." The third continues unmarried. His remains were attended, on the 22d, by Mr. Penneck, Mr. Harper, Mr. Planta, Dr. Woide, and Mr. Southgate, his associates in the Museum, and by Dr. Calder, Dr. Disney, and Mr. Lindsey, who performed the funeral service, to Bunhill Fields, where he was buried as near as possible to his much-valued friend Dr. Jebb, whom he had thus complimented in a review of Sir William Fordyce's "*Fragmenta Chirurgica et Medica*," in May 1785: "As Alexander would be painted by none but Apelles, so if the particulars of my asthma are ever to be laid before the public, I would have it done in the elegant Latinity of Sir William Fordyce;—*biu antea*, that my friend Jebb, to whom the public has long been indebted for this little croak, shall furnish the facts." He had soon after the melancholy office of attending the funeral of his friendly physician; and the satisfaction of paying this just eulogium in a review of his "*Thoughts on the Construction and Policy of Prisons, with Hints for their Improvement*." This, says he, is the last work of the much-valued and much-lamented John Jebb: he was correcting one of the last sheets of it the last time I saw him, and with it he closed a life of the most vigorous and unintermitting pursuit of whatever he conceived

aimed to be useful to his fellow-creatures, for whom he seemed to live. Neither a variety of occupations of another kind, nor the difference of opinion I could not help entertaining upon several important subjects, would have prevented me from adding my slender tribute of affectionate regard to my friend's memory, as I had promised to do, had not Dr. Disney taken up the work. To him, who has collected ample materials, &c. I gladly commit it, as there can be no doubt of his answering the wishes of that very respectable list of subscribers who have already appeared to do honour to the memory of the most perfect human being I, and I believe those who approached him as high as I did, have ever seen." Review for May, 1786.—Mr. Maty received 100l. from the Duke of Marlborough, with a copy of that beautiful work the *Gemma Marboroughensis*, of which only 100 copies were worked off for presents; and of which Mr. M. wrote the French account, as Mr. Bryant did the Latin.

18. John Egerton, D.D. Bishop of Durham, Custos Rotulorum of the said county, &c. &c. &c. He was eldest son of Henry Egerton, Bishop of Hereford (5th son of John 3d Earl of Bridgewater), by Lady Elizabeth Ariana Beuincck his wife, daughter of William Earl of Portland. He was appointed Dean of Hereford 1750, Bishop of Bangor 1756, of Lichfield and Coventry 1768, and of Durham 1771; and was the 7th Bishop of the see, since its foundation in 635. His Lordship married, 1. Lady Anne-Sophia de Grey, daughter and co-heiress of Henry Duke of Kent, by whom he has left issue John-William, Francis-Henry, and Amelia, married to Sir Abraham Hume, bart. of Wormleybury, Herts; and 2. a sister of Sir Edward Boughton, of Poxton, co. Heref. and Lawford, co. Warwick, bart. who survives him without issue.—The character of Bishop Egerton, though marked by no singular or eccentric traits, springs out of such an arrangement of elegant and amiable features, as will render it highly interesting to many, and justly endearing to all. From nature he received the joint bequest of strong and lively parts, a good temper and an active disposition, enriched by a high and generous spirit. Born of noble ancestors, and initiated in the most honourable connections, he had his manners and sentiments formed from an early age in the politest and most fashionable mould, which gave him a superior ease and elegance that distinguished him through life. So gifted and accomplished, and educated in the most regular and most advantageous way, he began his career with great éclat. The politeness of his address, the vivacity of his spirit, and the pleasantness of his conversation opened his way into the most fashionable circles; and the modesty and propriety of his behaviour, together with the sensibility of a

liberal and cultivated mind, expressed in the animation of a generous countenance, under the direction of a fond of smiling sense, fascinated him that esteem, which rendered him universally admired and caressed. At the table of the late Duke of Kent, which was surrounded by youth of the first rank and fortune, drawn thither by an object to which his ambition did not at first aspire; the brilliancy of his genius and address engaged the attention and discernment of the daughter and co-heiress of that nobleman, and at last won him the prize, from a host of suitors, distinguished by the first of titles and estates. From these advantages he became acquainted with the greatest of men and the best of manners, and directed his own conduct after a model which all great men may imitate, and all good men must love. Thus descended, allied, and formed, he passed through the highest church-preferments to the see of Durham, in which he succeeded Dr. Trevor, whose name need only be mentioned to be revered, and which he filled more than 16 years, after the example of his illustrious predecessor, with a munificence and decorum becoming his birth and situation, and every way equal to the high expectation formed of the possessor of that honourable and valuable see. He had an extensive and general knowledge both of men and things; and, though he did not affect the reputation of a profound scholar, his stock of learning was not penurious; much greater indeed than that of many whose vanity might make them think it great; and that stock was not the less valuable, from being less valued by the possessor. His heart was sensible, charitable, and sincere: and he was endued with a great and humble mind. He was a sound Christian, and an honest man. When his health permitted, his spirits enjoyed a quick and lively flow, from which he entertained the circle at which he presided, with the most pleasant and elegant conversation; enriched with pertinent and useful observation, and enlivened by a variety of genuine wit and humorous anecdote. At the same time that he had the peculiar and happy art of supporting, with manners the most familiar and indulgent, and with a demeanour at all times placid and complaisant, a dignity which was great and lovely, averse from pomp and affectation, and unconscious of sacerdotal pride—an art which few possess, and none can imitate. He was ever cautious and prudent in forming his attachments; but, when once fixed, his friendship was uniform and lasting; particularly useful and honourable to those with whom he became acquainted in the early part of life, when the heart is warm and open, and unites itself to dispositions most congenial with its own.—As a father, his polite and generous affection was returned by the filial and dutiful affection of the best of children, so as to

constitute the too rare phenomenon of a happy family: and the virtues of this great and amiable prelate were rewarded, in different periods of his life, by the faithful love of two of the most honourable and amiable of women.

21. Near 70, Gustavus Brander, esq; F.R. and A.S.S. a Curator of the Brit. Museum, and a very considerable Bank-stock-holder. He was several years a Director of the Bank; but, having inherited the accumulated fortune of his uncle Mr. Speaker, he indulged his favourite pursuits in literature and the fine arts. Among his principal curiosities at that time was the magnificent chair in which the first Emperors of Germany used to be crowned, which being taken by Gustavus Adolphus in his wars, and carried into Sweden, was brought over from thence, and purchased by Mr. B. who was of that kingdom. It contained all the Roman History, from its beginning to the Emperors, wrought in polished iron. While he lived in the city, in partnership with Mr. Spalding, his library and pictures narrowly escaped the flames which destroyed their house in White-lion-court, Cornhill, Nov. 7, 1766. From thence he removed to Westminster, and at length into Hampshire, where he purchased the site of the old priory at Christ Church; in removing the ruins of which, several curious discoveries were made. (See Archæol. IV. 117.) Having completed his villa and gardens in this beautiful spot, commanding an extensive view of the British Channel and the Isle of Wight, he married, Jan. 1780, Elizabeth widow of John Lloyd, Vice Admiral of the Blue, and spent the greatest part of the year in the society of his friends and neighbours of the adjacent counties, and of others who visited him from London; but this winter he had just completed the purchase of a capital house in St. Alban's-str. when he was unexpectedly taken off in the torments of the strangury, a disorder of which he had before suffered frequent attacks. To Mr. B. the British Museum is indebted for a capital collection of fossils found in the cliffs about Christ Church and the coast of Hampshire, which were published at his expence, in a quarto volume, intitled, "*Fossilia Hantoniensia collecta, et in Museo Britannico deposita, à Gustavo Brander, R.S. et F.A.S. Mus. Brit. Cur. Lond. 1766,*" 4to. Of these curious fossil-shells, collected out of the cliffs between Christ Church and Lymington, very few are known to be natives of our own, or indeed of any of the European shores; the greater part, upon a comparison with the recent, are wholly unknown to us. The copper-plates are exact draughts, engraved from the originals by the late Mr. Green. To the figures were annexed a scientific Latin description by Dr. Solander (whilst composing a scientific catalogue of all the natural

productions in the British Museum), and a prefatory account of these phenomena, in Latin and English. In the "descriptions specimenum" the species are described promiscuously, and even the different species of the same genus scattered about the work. Mr. Brander communicated an account of the effect of lightning on the Danish church in Wellclose-sq. Phil. Trans. XLIV. 298. From a MS. in his possession, "*The Forme of Cury, a Roll of ancient English Cookery,*" was printed for private use, 1780, 8vo. with notes by the rev. Mr. Pegge. And to Mr. B's munificence we are indebted for a portrait, by Mr. Bafire, of that venerable antiquary, his much-respected friend. By Mr. B's death there is a fourth vacancy among the fifteen elected trustees of the British Museum.

At Ripon, co. York, Mrs. L. Harrison, wife of the rev. W. H. after a long sickness, which she supported with Christiana resignation, and uncommon fortitude. She was a native of Virginia.

At his house in Great Russell-str. Bloomsbury, Robert Palmer, esq; principal agent to the Duke of Bedford, which office he lived to improve to a very considerable amount, and maintained an universally good character. He purchased of the late Lord Mafham, who died in 1776, the reversion of the manor of Otes, in Laver parish, Essex, which he has left to the eldest of his two sons. He is supposed to have died possessed of 4000l. a year freehold, and at least 60,000l. in mortgages and in the stocks. At the last anniversary dinner at Bedford-house he was in higher spirits than he had appeared for some years; and after he retired was taken ill, and soon after was speechless, and continued so till his dissolution.

22. In the prime of life, very much lamented, Mrs. Millicent Hammond, wife of the rev. Mr. John H. late fellow of Queen's coll. and now lecturer of Trinity church. She was only dau. of the late Mr. James Essex, the ingenious architect and F.A.S. of whom see some particulars in our vol. LV.

23. At Leeds, aged 75, Mrs. Anne Brooke, a maiden lady, whose amiableness and benevolence of disposition endeared her to the hearts of all who knew her.

ECCLESIASTICAL PREFERMENTS.

REV. Augustin Bulwer, Heydon with Irmingland R. co. Norf.

Rev. William Gunn, Barton Turf V. with Irmingland Ann. co. Norf.

Rev. Ludlow Holt, D.D. North Reppin R. co. Norf.

Rev. Harry Grove, B.D. Staplehurst R. Kent.

Rev. E. W. Whitaker, rector of St. Mildred's and All Saints in Canterbury, appointed second master of the King's school.

Theatrical Register.—Prices of Grain.—Bill of

AVERAGE PRICES OF CORN, from Jan. 15, to Jan. 20, 1787.

Wheat Rye Barley Oats Beans

s. d. s. d. s. d. s. d. s. d.

London	4	5	3	3	2	10	2	3	3	6
COUNTIES INLAND.										
Middlesex	4	7	0	0	2	8	2	5	3	10
Barry	4	8	3	0	2	10	2	3	4	3
Hertford	4	6	0	0	2	9	2	2	3	11
Bedford	4	3	2	1	2	6	1	1	3	7
Cambridge	4	3	3	4	2	6	1	9	3	4
Huntingdon	4	5	0	0	2	7	1	9	3	4
Northampton	4	8	2	6	2	5	1	1	3	4
Rutland	5	0	0	0	2	8	2	0	3	10
Leicester	5	2	2	9	2	8	2	0	4	3
Nottingham	5	1	3	4	3	1	2	4	4	6
Derby	5	9	0	0	3	1	2	5	5	9
Stafford	5	1	0	0	2	10	2	1	4	9
Salop	4	10	3	7	2	8	1	10	5	0
Hereford	4	2	0	0	3	0	1	1	4	0
Worcester	4	8	0	0	2	10	2	2	4	6
Warwick	4	5	0	0	2	9	1	1	3	11
Gloucester	4	1	0	0	2	9	2	2	4	6
Wilts	4	6	0	0	2	7	2	0	4	7
Berks	4	4	0	0	2	6	2	2	3	9
Oxford	4	3	0	0	2	6	2	5	3	11
Bucks	4	3	0	0	2	7	2	0	3	6

COUNTIES upon the COAST.

Essex	4	4	0	0	2	8	1	1	3	9
Suffolk	4	1	3	0	2	5	1	1	3	1
Norfolk	4	2	1	0	2	5	1	1	0	0
Lincoln	4	9	2	10	2	5	1	1	3	4
York	5	0	3	6	3	1	2	1	4	7
Durham	5	0	3	9	2	10	1	1	4	0
Northumberland	4	7	3	6	2	7	1	10	4	0
Cumberland	5	1	1	3	5	2	4	1	1	0
Westmorland	5	8	3	7	2	5	1	1	4	5
Lancashire	5	4	0	0	2	7	2	1	4	0
Cheshire	5	6	3	7	2	10	1	1	3	0
Monmouth	5	3	0	0	3	1	1	9	0	0
Somerset	5	3	3	8	3	0	1	10	4	1
Devon	5	4	0	0	2	7	1	6	0	0
Cornwall	4	1	1	0	0	2	6	1	6	0
Dorset	4	10	0	0	2	9	2	1	4	6
Hampshire	4	3	0	0	2	6	2	0	3	10
Sussex	4	4	0	0	2	6	2	0	3	1
Kent	4	4	0	0	2	8	2	1	2	11

WALES, Jan. 8, to Jan. 13, 1786.

North Wales	5	2	4	4	2	9	1	7	3	11
South Wales	4	10	4	2	2	9	1	4	4	0

THEATRICAL REGISTER.

Jan. DRURY LANE.

1. She Would and She Would Not—Harlequin's Invasion
2. Grecian Daughter—Virgin Unmask'd
3. The Wonder—Richard Cœur de Lion
4. School for Scandal—The Jubilee
5. Fair Penitent—Harlequin's Invasion
6. Trip to Scarborough—Richard Cœur de
7. The Heiress—The Jubilee [Lion]
9. The Tempest—Harlequin's Invasion
10. Rule a Wife and have a Wife—Richard Cœur de Lion
11. Hamlet—Harlequin's Invasion
12. She Would and She Would Not—Richard Cœur de Lion
13. New Way to pay Old Debts—*The First Floor*
15. Winter's Tale—Ditto
16. Twelfth Night—Ditto
17. The Jealous Wife—Ditto
18. Stratagem—Richard Cœur de Lion
19. School for Scandal—First Floor
20. Trip to Scarborough—Richard Cœur de
21. The Country Girl—First Floor [Lion]
23. Othello—Ditto
24. The Natural Son—Ditto
25. The Heiress—Ditto
26. The Maid of the Mill—Ditto
27. The Country Girl—Richard Cœur de
29. Cymbeline—The Romp [Lion]
- 30.
31. School for Scandal—The First Floor

Jan. COVENT GARDEN.

1. Provok'd Wife—Enchanted Castle
2. Bold Stroke for a Wife—Ditto
3. Love in a Village—Ditto
4. Beaux Stratagem—Ditto
5. Love for Love—Ditto
6. The Funeral—Ditto
8. Zenobia—Ditto
9. He would be a Soldier—Ditto
10. Love in a Village—Ditto
11. Love makes a Man—Ditto
12. He Would be a Soldier—Ditto
13. Artaxerxes—Ditto
15. Merope—Ditto
16. He Would be a Soldier—Ditto
17. Love in a Village—Ditto
18. Merry Wives of Windsor—Ditto
19. He Would be a Soldier—Ditto
20. Artaxerxes—Ditto
22. He Would be a Soldier—Ditto
23. The Provok'd Wife—Ditto
24. Love makes a Man—Ditto
25. He Would be a Soldier
26. The Provok'd Husband—Hob in the Well
27. The Orphan—*The Man Milner*
29. Romeo and Juliet—The Enchanted Castle
- 30.
31. Rule a Wife and have a Wife—Three Weeks after Marriage

Bill of Mortality from Jan. 2, to Jan. 23, 1787.

Christened.		Buried.			
Males	691 2	Males	876 2	2 and 5	149
Females	696 3	Females	880 3	5 and 10	62
				10 and 20	78
				20 and 30	150
				30 and 40	179
				40 and 50	186
				50 and 60	139
				60 and 70	138
				70 and 80	84
				80 and 90	46
				90 and 100	6
				100 and 110	101

Whereof have died under two years old 540

Fock Leaf 21. ed.

Lately
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The Gentleman's Magazine

London Gazette
General Evening
St. James's Chron.
Whitehall Even.
London Evening.
London Chron.
Lloyd's Evening
English Chron.
Daily Advertiser
Public Advertiser
Gazetteer
Morning Chron.
Morning Herald
Morning Post
Public Ledger
Gener. Advertiser:
The World
Oxford
Cambridge
Bristol 3 papers
Bath 2
Birmingham 2
Derby
Coventry 2
Hereford 2
Chester 2
Manchester 2
Canterbury 2

ST. JOHN'S Gate.



Edinburgh 3
Dublin 3
Newcastle 3
York 2
Leeds 2
Norwich 2
Nottingham 2
Exeter 2
Liverpool 2
Gloucester 2
Bury St. Edmund
Lewes
Sheffield
Shrewsbury
Winchester
Ipswich
Salisbury
Leicester
Worcester
Stamford
Chelmsford
Southampton
Northampton
Reading
Whitehaven
Dumfries
Aberdeen
Glasgow

For FEBRUARY, 1787.

CONTAINING

Meteorol. Diaries for Feb. 1787, and Mar. 1786, 98	<i>Shakespeare's Name</i> —Bon Mot of Bentley 1
Orig. Letters of Johnson, Secker, and Coward, 99	Importance of fixing Phraseology of Language 1
Character of the present King of Prussia 100	Query to Dr. Priestley—Legacy to Posterity 1
Two genuine Letters from Mr. Howard 101	Advice on giving Characters to Servants 1
Humane Proposal of a London Tradesman 102	Canonization of Henry VI. + <i>Immortal's Cafe</i> 1
Remarks on the new Edition of <i>The Task</i> 103	Who the Author of Letter to Mr. Heron 1
Tax on Baptisms, Marriages, &c. 104	Strictures on Bryant's Ancient Mythology 1
On the Constitution of Incorporated Boroughs 105	Phil. iii. 6. illustrated—On Cold Bathing 1
Principles of Roman Catholics further stated 107	Shakspeare—Preface to Bacon's <i>Lib. Regis</i> 1
Hymn to Nazarena, by Sir W. Jones, 108	Mr. Walker's new Stove for Air described 1
Botanical Description of the Birch Tree 110	Remarks on Prior, and his Imitations 1
The simple Manners of the Laplanders 111	Proceedings in present Session of Parliament 1
The Poplar and Willow, from the Roman Poets 113	Letter from Sir Dudl. Carlton to Mr. Winwood 1
The Alder and the Strawberry 114	Account of Shopkeepers Meeting at Guildhall 1
Account of the Person called <i>Poorbelp</i> 115	Judge Pendleton's Charge to American Jurors 1
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Remarkable Chirurgical Fact—Florian's Pillar 118	REVIEW OF NEW PUBLICATIONS 153—
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Carving at No wick— <i>Of one of the Dunciad</i> 123	Prices of Grain—Theatrical Register, &c. 1
New Essay on Beards, Juno, Hackluit, &c. 124	Daily Variations in the Prices of Stocks 1

Embellished with a beautiful Portrait of the present King of Prussia, from a fine original Drawing; a new Machine for raising WATER by WIND; the new SIX-PENCE just issued, &c.

By SYLVANUS URBAN, Gent.

LONDON, Printed by JOHN NICHOLS, for D. HENRY, at the ST. JOHN'S GATE.

METEOROLOGICAL TABLE for February, 1787.

at of Fahrenheit's Thermometer.

Height of Fahrenheit's Thermometer.

Barom.	Weather	Barom.	Weather
in. pts.	in Feb. 1787.	in. pts.	in Feb. 1787.
30	23	29.9	inow
31	33	29.64	inow
45	47	29.9	rain
50	42	30.3	fair
49	41	30.4	fair
50	46	30.31	fair
47	45	30.3	fair
49	39	30.13	showery
47	36	30.27	fair
41	36	30.5	fair
44	46	29.92	fair
51	41	29.6	small rain
48	46	30.	fair
51	46	29.8	rain
49	41	29.43	rain
45	42	29.21	rain

CART, Mathematical Instrument-Maker, opposite Arundel street, Strand.

Barometer.	Thermom.	Wind.	Rain	Weather in March, 1786.
inch. 20ths			100ths in.	
29 10	31	E		overcast.
29 11	32	E		overcast and gloomy. snow lies. ²
29 11	33	NE		overcast and gloomy. ²
29 15	30	N		bright night, fair & still, snow lies. ³
29 16	28	W		bright sun, still. ⁴
29 6	25	E		fair, piercing wind, snow sinks. ⁵
29 9	28	E		fair, wind sharp, but stiller. ⁶
29 16	34	NW		rhime, fair and still.
29 19	37	NE		fair and still, snow melts.
29 19	39	SW		fair and still, snow on hills.
29 15	44	SW		overcast, briskish wind, and mild.
29 13	46	SW		fair and pleasant, drifted snow re-
29 11	38	E		white frost, ice, fair. [mains, ⁷
29 10		E		ice, fair, with wind. ⁸
29 4	35	E	53	fleet, rain, cold wind.
29 2	47	SW		mild air, clouds and wind, sun.
29 4	46	SW		light clouds, fair and mild.
29 3	50	SW	13	rain, mild and warm air, gleams of
29 8	50	SW		fair, still, and pleasant. ¹⁰ [sun. ⁹
29 9	52	S		bright and still. ¹¹
29 8	52	SW		thin clouds and sun.
29 13	53	SW		fair.
29 7	52	S	16	strong-wind, lowering, rain. ¹²
29 5	51	SW		fair and soft, hail, grafs grows.
29 8	50	W	23	clouds and sun, hail and rain. ¹³
29 9	40	NW		ice, clouds and sun, cold wind.
29 13	39	NW		thick ice, melting snow, cold
29 17	38	N		thick ice, clouds & wind. [wind. ¹⁴
30		N		ice, gloomy and still.
29 18	40	NE		gloomy. ¹⁵
29 17	42	NE	6	miffy and gloomy, small rain.

OBSERVATIONS.

s (lari) over the Thames.—² Therm. 23 at 11 P. M. Freezes within.—³ Therm. P. M.—⁴ Therm. 15 at 8 A. M. and 24 at 11 P. M. Sun, though almost equi-
hath little effect on the snow in open places.—⁵ Therm. 20 at 8 A. M. Birds
freed for food.—⁶ Therm. 24 at 8 A. M. and 20 at 11 P. M. Many frogs
of this frost. The preceding warm weather had revived them from their torpid
ter which it became necessary for them to ascend frequently for fresh air to the
where they were arrested by the ice. Fishes were not injured, as they could
ow.—⁷ Birds sing again: "Now smalls fowls makin melodye."—⁸ Draba verna
loom.—⁹ Male blossom of the yew-tree expands, and discharges its farina.—

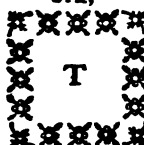
Gentleman's Magazine:

For FEBRUARY, 1787.

BEING THE SECOND NUMBER OF VOL. LVII. PART I.

GENUINE COPY OF A LETTER
FROM DR. SAMUEL JOHNSON.

SIR, London, 7th July, 1777.


 O the Collection of English Poets I have recommended the volume of Dr. Watts to be added. His name has been long held by me in *veneration*; and I would not willingly be reduced to tell of him, only, that he was born and died. Yet, of his life I know very little; and therefore must pass him in a manner very unworthy of his character, unless some of his friends will favour me with the necessary information. Many of them must be known to you*; and by your influence perhaps I may obtain some instruction. My plan does not exact much; but I wish to distinguish *Watts*; a man who never wrote but for a good purpose. Be pleased to do for me what you can.

I am, Sir, your humble servant,
SAM. JOHNSON.

MR. URBAN, *Ile of Wight, Feb. 12.*

I AM sure you will be pleased with the above. If it does honour to Watts, it shines on Johnson with re-communicated lustre. He speaks the language of the gentleman and the Christian. *Pari felicitate illustravit*;—free from all the prejudices of party, and desirous only of erecting a monument to moral and literary excellence. And truly excellent was Watts. Bigots revolt at his

* At this time the writer had the honour of possessing Dr. Watts's correspondence with his great friends. Some curious papers from this selection are intended for the Gentleman's Magazine.

name; but the candour and benevolence of his writings, which were the expressions of his amiable life, will ever endear him to kindred minds.

The poetry of Watts, when he did not purposely let himself down from the heaven of his sublimity to accommodate vulgar understandings, has distinguished merit. The fire of the Muse is equal to the ardour of his devotion, and the force of his friendship. Richer garlands were never twined around her columns than many with which he adorned her temple.

As Baron Bieffeld says of Voltaire :
Je suis charmé de lui rendre un hommage public. Le kuisseau, qui porte ses eaux à la mer, ne la fait point grossir à nos yeux; ni n'en augmente l'éclat, quoiqu'il lui rende un léger tribut de ses ondes.

Yours, &c. W. SHARP, jun.

ORIGINAL LETTER from Archbishop
SECKER to Dr. SHARP, Archdeacon
of Northumberland.

Lambeth, Dec. 5, 1759.

Good Mr. Archdeacon,

I THANK you most heartily for your excellent Charge. It is at the same time the genuine growth of the soil in which you are planted, and fruitful of most seasonable instructions to the clergy throughout every part of the nation. I am surprized that I had not seen it before, nor heard of it till about a fortnight ago. You ought by all means to advertise it in London; indeed to reprint it there, unless the impression in the North was so large as that a considerable number of copies are still remaining: for there are few such admonitions, and there is need of many. What you say of ordaining persons

²⁰ Bees frequent the crocuses, which are in high beauty. Brown and brimstone butterflies (*papilio artice et rhamni*) appear.—²¹ Pilewort (*scaris verna*) in bloom. Bloom of apricot begins to open.—²² Frogs spawn.—²³ Plants, especially evergreens, which had been encouraged by the mild weather, much hurt by the late frost.—²⁴ Almond tree and dwarf daffodil (*narcissus minor*) in bloom.—²⁵ Seeds of whole crabs, sown last spring, for want of moisture did not appear till now.

sons without academical education is very just, and not confined to the distant counties. I have found such ordinations necessary in Kent. God reward you, good Mr. Archdeacon, for the service which you have done to his church, and give you many years of health and strength to do much more. I am, with great esteem, your loving Brother,
THO. CANT.

MR. URBAN,

Feb. 6.

NOT knowing whether any Life of Dr. COWARD be intended for the approaching volume of the *Biographia Britannica*, " (he is omitted in the *Biographical Dictionary*;) I send you two original letters of Sir Hans Sloane, from Harl. MSS. 4041; and shall prefix to them some brief notes of the writer, extracted from the "Supplement to Swift."

William Coward, a native of Winchester, became a commoner of Hart Hall in May 1674; and was admitted a scholar of Wadham College in 1675. He took his Doctor's degree in physic, July 2, 1687; and, having practised a while at Northampton, came to London in 1693. He translated "Abraham and Achisophel" into Latin verse in 1682; ~~for which~~, Wood says, "he was school-ed in the College." Dr. Coward was "author of " *Meditations of a Divine Soul*, 1703;" of " *Holy Thoughts on a God made Man*, &c. 1704; of " *The Grand Essay; or a Vindication of Reason and Religion, against Impostures of Philosophy*, &c. By W. C. M. D. C. M. L. C.; of " *A just Scrutiny into the modern Notions of the Soul*, &c.;" and from these, and some other publications, hath been denominated a Free thinker. He was likewise author of " *The Lives of Abraham, Isaac, and Jacob, an heroic Poem*, 1705;" and of " *The true test of Poetry*, 1709."

To the *Worthy Dr. Sloane, at his house by Bloomsbury Square, Holbourn, London.*

SIR,

I THANK you for your care in supervising my Book, and desire you would do it thoroughly, and mark all the faults, as well mine as the printer's. Because, as it happens, the last sheet is not printed off, and I can amend or excuse, as shall be convenient.

What relates to my private opinion out the *Text* cannot be altered, though

I think it ought to be no barr to its licence. And should I add any thing in commendation of the *tender conscience of physicians in points of religion*, (if on that account a licence be denyed), it would be interpreted a droll or ridicule in the face of the world, rather than an excusatory just plea, which I would by no means give a ground to. So in this difficulty pray speedily advise,

Yours to command,

WILLIAM COWARD.

May 28, 1706; London.

I was very unhappy that I had no corrector but myself, who carryed the matter sense in my head, and consequently must pass over many notorious errors.

From the Green Bell ocher against the Castle Tavern, (near Holbourn in Fetter-Lane.)

For Sir Hans Sloane, Bart. and President of the College of Physicians in London, these.

SIR HANS,

I PRESUME to write to you concerning a report spread in our News letters, that her Grace the Dutchesse of Marlborough will give 500 guineas to any person who shall present her with an Epitaph, suitable to his Grace's character. Now I have one by me which gives him his just character, without flattery or ostentation, and which I verily believe may be acceptable to any learned man. I hear it is to be approved by Dr. Hare, Dr. Freind of Westminster School, and Dr. Bland of Eaton School; if this be true, pray give me leave to send it to you for your approbation and recommendation, and you will highly oblige your most humble servant,

WILLIAM COWARD.

Ipswich, Suffolk, Aug. 14, 1722.

CHARACTER OF THE PRESENT KING OF PRUSSIA BEFORE HIS ACCESSION TO THE THRONE, BY DR. MOORE. (ILLUSTRATED WITH A PORTRAIT FROM AN ORIGINAL DRAWING.)

THE Hereditary Prince of Prussia lives in a small house in the town of Potsdam. His appointments do not admit of that degree of magnificence, which might be expected in the Heir of the Crown; but he displays a spirit of hospitality far more obliging than magnificence; and doubly meritorious, considering the very moderate revenue

Gentlemen's Magazine



FREDERICK IV KING OF PRUSSIA &c

Rob.^d by E. Newbery March 1767

Printed by G. Galt



2000

revenue allowed him. We generally sup there two or three times a week.

"This Prince is not often of the King's parties, nor is it imagined that he enjoys a great share of his uncle's favour. In what degree he possesses the talents of a General is not known, as he was too young to have any command during the late war. But he certainly has a very just understanding, which has been improved by study. He has taken some pains to acquire the English language, to which he was induced by an admiration of several English authors, whose works he had read in French and German. He is now able to read English prose with tolerable facility, and has been of late studying Shakspeare, having actually read two or three of his plays.

"I took the liberty to observe, that as Shakspeare's genius had traced every labyrinth, and penetrated into every recess of the human heart, his sentiments could not fail to please his Royal Highness; but as his language was uncommonly bold and figurative, and full of allusions to national customs, and the manners of our island two centuries ago, the English themselves, who had not made a particular study of his works, did not always comprehend their full energy. I added, that to transfuse the Soul of Shakspeare into a translation was impossible; and to taste all his beauties in the original required such a knowledge of the English manner and language as few foreigners, even after a long residence in the capital, could attain.

"The Prince said he was aware of all this; yet he was determined to struggle hard for some acquaintance with an author so much admired by the English nation; that though he should never be able to taste all his excellencies, he was convinced he should understand enough to recompense him for his trouble; and that he had already studied some detached parts, which he thought superior to any thing he had ever met with in the works of any other poet.

His Royal Highness attends to military business with as much assiduity as most officers of the same rank in the army; for in the Prussian service no degree of eminence in the article of birth can excuse a remission in the duties of that profession. He is much esteemed by the army, and considered as an exceedingly good officer.

"To the frankness of a soldier, he joins the intimacy of a German: and is

beloved by the public in general, on account of his good-nature, affability, and humane turn of mind."

MR. URBAN,

Feb. 17.

Let me beg you to insert the two following genuine letters from Mr. HOWARD to the Gentlemen who have done themselves so much honour in their endeavours to perpetuate his fair fame by the erecting of a statue. The first of them has never yet appeared in print. The other is copied from the Daily Papers. M. G.

1. "GENTLEMEN, Vienna, Dec. 15, 1796.
I Shall ever think it an honour to have my weak endeavours approved by so many respectable persons, who devote their time, and have so generously subscribed towards a fund for relieving prisoners and reforming prisons. But to the erecting a monument, permit me, in the most fixed and unequivocal manner, to declare my repugnancy to such a design, and that the execution of it will be a punishment to me; it is therefore, Gentlemen, my particular and earnest request, that so distinguished a mark of me may *for ever* be laid aside. With great regard, I am, Gentlemen, your most obedient servant,
JOHN HOWARD."

2. "To the SUBSCRIBERS for erecting a Statue; &c. to Mr. HOWARD.

"My Lords and Gentlemen,
YOU are entitled to all the gratitude I can express for the testimony of approbation you have intended me, and I am truly sensible of the honour done me; but at the same time you must permit me to inform you, that I cannot, without violating all my feelings, consent to it, and that the execution of your design would be a cruel punishment to me: It is therefore my earnest request, that those friends, who wish my happiness and future comfort in life, would withdraw their names from the subscription, and that the execution of your design may be laid aside for ever.

"I shall always think the reforms now going on in several of the jails of this kingdom, and which I hope will become general, the greatest honour, and the most ample reward, I can possibly receive.

"I must farther inform you, that I cannot permit the fund, which in my absence, and without my consent, hath been called the Howardian Fund, to go

in future by that name; and that I will have no concern in the disposal of the money subscribed; my situation and various pursuits rendering it impossible for me to pay any attention to such a general plan, which can only be carried into due effect in particular districts, by a constant attention and a constant residence: I am, my Lords and Gentlemen, your obedient and faithful humble servant,
JOHN HOWARD."

"London, Feb. 16, 1787."

The Printer of this Magazine has received the following Letter from an unknown Correspondent; and has assured himself of the two leading facts in it; 1. that the sum of 365 guineas is actually lodged in the banking-house of Mr. Bland; and 2. that Mr. Howard has declined the request made to him for its distribution. He therefore prints the Letter as he received it; and will submit it to the Howardian Committee.

Feb. 21.

AS the Printer of the Gentleman's Magazine has taken so active a part to promote subscriptions for erecting a statue for a most humane man; allow me, who, if not personally known, to say, am not a stranger of reported character, to inform, there was left (at a Banker's, the East corner of Birch Lane, in Lombard-Street) last New-Year's Day, 365 guineas, being a London Tradesman's one year's profit; who wished it be disposed in that way which would relieve most misery and distress; and, supposing the Visitor of prisons had a plan in view, or that he who had seen so much wretchedness could do more good with it, the bankers were requested to desire he would dispose of it; but by the inclosed * he refuses; and as there is a desire the money might be employed in doing most good, or relieving most misery, wishes for the opinion of others in the Gentleman's Magazine; hoping for the kind assistance of the Printer, begging he will excuse the disposer not making himself known, as he hopes and believes no person does know; and the loss would not be attended with half the concern as a discovery. If the sum had been of sufficient magnitude, the disposer would have wished for the sentiments of one assembly of a different sect; and what the majority were of opinion would be best, that would have been acquiesced in. This is wrote

confidentially—burn it, or make what use you may think proper of the substance.

Note, The Bankers are requested to keep the deposit seven weeks longer; and if the Printer wishes to be satisfied, himself calling at the Banker's may be informed, and may depend on not being drawn into any engagement; for the only wish is, that what has been saved from the pride, the luxuries, and the conveniences of life, may be employed in doing most good, or mitigating most affliction.—I repeat, destroy, prune, dress, publish, any part, or no part—all will be agreeable, so long as the writer is unknown.

MR. URBAN,

Feb. 10.

THE gold ring I now send you—(see plate II. fig. 5.) belongs to Mr. Mack, a respectable gentleman at Stotley, in Norfolk. He put it into my hands, that an engraving of it might appear in your valuable Magazine; and it is requested, that some of your intelligent readers will take the trouble to explain the inscription. It was found in a field at Stalham, in Norfolk, upon a tooth of a harrow. It has received no injury from time or accident.

Yours, &c.

C. C.

MR. URBAN,

Jan. 6.

THE request of IMMÉMOR, vol. LVI. p. 1015, reminded me of an advertisement, which I recollected having seen at the end of one of the original SPECTATORS; and which, as a curious specimen of quackery, I have since searched for, and transcribed *:

"Loss of memory or forgetfulness certainly cured, by a grateful electuary, peculiarly adapted for that end: it strikes at the prime cause (which few apprehend) of forgetfulness, makes the head clear and easy, the spirits free, active, and undisturbed, corroborates and revives all the noble faculties of the soul, such as thought, judgment, apprehension, reason, and memory; which last in particular it so strengthens, as to render that faculty exceeding quick and good beyond imagination; thereby enabling those whose memory was before almost totally lost, to remember the minutest circumstance of their affairs, &c. to a wonder. Price 2s. 6d. a pot. Sold only at Mr. Payne's, at the Angel and Crown, in St. Paul's Church-Yard, near Cheshide, with directions." Yours, EUGENIO,

* This was an advertisement from Mr. B.

* See hereafter, p. 129.

MR. URBAN,

Jan. 13.

AFTER an attentive perusal of the last edition of the *TATLER*, I sit down to return my most cordial acknowledgements to the Editors of it, for the additional entertainment and instruction I have received from the intelligent notes that are subjoined to the various numbers of which that valuable work consists.

I am informed (and I hope truly), by my bookseller, that there is an edition of the *SPECTATORS*, *GUARDIANS*, &c. now in the press, upon the like enlarged plan. Every person should, in my opinion, Mr. Urban, endeavour to make a return for benefits received. I consider myself therefore, Sir, under no small obligation (for the reasons I have before mentioned) to the learned and judicious editors of the *TATLER*; and do most willingly embrace this opportunity of communicating to them a suggestion that has occurred to my mind on this subject: whether or not those Gentlemen will think it worth their attention, I cannot pretend to determine. But be that as it may, as the hint is well intended, I flatter myself, it will not be altogether unacceptable.

The pains and expence which the Editors have bestowed merit the warmest encouragement that a grateful public can give:—and I sincerely hope their deserts will be amply rewarded. I do not indeed by any means doubt but they will.

As, however, the *TATLERS*, *SPECTATORS*, &c. &c. are books as generally read as perhaps any that have been printed, either before or since they were given to the world, it may naturally and reasonably be supposed, that they are possessed by many, very many, whose circumstances will not allow them to purchase the (what may most properly be called) genuine edition—for such the last of the *Tatler* very truly is; I wish, therefore, to intimate to the gentlemen concerned in this laudable undertaking, that it might very well answer their purpose to publish their notes and amendments of each work separately, with proper references to the originals*.

There was formerly a KEY to them; and I am inclined to think, that such a

publication as I allude to, by way of supplement, would prove extremely lucrative to the editors, without the least prejudice to the genuine editions.

I should esteem myself happy, Sir, to have your opinion on the subject; and if I should be so fortunate as to find that it coincides with mine, I am persuaded you will do what you can to further a plan that will prove of so much real use to such a very extensive class as the lower order of mankind. I am, with great respect, Sir, your most humble servant,

R. B.

MR. URBAN.

Jan. 15.

THE cause assigned in the late handsome edition of the *TATLERS*, for Swift's quitting his first preferment in Ireland, is by some much questioned. Wharton, I apprehend, was about that time, or soon after, lord-lieutenant of Ireland. Could he have been ignorant of such a transaction, or is it likely that he would have omitted making use of it against his inveterate enemy? Is it probable, that Swift, lying under such a stigma, would have published a ludicrous ballad, "On the English Dean to be hung for a rape;" and thereby expose himself to the retort courteous from writers of the opposite party, who, no doubt, would gladly have embraced any opportunity of reducing so bitter an enemy, had the story come to their knowledge? It is not likely that his contemporaries should be inattentive to his private transactions*.

I recollect observing a quare where

* This candid correspondent shall have a satisfactory answer in our next. We have received some other letters on this subject; one in particular from A. D. the substance of which is contained in this; and another from Mr. Theophilus Swift, whose honest zeal and animation we applaud; but have a stronger objection to the insertion of his letter, than its "sanguine and impassioned style." It is infinitely too long for our use, and would of itself make a decent pamphlet; which we should have no objection to see published. The writer of this note, who prides himself in having been an assistant to the Annotator on the *TATLER*, has given the most unequivocal proof of his own personal admiration of the Dean of St. Patrick's; and would not have the least objection to subjoin Mr. Swift's letter as *postumum*, to the next publication of his "Supplement to the Dean's Works." EDIT.

* This idea, which is a very good one, has not escaped the attention of the editors of these admirable papers. EDIT.

the following passage is to be found :

"Portents and prodigies are grown so frequent," &c.

It is in the first speech of Dryden's "All for Love, or the World Well Lost." Yours, &c. R. H.

MR. URBAN,

Feb. 10.

YOUR correspondent X, in your last Supplement, I conceive to be rather inaccurate in his statement of the Tax upon Baptisms, &c. What he calls the "half-baptizing, or naming of children at home," is the *real* and *true* baptism. The completion of the ceremony is merely receiving the child which has been privately baptized into the congregation. The tax is certainly to be paid when a child is *privately* baptized, and has nothing to do with registering its name. That the clergyman (or whoever keeps the register), was obliged to do before this tax was laid on, and was guilty of an unpardonable neglect if he did it not.

I never heard of a fee for baptism in any parish; nor can there be any, as, by our church, baptism is a *Sacrament*.

X. is surely much mistaken in saying, "there is no fee for *burials* in most distant counties." This may be the case in some few parishes; but I believe, in far the greater part there is a burial-fee, which varies indeed according to the established custom, but I believe is in the greater number a shilling. The exemption of parish paupers from the tax on births and burials was not very well understood, in my opinion; because it would have fallen upon the parish in such instances, and it would certainly be less severely felt by a body than by a poor labouring man.

As to the utility of the tax in ascertaining the number of births, &c. that might have been known without any such tax. The clergy now give in copies of their registers at their yearly visitations, which *might* be of public use in more ways than one. They would be useful in aiding the calculations of speculative men, with regard to population; and, in case the original register should be lost or destroyed by fire (which has sometimes happened, to the great inconvenience of many individuals), these copies ought to be readily furnished to supply their place. But I have been told that the archdeacon's registrar (whose business I believe it to be to take care of these copies) never files them, and that they are very soon lost.

In the only instances in which ecclesiastical courts could be at all useful, i. e. in keeping their records, they are to my certain knowledge shamefully negligent. In France (where, to our disgrace be it said, every matter of police is infinitely more attended to than with us) the curés of the parishes give in copies of their registers to the *civil* courts. Would it not be better, if our clergy were to give in theirs to the clerk of the peace, or to some other county officer, who should be obliged to take care of them?

And now I must beg leave to tell X. that I really think the tax on births, &c. a very bad one. It is to all intents and purposes a very unequal poll-tax, where the poor industrious labourer pays as much as the highest nobleman. I will venture to say, that it is sometimes very oppressive. When a poor man's wife is confined in child-bed, he wants every possible assistance; and three-pence taken out of his pocket at such a time is a great inconvenience to him. In case of any death in his family, he will feel the same inconvenience. And the fees upon a marriage are already too high, owing to the illegal exactions of the clergy in many parishes, who, on occasion of the Marriage Act, doubled their fees, without any authority for so doing. If I mistake not, this illiberal extortion, in so venerable a body, upon their poor flocks, was noticed in your Magazine about two years ago. I fear it has not produced any redress to the poor creatures who suffer by it; nor will any admonition answer the end, till every parish is obliged to have a table of the old-accustomed fees hanging up in the church, which ought to be enforced by some authority without delay, both for the credit of the clergy, and out of compassion to the married labouring man. If government stand in need of so paltry a sum as the tax on baptisms, &c. produces, it ought to be paid by assessment upon each parish, and it would then fall—not upon the labouring poor, who can ill bear any additional burdens—but upon the men of property. As it now stands, it is certainly a partial and oppressive tax.

Yours, &c.

PL—R.

* * * Henry the Second, mentioned in p. 18, was one of the Mock Kings usually made in one of the Inns of Court at Christmas.

Reflections

Reflections on the Constitution of Incorporated Boroughs, and the Powers vested in the Officers or Persons who manage their Concerns.

(Concluded from our last, p. 10.)

THE observations hitherto advanced, Mr. Urban, go far, it is presumed, towards solving the two first heads of enquiry; viz. *what was the original state of our incorporated boroughs?* and *how far that state hath been deviated from?* The causes of this deviation are obvious, the chief having been already hinted at, viz. narrowing the meaning of the word, or term, *corporation*, and making it to comprize a much smaller number than what must necessarily have belonged to the aggregate.

This being done, what a multiplicity of abuses might not reasonably be expected to ensue! originating, on the one hand, from honest supine simplicity, tamely yielding up right after right, till she had no more to lose;—and, on the other, from designing, restless ambition, voraciously intriguing for power and profit.

But if abuses have crept in, must they be still tolerated,—perhaps increased and perpetuated? I see no reason why they should. Will you then violate the sanctity of charters, and totally destroy the old, venerable, and goodly fabric of corporations? To this I reply, that, while it may be highly proper and necessary to preserve our cities and larger towns in an improved corporate state, I believe it would be highly conducive to the public weal, to disfranchise, and entirely throw open, the major part of our incorporated boroughs. For, to say nothing of their being the scenes of endless animosity, discord, and wrangling, are they not, very frequently, places where *trade is mostly cramped and discouraged; industry mostly neglected; justice, truth, and integrity most shamefully violated;* and all the best powers of the human mind (benumbed by a slavish dependence on the smiles of the great, or the eager expectations of support by sinecure places and pensions) *most deplorably enfeebled and destroyed?* In short (without confining it, as some weakly and sneeringly do, to the Cornish boroughs only), may not most of our corporate towns be justly, as I believe they generally are, complained of as the greatest sinks of corruption of any that the British constitution is con-

nectcd with? By what hath been remarked above, doth it not appear, in a convincing light, that the magisterial power, in our incorporated boroughs, hath been stretched beyond its just limits? Ought not every individual of a corporate aggregate to have a free vote in making the corporation laws, and electing magistrates or officers to enforce and execute those laws? But hath this privilege of giving their free suffrages been thus extended? On the contrary, hath it not generally been restricted to comparatively very small numbers, while the majorities residing within the jurisdictions of corporate districts have been generally quite excluded from the exercise of these their natural rights, essentially necessary to their security and comfort, and borne down by the most palpable tyranny and oppression? These majorities (because perhaps the rentals of many among them are not so long, though their consciences may be as good as those of some of their superiors), these majorities, I say, are too often held and treated like abject slaves.—But is this all? Have the officers of corporations only abridged the power and privileges of their brethren within the limits of their jurisdictions? Have they not also, in some instances, encroached on the public and common property? On a narrow search I am inclined to think, that some things of this sort would appear to have been done either in our own days or in the days of our forefathers. Do there not belong to most corporations certain lands, called town, or corporation lands? Are these lands *public or private* property? I mean, according to the construction which is put above on the word corporation, do these lands belong to the whole aggregate, or only to a few individuals, who exercise (right or wrong) jurisdiction over that aggregate? If (as it is sometimes asserted) the magistrates are only trustees for those lands, for whose benefit do they husband and conduct this trust? Is it either for the benefit of all the individuals of the incorporated district, or for the *manes* and *representatives* of the original donors, or (which is sometimes to be much suspected) is it not for the mutual benefit of the trustees themselves? The original donors and their representatives must, at this time, be the inhabitants of the *terra incognita*;

for they are never mentioned by Capt. Cook nor by corporation magistrates. If the revenues of corporation-lands are applied to the common benefit, one should expect to hear, at least on some occasions, that those revenues are brought forth for the aid and relief of the public and common burthens, which at present press the shoulders of those who inhabit corporation districts,—say, for example, in relief of the parochial rates, and the maintenance of the poor, in those boroughs which possess common or town-lands. Are they then ever applied in this way? It is confessed that sometimes they may, and probably are thus applied: but, for the most part, are they applied to such good purposes? Are not corporation lands and revenues, instead of being suitably improved and applied, sometimes secreted and embezzled for the vile purposes of private emolument, or lavished away for the more vile ones of luxury, riot, oppression, and electioneering faction and bribery? Were it necessary, the task of exhibiting proofs of artifice and mismanagement would not be difficult: let a single instance, not the least curious, suffice for the whole. In the days of primitive integrity, before false refinement (sometimes unjustly dignified with the appellation of prudence, or a wise provident forecast) had distorted men's eyes, and depraved their hearts, *certain corporation lands were demised* in terms different from those in which they have been latterly demised; in terms demonstrating that the word corporation meant something more than it now doth in the ideas of some folks;—*that an incorporated borough included more individuals* than those who are called magistrates of any description:—the commonalty being then united with the aldermen or magistrates, as being joint *demisors* in common and equally with those magistrates themselves.

Let it not be here objected, that this remark is deduced from any single circumscribed object, and therefore will not apply to the majority; for here, as in the progress of epidemics, the case of a single patient is frequently that of the multitude. The writer, having no malignant passions to gratify, wishes to avoid every personal application: by no means would he appear *inimical to magistracy*; but the abuses of it he is anxious to detect and expose: and surely corporation magistrates, standing in a subordinate rank, need not think it any

great act of presumption, if their proceedings should occasionally be canvassed and arraigned; while the conduct and actions of magistrates of the highest order are copiously and liberally (or rather sometimes illiberally) scanned and censured by all ranks of people, from the courtier to the cobbler. But what avails it, some will say, to point out abuses, and at *this particular* time more than at any other juncture? In the writer's apprehension, the matters he hath alluded to cannot always go on in the train in which they have long been conducted. Something must, something will be done, in this enlightened age, for their rectification and amendment. Not many years ago, report says, that an honest and intrepid counsellor boldly and (many think) very laudably asked, "Pray what is a charter?" and truly, as to the most part, it may be asked, What are our corporation charters? wherein lies their great sanctity? and what are the great advantages of preserving them in their present state of corruption?—The counsellor's question, it is hoped, was a true and salutary vibration of the public pulse, indicating the general wish of what ought to be done in this business. But, besides this, other events shew that matters are coming to a crisis. Mr. Gilbert's is a very extensive plan: trace it into all its connections, and it will exhibit discoveries worthy of the public's most diligent attention: it hath already authenticated some very obsolete and equivocal claims. If the wishes of an honest, injured publick could ensure success to the meritorious attempts of that excellent man, he would have nothing to fear: but he must expect to meet with enemies subtle and formidable, who, for the retention of their present unjust tenures, will probably bid higher than the friends of truth and justice; and, as a general election is not a very remote event, their corrupt efforts may possibly meet with support in a quarter where our worthy hero may find it difficult to maintain his ground, and much more so to repulse the adversaries' assaults. But, in spite of all opposition, the interests of truth and justice must finally prevail. Let their opposers then take heed, and be admonished in time. If then there have been any unrighteous concealments and detentions, now is the time for making restitution.—However irksome it may seem, it is better to submit to the temporary mortifications

ifications of true repentance, in yielding up equivocal tenures to the calls of justice and benevolence, than to retain them, subject to the impeachments of VAGUE REPORTS, which may sometimes happen to be well-founded. Let it not be urged, that it is impossible to reduce to their proper channel things that have been so long *perverted*. For the merest novice in the knowledge of the law could not fail to discern, that the following methods might be *adopted* with good effect for this end. In respect to the lands originally given for religious uses (and of this description some of those in question would appear to be), these might probably be reclaimed by the proper application of the *Ecclesiastical Nullum Tempus*, an act still unrepealed, and not TO BE DALLIED with; and concerning the other lands, of dubious title, might there not be made a few wholesome enquiries in the way of QUO WARRANTO? Would they not reduce the present holders of them to *a just sense of their dignity*, by making them either prove the validity of their titles, or prove (what many suspect they would be obliged against themselves to prove) that they have no just title to them at all, any more than what is common with, and equally for the advantage of, the *whole* incorporated AGGREGATE, for WHOSE common benefit alone these lands evidently ought to be managed and improved?—About twenty-five or thirty years ago, if the writer be rightly informed, a process, very similar to the latter part of what is now suggested, was actually instituted (but unfortunately left incomplete) in the corporation in which the writer now resides; but if those in authority, in their great wisdom and goodness, shall be pleased to revive and pursue the enquiry to its proper issue, credible report saith, that papers and persons may still be found to effectuate the business.—An enquiry of this kind, if set on foot, would be indeed, in some sort, the *rara avis in terris*,—the terror and dread of *interested engrossers and unjust detainers*, but the delight and joy of all those who wish to extend and diffuse the blessings of public justice and felicity. Happy would the writer deem himself, could he incite able persons to engage in this complicated and important business! If our enlightened legislators would apply their serious and impartial thoughts to it, they would certainly find ample employment worthy

of their divine talents; and the disinterested and benevolent HOWARDS and GILBERTS, uniting their efforts in this cause, would only be working in their own proper vineyards: for corporations (under their present enslaved state of government) are no better than *enlarged prisons*, and the members of them (a few only excepted) may justly be said to be those *paupers* which most eminently need and merit public relief.
ERNEUTES.

THE PRINCIPLES OF THE ROMAN CATHOLICS STATED.

(In Continuation from our last, p. 26.)

SECTION II.

1. **T**HE pastors of the Church, who are the body representative, either dispersed or convened in council, have received no commission from Christ to frame new articles of faith, these being solely divine revelations; but only to explain and to ascertain to us what anciently was and is received and retained as of faith in the Church, when debates and controversies arise about them. These definitions in matters of faith only, and proposed as such, oblige all the Faithful to an interior assent.—But,

2 It is no article of faith to believe that the Church cannot err, either in matters of fact or discipline, alterable by circumstances of time and place, or in matters of speculation or civil policy, depending on mere human reason; neither of these being divine revelations deposited in the Catholic Church, in regard of which alone she has the promised assistance of the Holy Spirit.—Hence it is deduced,

3. If a General Council, much less a Papal Consistory, should presume to depose a King, and to absolve his subjects from their allegiance, no Catholic could be bound to submit to such a decree.—Hence it follows, that,

4. The subjects of the King of England lawfully may, without the least breach of any Catholic principle, renounce, upon oath, the teaching or practising the doctrine of deposing Kings excommunicated for heresy, by any authority whatsoever, as repugnant to the fundamental laws of the nation, as injurious to sovereign power, as destructive to peace and government, and consequently, in his Majesty's subjects, as impious and damnable.

5. Catholics believe that the Bishop of Rome, successor of St. Peter, is the head

head of the whole Catholic Church; in which sense this Church may therefore fitly be styled Roman Catholic, being an universal body united under one visible head. Nevertheless,

6. It is no matter of faith to believe that the Pope is in himself infallible, separated from the Church, even in expounding the faith; by consequence, papal definitions or decrees, taken exclusively from a General Council or universal acceptance of the Church, oblige none, under pain of heresy, to an interior assent.

7. Nor do Catholics, as Catholics, believe that the Pope has any direct or indirect authority over the temporal power and jurisdiction of princes. Hence, if the Pope should pretend to absolve or dispense with his Majesty's subjects from their allegiance, on account of heresy or schism, such dispensation would be vain and null; and all Catholic subjects, notwithstanding such dispensation or absolution, would be still bound in conscience to defend their King and country, at the hazard of their lives and fortunes (as far as Protestants would be bound) even against the Pope himself, in case he should invade the nation.

8. As for the problematical disputes or errors of particular divines, in this or any other matter whatsoever, we are in no wise responsible for them; nor are Catholics, as such, justly punishable on their account. But,

9. As for the King-killing doctrine, or murder of princes excommunicated for heresy, it is universally admitted in the Catholic Church, and expressly so declared by the Council of Constance, that such doctrine is impious and execrable, being contrary to the known laws of God and nature.

10. Personal misdemeanors, of what nature soever, ought not to be imputed to the body of Catholics, when not justifiable by the tenets of their faith and doctrine. For which reason, though the stories of the Irish cruelties, or powder-plot, had been exactly true (which yet, for the most part, are notoriously mis-related), nevertheless Catholics, as such, ought not to suffer for such offences, any more than the eleven Apostles ought to have suffered for the treachery of Judas.

11. It is a fundamental truth in our religion, that no power on earth can license men to lie, to forswear or persecute themselves, to massacre their neigh-

bours, or destroy their native country on pretence of promoting the Catholic cause or religion: furthermore, all pardons or dispensations, granted, or pretended to be granted, in order to any such ends or designs, could have no other validity or effect than to add sacrilege and blasphemy to the above-mentioned crimes.

12. The doctrine of equivocation, or mental reservation, however wrongfully imputed to the Catholic religion, was never taught or approved by the Church as any part of her belief: on the contrary, simplicity and godly sincerity are constantly inculcated by her as truly Christian virtues, necessary to the conservation of justice, truth, and common equity.

(To be concluded in our next.)

MR. URBAN, Dec. 30.

THE following "HYMN TO NARAYENA," extracted from "The Asiatic Miscellany," lately imported from Calcutta, was written by *Sir William Jones*; though its own intrinsic merit, exclusive of the celebrity of its author, would, I have no doubt, ensure its insertion in your very valuable Miscellany.

A complete introduction to this ode would be no less than a full comment on the Vayds and Purans of the Hindus, the remains of Egyptian and Persian theology, and the tenets of the Ionick and Italic schools; but it may be sufficient here to premise, that the inextricable difficulties attending the vulgar notion of material substances, concerning which

We know this only, that we nothing know, induced many of the wisest among the ancients, and some of the most enlightened among the moderns, to believe, that the whole creation was rather an energy than a work, by which the Infinite Being, who is present at all times in all places, exhibits to the minds of his creatures a set of perceptions, like a wonderful picture, or piece of music, always varied, yet always uniform; so that all bodies and their qualities exist, indeed, to every wise and useful purpose, but exist only as far as they are perceived: a theory no less pious than sublime, and as different from any principle of Atheism, as the brightest sunshine differs from the blackest midnight. This illusive operation of the Deity the Hindus philosophers call

Maya,

Mayd, or Deception; and the word occurs in the sense more than once in the commentary on the Rig Vayd, by, the great Vasishta, of which Mr. Halhed has given us an admirable specimen.

T H E H Y M N.

I.

SPIRIT of Spirits, who, thro' every part
Of space expanded, add of endless time,
Beyond the stretch of lab'ring thought sublime,

Bad'st uprear into beauteous order start,
Before Heaven was, Thou art :
Ere spheres beneath us roll'd or spheres above,
Ere earth in firmamental ether hung,
Thou sat'st alone; till, thro' thy mystic love,
Things unexisting to existence sprung,
And grateful descant song.

What first impell'd Thee to exert thy might?
Goodness unlimited. What glorious light
Thy power directed? Wisdom without bound.
What prov'd it first? Oh! guide my fancy
right;

Oh! raise from cumbrous ground
My soul in rapture drown'd,
That fearless it may soar on wings of fire;
Thou, who only know'st, Thou only
canst inspire.

II.

Wrapt in eternal solitary shade,
Th' impenetrable gloom of light intense,
Impenious, inaccessible, immense,
Ere spirits were infus'd or forms display'd,
Brahm his own mind form'd,
As mortal eyes (thus finite we compare
With infinite) in smoothest mirrors gaze :
Swift at his look, a shape supremely fair
Leap'd into being, with a boundless blaze,
That fifty suns might daze.
Primeval Maya was the goddess nam'd,
Who to her sire, with love divine indam'd,
A casket gave with rich ideas fill'd,
From which this gorgeous universe he fram'd:
For when th' Almighty will'd
Unnumber'd worlds to build,
From Unity diversified he sprang,
While gay Creation laugh'd, and procreant
Nature rang.

III.

First an all-potent, all-pervading sound,
Base flow the waters—and the waters flow'd,
Exulting in their measureless abode,
Diffusive, multitudinous, profound,
Above, beneath, around ;
Then o'er the vast expanse primordial winds
Breath'd gently, till a lucid bubble rose,
Which grew in perfect shape an egg refin'd :
Cream'd substance no such lustre shows,
Earth no such beauty knows.
Above the warring waves it danc'd elate,
Till from its bursting shell, with lovely state,
A form cerulean flutted o'er the deep,
Brightest of beings, greatest of the great ;
Who not as mortals sleep
Their eyes in dewy sleep,

But heavenly passive on the lotus lay,
That blossom'd at his touch, and shed a golden ray.

IV.

Hail, primal blossom! hail, empyreal gem!
Kemel or Pedma, or what'er high name
Delights thee, say, what four-form'd Godhead
came,

With graceful stole and beamy diadem,
Forth from thy verdant stem?
Full-gifted Brehma! Wrapt in solemn thought
He stood, and round his eyes fire-darting
threw :

But, whilst his viewless origin he sought,
One plain he saw of living waters blue,
Their spring nor saw nor knew ;
Then in his parent-stalk again retir'd,
With restless pain for ages he enquir'd,
What were his powers, by whom, and why
confer'd ;

[Sic'd,

With doubts perplex'd, with keen impatience
He rose, and rising heard

Th' unknown all-knowing Word :
" Brehma! no more in vain research persist,
" My veil thou canst not move—Go ; bid all
" worlds exist."

V.

Hail, self-existent, in celestial speech
Narayan, from thy watery cradle, nam'd ;
Or Venamaly may I sing unblam'd,
With flowery braids, that to thy sandals reach,
Whose beauties who can teach ?

Or high Pishtamber, clad in yellow robes,
Than sun-beams brighter in meridian glow,
That weave their heaven-spun light o'er cir-
cling globes ?

Unwearied, Lotos-eyed, with dreadful bow,
Dire Evil's constant foe!

Great Redmanabha, o'er thy cherish'd world
The pointed Chakra, by thy fingers whirl'd,
Fierce Hytash shall destroy, and Medhu grim,
To black despair and deep destruction hurl'd.

Such views my senses dim,
My eyes in darkness swim :
What eye can bear thy blaze, what utterance
tell.

[shell?

Thy deeds with silver trumpet many-wreathed

VI.

Omniscient Spirit, whose all-ruling power
Bids from each sense bright emanations beam ;
Glow in the rainbow, sparkles in the stream,
Smiles in the bud, and glistens in the flower

That crowns each vernal bower ;
Sighs in the gale, and warbles in the throat
Of every bird that hails the bloomy spring,
Or tells his love in many a liquid note,

Whilst envious artists touch the rival string,
Till rocks and forests ring ;

Breathes in rich fragrance from the sandal
grove,

Or where the precious musk-deer playful rove :
In dulcet juices from clustering fruit distils,
And burns salubrious in the tasteful clove :

Soft banks and verdurous hills
The present influence fill ;

In air, in floods, in caverns, woods, and plains,
Thy will inspirits all, thy sovereign Maya
reigns.

VII.

VII.

Blue crystal vault and elemental fires,
That in th' æthereal fluid blaze and breathe;
Thou toiling main, whose snaky branches
wreath

This pensile orb with intertwisting gyres;
Mountains, whose radiant spires
Presumptuous rear their summits to the skies,
And blend their emerald hue with sapphire
light: [rying dyes

Smooth meads and lawns, that glow with va-
Of dew-bespangled leaves and blossoms bright,

Hence! vanish from my sight,
Delusive pictures! unsubstantial shows!

My soul absorb'd One only Being knows,
Of all perceptions One abundant source,
Whence every object, every moment flows,
Suns hence derive their force,

Hence planets learn their course;
But suns and fading worlds I view no more,
God only I perceive, God only I adore.

Mr. URBAN,

Jan. 4.

THAT excellent work of *Linnaeus*,
the *Flora Lapponica*, supplied ma-
ny of the following remarks on the
Laplanders. It is to be regretted that
this book is in so few hands, as it was
written from observations made on the
plants in their native place of growth,
and contains many curious notices con-
cerning the animal as well as vegetable
productions of that country. To such
an author we, who write in our closets,
ought to look up with proper deference.

T. H. W.

Betula alba Linnæi; the Birch-tree;
in Saxon Birc.

Nullius non hospita læta Betulla,
Arentis madidæ foli: nullo aëre tristis.
Mollis et alba cutis; formosam vertice fun-
dens

Cæsariem.

Birches, as the poet says, will thrive
in every soil, but are chiefly to be found
growing naturally on dry wastes of gra-
vel or sand, where no other native tree
will prosper; and, as they furnish good
poles for hops, barren spots near plan-
tations of that kind might be covered
with this tree to advantage: the plants
ought to be sown or set thick together,
and when of a proper size for hoops
might be thinned for the use of coo-
pers. The Birch is also well worthy
of cultivation for ornament, as it is our
only indigenous tree with pendulous
branches, and these, with its bright
bark, diversity plantations in a manner
peculiarly pleasing. We likewise re-
commend clumps of this tree to be
planted on extensive plains and heaths,
to guide travellers; for the shining bo-

dies would be discernable in the dark-
est night. The bark of the Birch is
indeed not only white, but in moist
warm nights frequently exhibits a lumi-
nous appearance, much resembling
phosphorus; and this phenomenon of-
ten adds to the terrors of the be-lated
peasant.

He bolted through, but neither warmth nor
heat

He felt, nor sign of fire or scorching flame;
Yet with he not in his dismay'd conceit,
If that were fire or no through which he came.

We have undoubted evidence that
this light is strong enough to read by in
a darkened room, from a gentleman
who took the bark from a tree which
had been cut down some time. Some
other vegetable, as well as animal sub-
stances, emit light in a state of decay.

Birch-trees, when old, have their bark
rough and indented, like rustic-work;
such stems are often seen on the embel-
lishments of China-ware. "*What a
fine doublet of white satin is worn by
the Birch!*" remarks *Swift*, struck with
its glossy bark, so distinguishable from
every other. The beauty of its branches
and foliage induced our ancestors to ad-
orn their festivals with it. "It serveth
"well (says *Gerard*) to the decking up
"of houses and banqueting rooms, for
"places of pleasure, and for beautify-
"ing of streets in the Crosse and Gang
"[procession] weeke."

This tree is not found far to the
South of us, but extends in Northern
latitudes beyond any other; and at the
extremity of vegetation spreads its
branches on the ground, and does not
rise a foot in height when of a consider-
able age. (*Flor. Lap.*) It is of very
extensive use in those countries where
no other deciduous tree will grow to
any size. The wood, which is hardened
by its slow growth in the cold, is ap-
plied to various domestic purposes: with
the bark the Tartars and the neigh-
bouring nations cover their huts, and
the navigators of the *Volga* construct
portable boats, cradles, vessels, and o-
ther furniture. (*Flora Rossica*, by Pro-
fessor *Pallas*, *Petropoli*, 1784.) A wor-
thy officer, who commanded a fort a-
mong the wild North Americans, in-
forms us, that they make their canoes
with the same material, and draw the
plans of their travels on it. But the
Birch is so necessary to the Laplanders,
that they could scarcely exist without it.
Of the outer bark, when cut into thongs
and

and interwoven, they make fishing-shoes, ropes, baskets, and many other utensils; and also of it contrive a cloke, fastened close to the head, which is an excellent defence against the rain: and from the uncouth and singular appearance of this garment arose, no doubt, the fabulous tale of the *Laplanders*, *all-cars*, who were said to have ears so large as to shelter them from the weather; in the same manner that the Lapland buskin, formed of the bark of this tree, gave the title of *Lignipedes*, or *wooden feet*. By these, and many other instances, it appears how much stronger a propensity the ancient historians had to astonish than to inform.

The inner bark is used for dyeing and tanning their leather. From an Agaric, which grows on old trees, they form a little ball, and burn it on any part of the body till it causes an ulcer, and find it an excellent remedy against obstinate pain. It is remarkable, that this secluded and distant people should use a method of cure by no means obvious, and not practised, we believe, nearer to them than the East Indies*. —Laplanders retreat to the Birch as a protection from lightning: but Pallas relates that it is as frequently struck in Russia as any other tree; and Gmelin asserts, that the Siberians avoided it during a thunder-storm. Pallas however observed, that Birches were splintered transversely, while Pines were cloven perpendicularly. This account perplexes the enquirer into electricity, who would rather expect that the electric fluid should have exploded in the body of the Pine, which is full of turpentine, and have passed freely thro' the watery sap of the Birch.

The dwarf Birch (*Betula nana*), a plant confined to cold countries, and found only in the Northern part of our island, is also highly serviceable to the Laplander, though an humble shrub, scarcely two feet in height. For the Ptarmigan (*Tetrao Lagopus*), the only bird who does not migrate Southward during winter, lives under the snow on the seeds and catkins (*amenta*) of this plant for many months of the year, and supplies the Laplander with a principal part of his food during autumn and winter. The branches piled up regularly, and covered with the skin of a

rein-deer, form his bed at home and only seat. He also burns this shrub, to drive away his chief annoyance, the gnats, by a constant smoke, which, as there is no chimney, pervades every part of the building, and afflicts the whole nation with blear eyes; whence Linnæus quaintly observes, "*Omnes 'Lappi lippi sunt.'*" But, fortunately for them, this is the only malady to which their method of life subjects them. For the Laplander, in his *lowly shed with smoky rafters*, escapes the poison of lead which lies hidden in the paint of our rooms, and is, we suspect, one of the causes of the alarming and increasing frequency of paralytic disorders among us. Is there any thing peculiarly acrid in the smoke of this plant? The cabins of the Irish, and the huts of the Highlanders, having no chimneys, are equally smoky, but are not, we apprehend, so offensive to the eyes of the inhabitants. Or rather, is not the smoke of the peat and turf used by these latter less acrimonious than that of any wood? The numerous prescriptions for inflamed eyes, in the ancient dispensatories, imply a prevalence of this disorder; but the ingredients are so corrosive, and prescribed so vaguely, that they seem by no means adapted to modern eyes.

It is said that chimneys were first used by the Venerians, about the middle of the fourteenth century; but we find them mentioned near that time by our countryman *Roberte Langlande*, in his *Vision of Pierce Plowman*, written "in the tyme of Kyngs Edwards the Thyrde," though not so early as 1350, as hath been supposed.

Elengeis * the hal, every day in the weke
There the lorde ne the lady, tiketh not to
sytt,
Nowe hath eche ryche a rule, to eaten by hems-
felfe
In a privi parler, for poore mens sake,
Or in chamber with a chimney, and leave the
chiefe hall,
That was made for meales, men to teate † in,
And all to spare to spende, that spyl shal sa-
other.

Imprinted by R. Crowley, 1550, *passus* 10.

Though our satirist is severe on the private dining-room, and laments the deserted hall, yet he would have had no

* *Elenge*, forlorn: *elaigne*, Fr.

Alexander that all wonne, *clayelick* ended.
Digitized by Google *passus* 12.

† That is, treat.

* See *Maxa*, *Amn. exot.* by *Kempfer*, *fasc.* 3.

objection to the luxury of a chimney :

Three things there be that done a man by
strength [sheweth :

For to flye his owne house, as holy write
That one is wycked wife, that wyll not be
chastified. [tonge ;

Her fere * flyeth from her, for feare of her
And if his house be unhiled †, and raine on
his head,

He seeketh all aboute til he slepe drye.

And whan smolke and smoulder smight in his
syghte [slepe

It doth him worse than his wyfe, or wete to
For smolke or smoulder, smiteth in his eyen
Til he be bleard or blind, or boorse in the
throate [sorowe

Cougheth and curseth that Christe give hem
That should bring in better wood, or blow it
til it bren. *passus 17.*

It was not indeed till the time of *Elizabeth* that chimneys were general in this kingdom †. Chimneys seem to be one of the elegant refinements of moderns in Northern countries, which the Romans, living in a warm climate, did not think so necessary in their dwelling-houses, though they used them in their baths §. It is not improbable that posterity, having perfected the art of burning or destroying their smoke, may pity us smothered in smoky cities, as much as we do our ancestors suffocated in the situation the Anglo-Saxon poet so feelingly describes before chimneys became common.

But to return to the Laplander from our digression, which we have been tempted to prolong by the view that it affords of ancient manners and customs, and of the peculiar style of one of our oldest poets, whose works are at present in very few hands. The account which

* Companion, husband.

† Uncovered. Hele, to cover. Saxon.

‡ "The multitude of chimnies latelic corrected, wheras in their (old mens') young daies there were not above two or three, if so manie in most uplandish townes (villages dispersed in wastes) of the realme, the religious houses, and manour places of their lords, alwaies excepted, and peradventure some great personages; but ech one made his fire against a rere-dosse (raised back) in the hall, where he dined, and dressed his meat." *Harrison's Descript. of Engl. Pref. to Holinshed, B. ii. c. 12, ed. 1586.*

§ *Newton*, in a note on *Milton's Lycidas*, improperly renders "*villarum culmina fumant*," in *Virgil*, "the smoke ascending from the village-chimneys;" and others have fallen into the same inaccuracy. *Virgil's* cottage with a chimney, is the *Witch of Endor* in spectacles.

Linnaeus gives of the way of life of the happy inhabitants of the Arctic circle, confirms the description that early authors have left us of the felicity of the Hyperborei, the very existence of which nation hath been doubted by some, and denied by other writers, both ancient and modern. For the celebrated *Swede* travelled on foot through a very considerable part of their wide-extended country; and, after having dwelt in the greatest intimacy among them for several months, was so smitten with their innocency and benevolent simplicity, that, in his account of the *Betula nana*, he breaks out into a rapturous encomium on their mode of life: "Happy Laplander (saith he), you live contented, in your sequestered corner, to a cheerful, vigorous, and long-extended old age; unacquainted with the innumerable disorders which constantly infest the rest of Europe.— You live in the woods, like the fowls of heaven, and neither sow nor reap, and yet the beneficent Deity hath provided for you most bountifully. Your drink is the crystal stream; your food in spring fresh-taken fish, in summer the milk of the rein-deer, in autumn and winter the Ptarmigan, and rein-deer's flesh newly killed, for you use no salt, neither do you make any bread, and are a stranger to the poisons which lurk under honied cates."

Our poet *Thomson* also paints "the sons of Lapland" in pleasing colours, though he might have indulged a still bolder pencil.

Wifely they

Despise th' insensate barbarous trade of war;
They ask no more than simple nature gives,
They love their mountains, and enjoy their storms.

No false desires, no pride-created wants,
Disturb the peaceful current of their time;
Their rein-deer form their riches. These
their tents,

Their robes, their beds, and all their homely wealth

Supply, their wholesome fare, and cheerful cups. *Winter.*

We could not refrain from citing these passages, which vindicate the distributions of Providence, against those, and many there are, who imagine that human happiness is determined by degrees of latitude. But the description of the poet, confirmed by the experience of the naturalist, plainly proves, that the mind of man is so benevolently formed,

formed, that, wherever sufficient food, health, and liberty, are to be found, content and cheerfulness will always accompany them; whether it be among the palms of the tropics, the grasses of temperate climates, or the mosses and lichens of the coldest regions.

DESCRIPTION of TREES continued.

POPULUS—The POPLAR.

THE Poplar, one of the most beautiful of the aquatic trees, has frequently been introduced into poetical description. Virgil expressly terms it, the fairest growth of the rivers.

Populus in fluviis [pulcherrima].

Ecl. vii. 66.

And he thus represents the venerable Deity of the Tyber :

—*Jus ipse loci fluvio Tiberinus ameno
Populus inter senior se attollere frondes
Vitis.*

Æn. viii. 31.

When slow-emerging thro' the poplar wood
Rose the majestic father of the flood. PITT.

Ovid, to its place of growth, adds the wrinkled appearance of its bark, in the following lines :

*Popule vive precor, quæ confita margine ripæ
Hæc in rugoso cortice carmen habes.*

Ænon. Parid. 27.

Live, poplar, live, that, planted by the stream,
Bear'st on thy wrinkled bark this verse inscrib'd.

Virgil notices the thickness of its foliage :

—*Herculeæ arbor umbrosa coronæ.*

Georg. ii. 66.

The shady tree that crowns Alcides' brows.

And on this account he properly makes it the retreat of his solitary and mourning nightingale :

Qualis populeæ mœrens Philomela sub umbra.

Georg. iv. 511.

As mourning Philomel in poplar shades.

The white hue of its leaves, particularly remarkable in that species of Poplar called the Abele, is frequently mentioned by the poets. Thus Virgil :

—*candida populus antro*

Iminet.

The groat o'er-hung with poplar pale.

And Horace, skilfully contrasting two greens of different hues blended in one shade :

*Quæ pinnæ ingens, albaque populus,
Urbem hospitalem confociare amant
Ramus.*

Carm. ii. 3.

GRNT. MAG. February, 1787.

Where the tall pine and poplar white
Their boughs in social shade unite.

It is only the under side of the leaf which has this hoary cast, though it gives a tint to the whole tree. Virgil therefore properly calls it,

—*bicolor populus.* Æn. viii. 276.

the two-coloured poplar.

Flexibility is made a property of this tree by Catullus :

—*lentaque sorore
Flammæ Phaëthontis.*

Nupt. Pel. et Thet. 290.

The pliant sister of the blasted youth.

With respect to its uses, we find it applied to the same purpose as the Elm, in supporting Vines, for which its height, straightness, and quick growth, rendered it equally fit. Thus Horace, describing the lover of his country, says,

—*adulta vitum propagine*

Altas maritat populus. Epod. ii. 9.

And makes the marriageable vine

Around the poplar tall entwine.

SALIX—The WILLOW.

VIRGIL and Pliny both mention that there are various species of this tree ; which, however, agree too nearly in general properties to be distinguished in poetical description. The Willow is universally known to be an aquatic ; and Virgil, speaking of the native soils of trees, fixes that of the Willow to be the banks of rivers :

Fluminibus salices [nascuntur]. Georg. ii. 114.

Horace gives the epithet of *moist* to the Willow-grounds, which he paints as situated near the river's side :

—*nunc fluviis gravem*

Selantis æstum, nunc in udo

Ludere cum vitulis sævis

Prægestientis.

Carm. ii. 5.

Now from the summer's scorching beam,
Seek shelter in the running stream ;
Now joyous with the younglings bound,
Where Willows grow on marshy ground.

The hoary leaf of the Willow is one of its most striking characters in the rural landscape. Virgil paints it in lively colours :

—*glauca canentia fronde salix.*

Georg. ii. 13.

The willow hoary with its sea-green leaf.

From the flowers of this tree the bees derive one of their most favourite and early foods. Here again the justness and beauty

beauty of Virgil's landscape-painting is truly admirable :

Hinc tibi, quæ semper vicino ab limite sepes
Hyblæis apibus florem depasta *salicis*,
Sæpe levi somnum suadebit inire susurro.

Ecl. i. 54.

While from yon Willow-fence, thy pasture's
bound,

The bees, that suck their flowery stores a-
Shall sweetly mingle with the whispering
boughs

Their lulling murmurs; and invite repose.

WARTON.

The foliage of the Willow afforded an
agreeable browse to the cattle. Thus
Virgil,

Lenta *salix* [dulce] fœto pecori. Ecl. iii. 83.

The Willow, grateful to the teeming herd.

— *salices*, humilesque genistæ,

Aut illæ pecori frondem, aut pastoribus um-
bram

Sufficient.

Georg. ii. 434.

Ev'n humble broom and willows have their
use,

And shade for shepherds, food for flocks pro-
In another passage he calls the Willow
bitter :

— non me pascente, capellæ

Florentem cytisum, et *salices* carpetis amaras.

Ecl. i. 78.

No more shall tend you while ye round me
browse

The trefoil flowers, or willow's bitter boughs.

WARTON.

The flexibility of the Willow is one of
its distinguishing properties. Virgil ac-
cordingly terms it, *lenta salix*, "the
pliant Willow;" and Ovid uses it for
a comparison to express the easy motion
of the nymph Galatea :

Lentior et *salix* is virgis. Met. xiii. 800.

More pliant than the willow twig.

From this quality, one of its principal
œconomical uses, that of making basket-
work, has at all times been deduced.

Thus, when speaking of the particular
uses of different trees, Virgil says,

Viminibus *salices* fœcundæ. Georg. ii. 446.

Fertile in twigs the willow.

And he mentions a kind of target made
of wicker-work from the Willow :

— flectuntque *salicinas*

Umbræ crates. Æn. vii. 632.

And for the shield the pliant willow bend.

PITT.

The species which we call Sallow was
probably the cheap material of which
Philemon's hospitable couch was made :

— in medio torus est de mollibus ulvis

Impositus lecto, sponda pedibusque *salicinis*.

Ovid. Met. viii. 656.

A couch there was with sedge covering
spread,

Sallow the feet, the borders, and the sted.

ALNUS—The ALDER.

This common aquatic is seldom men-
tioned by the poets. Virgil acquaints us
with the place of its growth :

— crassis paludibus *albi*

Nascuntur.

Georg. ii. 110.

In boggy marshes alders spring.

He gives it the epithet of *procera*, "tall,"
Ecl. vi. 63; and takes notice of its quick
growth, in an uncommon comparison :

Gallo, cujus amor tantum mihi crescit in ho-
ras,

Quantum vere novo viridis se subijcit *alnus*.

Ecl. x. 74.

Gallus, for whom my friendship hourly spreads
Swift as green alders shoot when spring its in-
fluence sheds.

With respect to the uses of this tree,
the same poet represents it as the material
of which the first boats, or rather canoes,
were made.

Tunc *alnus* primum fluvii sensere cavatas.

Georg. i. 136.

Then first the rivers hollow'd alders knew.

And in another passage he instances it
as peculiarly fit for this purpose :

Nec non et torrentem undam levis ianatat

alnus

Missa Pado.

Georg. ii. 451.

Down Po's swift torrents the light alder
glides.

WARTON.

ARBUTUS—The STRAWBERRY-TREE.

THIS tree, contrary to what we might
have expected, is less noticed by the po-
ets for its beauty, than for its uses. Ho-
race, indeed, seems to speak with great
pleasure of reposing beneath it :

— nunc viridi membra sub *arbuto*

Stratus.

Carm. l. i.

His limbs beneath the verdant arbuté spread ;
which one would suppose to be princi-
pally on account of the beauty of the
tree; since Virgil mentions it as afford-
ing but a slender shade :

Et quæ vos rara viridistegit *arbutus* umbra.

Ecl. vii. 46.

And arbuté green, that with its slender shade
Protects you.

The epithet *viridis* in the two preceding
passages is not given at random, but is
merited by the peculiarly elegant green
of the leaves of this tree.

Virgil also terms the Arbuté *rugged*,
an

an epithet which some suppose derived from the scantiness of its foliage; others, from the roughness of its bark:

Inferitur vero ex fœtu nucis arbutus horrida.
Georg. ii. 69.

On th' horrid arbutë graft the walnut's spray.
WARTON.

It was, however, most distinguished by its red fruit, resembling a Strawberry; whence its English name. Thus Ovid describes it:

———— pomoque onerata rubenti
Arbutus Met. x. 101.

The arbutë laden with its ruddy fruit.

The manner of growth of the fruit, as well as of the branches, is elegantly painted in the following line:

Pendula projectis carpuntur et arbuta ramis.
Virg. Culex, 51.

And arbutës pendent from the out-stretch'd boughs

Are cropt.

It was in winter that the fruit acquired its scarlet hue:

———— quæ nunc hiberno tempore cernis
Arbuta poeniceo fieri matura colore.
Lucret. v. 938.

Arbutës, which now, by winter's cold matur'd,

Put on a scarlet hue.

The food of men in early and uncivilized times was in part composed of this article. This is mentioned in the passage above-quoted from Lucretius; and also by Virgil and Ovid:

———— cum jam glandes atque *arbuta* sacre
Deficerent sylvæ, et victum Dodona negaret.
Georg. i. 148.

When mast and arbutës in the forest fail'd,
And fam'd Dodona sustenance denied.

Arbutos fœtus, montanaque fraga legebant.
Met. i. 104.

The mountain-strawberries and arbutë fruit
They gather'd.

The leaves of the Arbutë are a most agreeable browse to goats. Virgil uses the word *Arbutus* for fodder in general for these animals:

———— jubeo frondentia capris
Arbuta sufficere, et fluvios præbere recentes.
Georg. iii. 300.

Let goats with leafy arbutë be supplied,
And quench their thirst in the pure river's tide.

And Horace gives a picturesque description of their search for this food:

Impune tutum per nemus *arbutos*
Quærun't latentes, et thyma devix
Oleutis uxores mariti. Carm. i. 17.

The rambling goats securely rove
To seek for thyme within the grove,
And lurking arbutë.

By the epithet "lurking" is denoted the low growth and retired situation of this tree.

No other use of the wood of the Arbutë is mentioned, than that of making hurdles:

Arbutæ crates, et mystica vannus Iacchi.
Georg. i. 166.

Hurdles of arbutë, and the mystic fan
Of Bacchus.

———— crates et molle feretrum
Arbutis texunt virgis, et vimine querno.
Æn. xi. 64.

———— an easy bier
They weave of arbutë and of oaken twigs.

I shall conclude this article with observing, that, though the classical authorities for the right pronunciation of the word *Arbutus* are so numerous and obvious, yet I have constantly heard it pronounced with the first *u* long, *Arbütus*, by the gardeners, and those who imitate them. Indeed, it is rather unfortunate that the common use of so many terms belonging to the learned languages should devolve on a set of men necessarily little acquainted with literature.
J. A.

(To be continued.)

MR. URBAN, Lavenham, Feb. 4.

WHO can account for the contrarieties of Nature? It is almost an universal custom prevalent among men, to disbelieve what but slight testimony can confirm; and there is no testimony, however circumscribed, but will admit of some enquiry. The superstitious or incredulous it may be difficult to convince, particularly where ideal speculations, or fantastic theories, oppose their conviction; but of occurrences, the reality of which daily exists, and the certainty of facts known to multitudes, must in some measure bear the importance of its own veracity, and render the narration of incidents, however rare, convincing.

A correspondent, who signs himself A Constant Reader, in your Supplement, is desirous of being informed of a person, to all appearance insane, or, at least, labouring under a pressure of melancholy little lighter than such a malady, and who styles himself "Poorhelp."—The account of him, and as far as my own observation when in his presence

extended, and what I collected by enquiry, I will communicate for the satisfaction of your correspondent, and for the entertainment of your readers in general.

The person we allude to is in Shore-ditch workhouse, and admittance to him cannot be procured without a written direction from one of the church-wardens of the parish, and which may be a means of keeping him more private, or perhaps of curbing the imposition of the directress, who is sure to curtsy for a fee before you are allowed admission into his presence: but the appellation of "Poorhelp" is only prescribed him by himself. They tell you, he has been a Spital-fields weaver, in good circumstances; that he has children, whom he disowns, either through indolence or morbidity; that he is allowed eight shillings a week by one of his daughters; and that it is his own choice of residence that secures him in that situation. Here surely is a circumstance equally astonishing as unnatural, that he should be so devoid of animal feeling as to know no fondness or affection for his own offspring. You are admitted to him by the mistress-governess of the house, who would have you believe he will never open his lips but in her presence; who sets herself down beside him, and whom he calls Mrs. Stevens; the same nominal distinction he pays all those who presume on his good graces: for he can see by the intuitive eye of his mind,

Atque oculo mentis nobiliora videt.

He never looks in your face. His apartment is adorned with straw-work, ornamentally disposed in regular order, and bearing types of Scripture events. At your entrance you are struck with an awful solemnity; stars and celestial figures are marked on the floor with chalk, also on his shoes: and his companions are a little dirty boy, whom he calls Lord Cadogan, and a Bantam cock. Thus splendid is his appearance. He familiarly takes you by the hand, and looks steadfastly, as appears, toward your thumb, and begins quoting verse, chapter, and book of the Bible, in a variety of distant parts. So retentive is his memory, or so supernatural his powers of recollection, that he will fluently repeat the verses, word for word, he thinks apt and particularly interesting to your own situation; and by such extraordinary directions represent to you, in Scripture quotations, the past actions of

your life, the present employment, or future prospects of your condition,

Ο; ἡν τα τ' ἐνθα, τὰ τ' ἱστομεν, ἀπὸ τ' ἰοῦθα. Iliad.

He so struck me with truth, that, were I required to relate every incident in my life, I could not deliver it more minutely or faithfully than he did to me, but in divine phrase. Of his account of the future, I must leave to eventual time.

Should this small trait of his character and existence meet with your approbation, and you will favour it with a page in your excellent Miscellany, I will give you an exact detail of his procedure in my case, which will illustrate the uncommon properties of his intellectual powers.

Yours, &c.

CLIO.

MR. URBAN,

THE interpretation of ΕΠΙ ΤΟΥ ΔΩΜΑΤΟΣ, proposed in your last Magazine, has the appearance of ingenuity, but perhaps will not stand the test of critical examination. In the Greek language, particular attention must be paid to the case with which a preposition is used; for the same preposition will have an infinite variety of significations, according to the cases with which it is used. Examples may be adduced from the Gospels, which will prove ΕΠΙ, with a *Genitive case*, to signify *upon*, i. e. *being above* in local situation.

Matt. iv. 6. Τοῖς ἀγγέλοις αὐτοῦ ἐνέειπεν· περὶ σοῦ, καὶ ΕΠΙ ΧΕΙΡΩΝ ἀρᾶσι σε — "They shall bear thee *on*, or *upon*, their hands," supporting thee.

xxvii. 19. Καθήμενος δὲ αὐτὸς ΕΠΙ ΒΗΜΑΤΟΣ — "As he was sitting *on*, or *upon*, the judgement seat."

Mat. iv. 3. Οὐρανὸν παρὰ ΕΠΙ ΤΗΣ ΓΗΣ — "when it is sown by being scattered *on*, or *over*, the earth."

vi. 48 Περὶπαλῶν ΕΠΙ ΤΗΣ ΘΑΛΑΣΣΗΣ — "walking on the sea."

Luke viii. 16. ΕΠΙ ΛΥΚΝΙΑΣ τίθει· — "he puts it *on*, a candlestick."

It is needless to cite more authorities by which to justify the common version of this preposition in *Επὶ τοῦ Δωματος*, "Upon the house-top." *Επὶ* answers to our common expression "at top," — and the word *top* inserted in the translation explains in what sense *upon* is to be taken. Your critic seems to have forgotten, that, in Eastern countries, houses were

were formerly, and are to this day, built with flat roofs, for the purpose of walking on them. It is in allusion to this custom that our Saviour admonishes those "who are on the house-top not to come down." The usual interpretation of *δωμῶς* is still to be retained, as the following passages, in which *δωμα* is taken for a *house*, will abundantly authorize that acceptation of it in the place under consideration.

Matt. x. 27. Ὁ οὐκ ἐστὶν ἐπὶ τῷ δωματίῳ—“on the house-tops.”

Luke v. 19. Αὐθιγὰς ἐπὶ τὸ δωμά—“having ascended to the top of the house.”

xii. 3. Ὁ πρὸς τοὺς ἐκκλησιαστικὰς ἐν τοῖς ταμίαις, κεκρυμμένους ἐπὶ τῶν δωματίων—“on the house-tops.”

Acts x. 9. Αὐθιγὰς ἐπὶ τὸ δωμά προσευχάσθαι—“Peter went up on the house-top to pray.”

The first of these examples justifies the common translation both of *ἐπὶ* and *δωμῶς*. And it may further be remarked on Matt. x. 27, that our Saviour alluded to the custom, which the Jews adopted after their return from the Babylonish captivity. During the seventy years of bondage in Babylon, the Jews, by continual intercourse with the Chaldeans, learned their language, and, being obliged through necessity to talk it daily, they disused their own so much as to make it cease from being vernacular and familiar to them. In consequence of this, on their return to Jerusalem, the priests were obliged first to read the Scriptures in the Hebrew text, and then to expound them in Chaldee. But this exposition was made audible to the congregation, not by the priest himself, but by some assisting minister, to whom the priest spoke with a low voice, *ὡς ὅς*, what the other, *ἐκρυζε*, preached aloud.

It has been remarked above, that houses in Eastern countries were built with flat roofs. If it be lawful *miscere sacra profanis*, to digress from explaining Holy Scripture to the illustration of a passage in Virgil, it may be observed, that the Trojan houses must have been so built. We find, on the one hand, a body of Greeks easily scaling these houses, and, on the other side, a number of Trojans collected on the roofs, and rolling down battlements on their enemies, in order to prevent their climbing up the pillars.

Hærent parietibus scalæ, postæque sub ipsos
Nituntur gradibus; clypeosque ad tela sinistris
Protecti objiciunt; præstant fastigia dextris.
Dardanidæ contra turres et tecta domorum
Culmina convellunt: his se, (quando ultima
cernunt,)

Extremâ jam in morte parant defendere telis.
Virg. Æn. lib. ii. 442.

It had not been easy for a band of Trojans thus to assemble and range themselves in a posture of defence, if the roofs of their houses had been otherwise than flat. To account for the facility with which the Greeks could reach the battlements, Heyne observes, *Cogitandum de veterum domorum formâ, quæ, cum plura tabulata non haberent, fastigium in fronte ædium habebant satis humile.* Virg. Æn. lib. ii. 444.

It does not, however, appear from Homer, that the Trojans built their houses so as to have a *fastigium humile*; nor would the Greeks have needed scaling ladders in that case. In Il. iii. 423, we read:

Ἡ δ' αὖτις ὕπορφον θάλαμον καὶ δῶ
γυναικῶν.

In Il. xxii. 440:

Ἀλλ' ἤγ' ἰδὼν ὕφαινε, μυχῷ δόμοιο ἴ-
φθαοιο.

From the passages in Homer whence these lines are taken, we learn that the houses, or at least the palaces, were of considerable height, and that the female apartment was on the upper part of the building. Its situation was there for the sake of being retired. And among the Jews also the upper story was used for secrecy and concealment. It was in the *ὑπερῶν* that Elizabeth περιεκεῖν αὐτὴν μνηστῶν. Luke i. 24. It was there the Apostles assembled for fear of the Jews. Acts i. 13. It was there St. Paul preached to the Converts, when *Eutychus* πίπτεν ἀπὸ τῆς τριγῶν. Acts xx. 9.

If your Critic on *ἐπὶ τῷ δωματίῳ* should require classical authority for *δωμα* signifying a *house*, he may consult Hom. Il. vi. 313. 316:

Ἐκλῆθ' δὲ πρὸς δωματὶ Ἀλκιονόχοιο βίβηται.
Οἱ οἱ ποιοῦσαν θάλαμον, καὶ δωμά, καὶ
αὐλήν.

Yours, &c.

O. S. T.

MR. URBAN, Feb. 4.
MANY things which on a slight and superficial view appear whimsical and chimerical, on a more attentive consideration

sideration are found consistent with the justest reasoning, and productive of very important consequences to mankind.

What I am going to propose will doubtless fall under the first part of these observations: how far it may be intitled to any share of the latter, must be left to those who shall be hardy enough to make the experiment.

Without further preface, I will mention a simple fact, from which, with some instances of a similar kind, I have ventured to draw such conclusions as may be of some service (if practicable) to the unfortunate.

A man, on swimming across a river in the island of Sumatra, felt something press against his thigh, and force him out of his usual course, for he had often crossed the river before in the same manner. On his reaching the opposite bank, he found that he was wounded,—that, instead of a log of wood, which he imagined had been pressing against him as it floated down with the stream, he had been seized and bitten by an alligator, but had not been affected by any painful sensation. It is probable, as he supposed, that the alligator was but a small one, not strong enough to force him under the water, and therefore had quitted its hold on his coming near the side.

This is simply the matter of fact, as related by the man himself; to which some instances of a similar kind might be added, to prove that the property or affection of things is greatly altered by being immersed in water. But this will be sufficient for my present purpose.

If then the case be as related above, that the man was sensible of little or no pain whilst he was in the water, I should hope, for the benefit and relief of those whom misfortune or disease may reduce to such painful necessities, that a method may possibly be fallen upon of performing amputation, and other surgical operations, by immersing the part in water.

Here will I leave this hint, without pursuing the subject any farther, for the present,—without proposing any method,—without offering any opinion, whether the pure simple element, or medicated water, would be the best,—without starting, or endeavouring to answer, any objections there may be to a practice so novel.

Flattering myself, Mr. Urban, that some ingenious gentleman of the profession may improve this hint, and draw from it something beneficial to mankind,

I take the liberty of requesting a place for it in some corner of your useful publication.

Yours, &c.

J. NASEBY.

Mr. URBAN, Jan. 12.
BEFORE you communicated the inscription in memory of Florianus, found in England, in your vol. LVI. p. 1034. the only inscription to that Emperor was supposed to be one on a milliary at Perigeux in France, which, as it may serve to throw light on the English one, I now send you.—It runs thus:

DOMIN. ORBIS
ET PACIS. IMP. C.
M. ANNIO. FLO-
RIANO. P. P.
INV. AVG. P. M.
T. P. P. P. PROCOS
P. L.

It is on the shaft of a pillar, which, by the marks of cramps, appears to have had both a base and capital.

It is 4½ feet high, 20 inches diameter at bottom, and 16 at top, and was erected to point out the first French league from the capital of the Petrororii, *Augusta Resumna Petroriorum*, now *Perigeux*.

This account given of this inscription by M. le Beuf in the *Memoires of the Academy of Inscriptions and Belles Lettres*, vol. XXIII. p. 204. 4to; or *Histoire of the same Academy*, vol. XI. p. 354. 12mo; may serve to confirm the explanation before given of the English one, and perhaps, to put it out of the reach of suspicion, every word of which appears in this, but not the same beginning or conclusion as on this.

Perhaps the extraordinary title of *Dominus orbis & pacis* here given to this short lived Emperor, is broken off in the other milliary. I leave it to other antiquaries to account for the variation at the end of the two inscriptions, and whether P. L. in the English one, means *Prima leuga* (which I rather incline to think it does not, as I do not recollect an instance of *leuga* used as a measure of length in Britain), or *millia passuum quinquaginta*.*

M. Lebeuf observes, the title of *Dominus orbis & pacis* is singular as to the first part; but as to the second, it corresponds with the legends of Florianus' medals: *Pacator orbis, pax eterna, pax Augusti*. I think both parts correspond

* On a French milliary inscribed with the name of Tetricus, we have P. L. for *leuga prima*.

with these legends, and that *Dominus orbis* is implied in *pacator orbis*. These legends are to be referred to his successes against the Barbarians, who had broken in from the Palus Mæotis by Colchis.

M. Leboeuf thinks his elevation to the empire could hardly be known at Perigueux in time to erect this monument during his life; but that it was set up after his death. It is at least a proof of respect shewn to his memory by this Province.

Vopiscus tells us that a cenotaph was erected to the memory of Florianus and his brother and predecessor in the empire Tacitus, with two colossal statues, but being destroyed by lightning, the fragments remained scattered on the ground. M. Leboeuf presumes there was an inscription under these statues, which nobody took the pains to preserve. D. H.

MR. URBAN,

Nov. 20.

IT has often been debated amongst men of letters, whether the English language, in its present state, has received any considerable refinement. Much may be said on both sides the question; but no decided opinion can be collected in favour of its actual improvement. Many will contend, that, as we are a free people, our language of course ought to bear some resemblance to the principles of the political constitution; and that a liberty of form in expression is nearly allied to freedom itself. But if this axiom be fully established, it is in consequence subject to no controul, and becomes in a certain degree arbitrary. The legislative power does not interfere, though it might incorporate, or at least patronize, a Society for the purpose of correction and uniformity. Independent hereof, the learned have never yet associated to form any regulations or standard of precision. The spirit of an Englishman may be won by elegant example, but his pen will suffer no restraint whatsoever. Upon this account we may still regret the want of such a Society, and hope in vain for a literary reform. Under the present circumstances, a common writer may fabricate new words which in themselves are frequently dissonant to the real idiom and genius of our native speech: respecting these, it must indeed be confessed, that such as appear detestable or ill-compounded are seldom adopted.—Let us now consider what apology can be made for the number of French words introduced of late years, without any obvious necessity, some-

times even in their original form and pronunciation. And here we may properly observe, that persons unacquainted with the French accent give the most laughable and unnatural sounds to *tête à tête*, *à propos*, *manœuvre*, *dénoûement*, *développement*, &c. and this is *bon ton*. I will appeal to you, Mr. Urban, as a judge of ancient and modern languages, are these words to be pronounced according to the original modulation? or is it lawful to torture them in an ignorant and fantastical manner? Those who have acquired a competent knowledge of the French tongue, cannot reconcile themselves to speak with so much vulgarity.

The French Academy governs with absolute sway over its own language, and from it is modelled the most accurate French literature. Voltaire himself could not conquer its inflexibility, when he endeavoured at a more rational orthography in some particular instances. As for example, *Anglais* instead of *Anglois*, &c. substituting the diphthong *ai* for *oi* whenever the last was to be sounded like the first: fearful of innovation, the Academy did not think proper, however, to follow his judicious alterations. Such a literary Society could be no disgrace to the learned, nor any prejudicial restriction to real genius; but whether it will take place or receive a sanction in this kingdom, is a matter greatly improbable. Where must we then look to for a rule? Our best authors are not always agreed; our Dictionaries are rather imperfect and sometimes very capricious interpreters; the language is moreover subject to continual variations. For these reasons, a foreigner, a man of letters, having put the above question to me, I referred him to the pulpit, the bar, and the stage, as the most eligible schools for his instruction and improvement. He was not, however, perfectly satisfied with them, and talked of attending the two Houses of Parliament, in order to settle his opinion.

Our Gallic neighbours, who at this day seem to emulate some parts of our fashions, have borrowed but few words from the English language. I recollect at present only these: *Boulangerin*, *Ridingotte*, *Rôt de bife*, *le Splins*, which last, in a French Dictionary, is explained, *une maladie très commune en Angleterre*; and *Ponch*, for punch, called, *la liqueur de contradiction*. The words *ennuy*, *ennuyeux*, *ennuyer*, *s'ennuyer*, are familiar with the most illiterate French; and

and yet surprising it is, that we cannot express their meaning without great difficulty and circumlocution, notwithstanding we often feel their influence more than any other nation. The English language is, however, generally allowed to be copious, rich in expression, and truly sublime in poetical figure; but, on the other hand, it is certainly too much unrestrained, and, being shaded by this improper license, frequently runs into graceless exuberance, to the open violation of its approved beauties. A striking character, and no inconsistent mark of its nature, may be drawn from a portion of your motto, *e pluribus unum*, being in like manner a well-digested and assembled compound derived from various originals. Now if this property, this privilege, be considered as a peculiar advantage, it ought not to be disfigured through want of judgement. No important reason can be produced for admitting extraneous words, unless in those cases where the sense cannot be rendered so concisely in our own. This is an act of necessity, and so far justifiable; but we often forget the superior *euphonia* of Greek or Latin primitives, inadvertently recurring to the disagreeable sounds of those French words which in their language are called *nasals*, such as *sans entendement*, &c. Many of the same tone are lately got into our polite circles, where it has been my private decision, that a great number of these French phrases have been introduced by some of our gentlemen travellers, who, through an excessive importation of French volubility, have disseminated this heterogeneous mixture.

The subject here treated of is apparently unconnected, made up of speculative hints only; the limits of your page not allowing me to proceed. I shall therefore leave to more able philologists the full discussion of this matter, as would better suit a distinct volume than a periodical Miscellany.

MR. URBAN,

Feb. 4.

THE supposition of Mr. W. in your last Magazine,—"that *The History of the CALIPH VATHEK* was composed as a text, for the purpose of giving to the publick the information contained in the notes,"—augurs but ill, at setting out, of his conjectural skill; it being certain that the said History is, as the preface declares, a translation of an unpublished manuscript, which Mr. W. himself will be welcome to examine. But,

though his supposition be erroneous, there are three positions included in it, which, as coming from so respectable a scholar, are highly flattering to the Translator. The first is, that Mr. W. judging from the notes, thinks the writer of them equal to the composition of the text. The second, that, since the translation hath passed with Mr. W. for an original, it must have some pretension to favour. And the third, that the notes are more apposite to the text than might have been looked for, but on the presumption that the text was built upon them.

Of these notes, however, Mr. W. may be assured, and a friend of his can assure him, that many, particularly the one which is honoured by his notice, had no existence till a great part of the text was printed; and I will add, if it had been otherwise, an inaccurate expression (which I cannot now regret, as having occasioned so ingenious a critique) would scarcely, I think, have escaped me.—Under the persuasion, notwithstanding, that Mr. W. hath not comprehended the full scope of the note itself, nor the extent of its reference to the *Æneid*, I will beg his permission to postpone my defence of it, till he shall have seen some observations on the *Pollio*, which will shortly appear in *Mr. Gregory's Translation of Bishop Lowth's Lectures*. I cannot, however, forbear at present to subjoin, that my conviction of having offered the true interpretation is strengthened by the information I have within this few days received, that it has obtained the sanction of a competent judge.

Yours, &c.

S. H.

As Hercules may be known by his foot, I think myself at no loss for Mr. W's name; if, however, he will leave his address with the Printer, I will gladly acknowledge the favour.

MR. URBAN,

Feb. 7.

YOUR correspondent Small Shot (*Suppl. p. 1128*) is very angry with me, and I must confess with good cause. I did not intend again to trouble you on the subject, but must request a corner for this little apology. The charge I brought against Dr. Stuart was founded upon two grounds; *first*, perfect knowledge that he originally projected, and conducted, the periodical work in question; *secondly*, information (which was, in *seems*, erroneous, as will happen) that he actually wrote the criticism

Fig. 4.

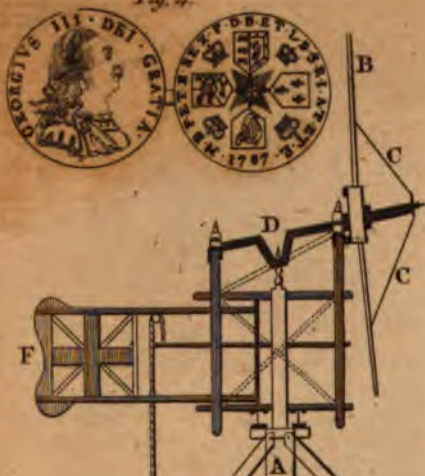


Fig. 1.



Fig. 2.

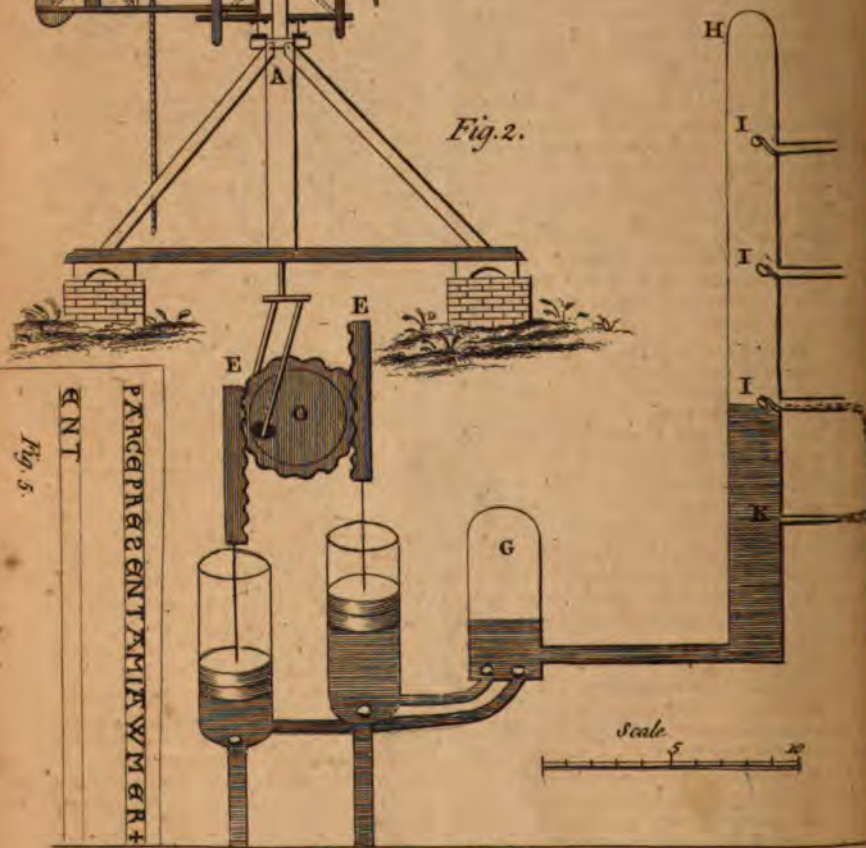


Fig. 5.

Fig. 3.

HARRY TER

THE EVERR DE GRE WHAH GOUT LESE

tidism in question. These grounds, I suppose, even your correspondent Small Shot will allow to have been more than sufficient for the charge. As to the character I gave of Dr. Stuart, it was extorted from me by my detestation of ingratitude: but his best friends will not deny its justice, though, with me, they admire his abilities. His death is out of all question. The vindication you have admitted, Mr. Urban, was delayed till a mass of criticism could be answered at once: and how your correspondent should suspect me the author of Heron's Letters, and yet speak of my fearing living authors, he can best explain. If he could understand that language he pretends to be a judge of, he must have seen that the words "critic of insane repute" did not refer to Dr. Stuart, nor to Small Shot himself; though I guess him the *subaltern*. If so, his mistaking *Galen* for *Celcius*, and his "Voyage to the Moon," are highly in character. He appears, however, to be "a man of the people," from his being so ignorant as to charge any writer for taking another name or signature in print. In all ages this privilege has been used, as is known to all who do not write more than they read. Why name Erasmus, Languet, Scioppius, &c. &c. when our own Bickerstaffs, Fitzosbornes, &c. are at hand? I shall never blame your correspondent for taking any signature he pleases, whether it be *Small Shot*, *Small Beer*, or *Burton Ale*: but the first is best for him, as it flies scattered, and may hurt chicken, but is useless in war. If your correspondent would permit me, I would sign *Bullet*; but, as I fear his anger, I shall take my leave as

VINDEX.

MR. URBAN, Woodbridge, Jan. 1.

I Send you an exact copy of the date (see plate II. fig. 1.) upon the front of a large and curiously carved cabinet, representing, among other subjects, the Queen of Sheba's visit to King Solomon; which was purchased some years since at a sale at Letheringham Abbey, and now in the possession of N. Randall, Esq; of this place. As many conjectures have been formed on the peculiar make of the figures of which it is composed, in order to ascertain precisely the date, it is submitted to your learned correspondents for their investigation.—The late Mr. Thomas Martin offered a handsome sum for the cabinet.

Yours, &c.

R. L.

GENT. MAG. February, 1787.

Quere. At what time were plate-marks first used in England?

** Your correspondent T. Row is informed, that the second edition of Minshew's Guide to Tongues was published the 22d of July, 1625; there is no list of subscribers annexed to the copy of that date. A short Latin dedication is prefixed, to the Bishop of Lincoln.

MR. URBAN,

Jan. 24.

I Present to the public, through the channel of your very useful Magazine, a plan of a machine for raising water by wind, which, I flatter myself, will be found to contain a very considerable improvement in the use and application of the mechanic powers. (See Plate II. fig. 2.)

Every attempt to render the elements most subservient to the uses of mankind, seems to deserve consideration: for the force of air and water, when under command, not only have a much greater effect, but may be applied on much cheaper terms than the force of men or horses.

It has long been a most desirable point, so to counteract any violent effort of the wind, as to render the sails of a wind-mill steady and manageable. It might therefore be expected, that any project to check or restrain such occasional impetuosity of the wind, and abridge the labour of man, would have engaged the attention of some of your readers. In your Magazines for September and October, 1785, I described some of the properties of the machine which I am desirous to recommend, as likely to become more extensively useful than any one that is now extant. I represented it as an invention quite new, simple, and capable of improvement, having this singular good quality, that it will effectually resist any sudden impulse of the wind by means of that impetus which compressed air exerts to expand itself; and would afterwards so recover its motion, and resume its function, as to become a kind of self-working machine.

Though I had then no particular cause for diffidence, yet I wished to obtain the sentiments of men of judgement and experience in mechanical matters on the method of construction, and the manner in which I proposed to apply the elastic force of confined air to my purpose. I desired therefore to have the subject fairly discussed by means of a correspondence to be carried on in your Magazine.

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Though

Though there appeared not in consequence of this any objection to my plan, yet I confess, Sir, I was somewhat disappointed that no such correspondence took place, for I expected and hoped for the approbation of men of skill in mechanics. I was not however discouraged, but anxiously wished to have my plan realized, and its efficacy demonstrated; yet not being in a situation to erect such machine, and employ it in any useful work, I applied to the Society for the encouragement of Arts, Manufactures, &c. and presented a drawing of my design, with a description of the properties and principles of the intended machine. It met the approbation of the committee on mechanics, who behaved with much civility and politeness toward me, though (as it was afterwards signified to me by letter from the secretary) "it is not customary for the society to contribute toward the erecting machines for any purpose whatever; but, if I should hereafter compleat a machine on the construction of the drawing, the society will give it every due degree of consideration."

Persuaded in my own mind of the practicability of my plan, and that it is founded on incontrovertible principles, I am unwilling it should sink with me into oblivion, as it is the result of much study and forethought. My object originally was to obtain a supply of water by means of a wind machine, that would not require such constant attendance as is necessarily bestowed on wind-mills for grinding corn. This purpose was in some degree accomplished by my contrivance of a mast and sail vibrating in the air, and giving motion to hydraulic machinery, as described in your Magazine for September, 1785, p. 685; but this which I now recommend will have a greater effect, and will of course be much more useful.

Though I would (especially in first attempts) limit the size of such machines as are intended to effect the purpose without any constant attendance, nearly to the dimensions described by the annexed scale; yet machines of the same kind may be made on a much larger scale, but they will require some attendance, though not near so much as common wind-mills.

It is well known, that it is not safe to make any wind machine of so large a size as to expose it to be torn by a storm, or let on fire by friction. That which was placed on the top of Newgate, to work the ventilators in the old prison,

was perhaps as large as any one that has been left to itself to turn about for the sails to face the wind, in the same manner as the self-working machine hereby described; but this sort may be made somewhat larger than that which was on Newgate, as they will have the benefit of a gradual and steady resistance, which that wanted.

A very moderate wind being sufficient to give some motion to the machinery must raise some water, the effect of the machinery being to raise in the same space of time, according to the effort of the wind, a proportionally greater quantity as the wind gets stronger, the force of the compressed air, which is always proportional to the power that compresses it, will, in case of a brisk gale, be exerted in throwing up an enlarged column of water, the increasing weight of which will, in case of a storm, co-operate with the resisting power of the compressed air, both in the ejecting pipe and the air-barrel, and will gradually counteract, and at length so far over-power the strongest pressure of the external wind, as for a time to suspend the motion of the machinery; but, as soon as the gale of wind shall have subsided, the motion will be renewed; and the machinery resume its work.

The benefits to be derived from these machines are many and various; particularly in supplying reservoirs of water, so necessary in many trades and manufactories, and in the improvement of such pasture lands as lie near a stream, or in draining such as are low and marshy, and conveying the water into channels, so as to supply higher grounds, and thereby raise the value of both. For water meadows, where the use of them is common, and their advantages well known, as in Somersetshire, Wiltshire, and Berkshire, are of double or treble the value that they would otherwise be. These machines might be so formed as to be agreeable objects in parks or pleasure-grounds; and serve to supply a canal, or any piece of water, the overflowing of which might be so distributed as to improve the adjacent land.

The engraved copy (*plate II. fig. 2.*) will, I believe, convey a clear idea of the manner in which this kind of machine may be constructed, though the proportions are not perhaps every way so exact but there may be room for improvement. The ejecting pipe, which is intended to contain a column of water of considerable weight, might as well have been described

scribed sloping (as if rising on the side of an hill) as in this perpendicular position.

A. The stem or shaft, which is hollow, for the iron rod to move within it.

B. Profile of the sails.

CCCC. Braces to strengthen the sails.

D. The crank and swivels.

EE. The racks, which are alternately raised and depressed by the crank.

F. The vane, which turns the sails to the wind.

G. The air-barrel, which contains the compressed air.

H. The ejecting pipe.

III. Stop-cocks, to shut the apertures, one by one, in order to increase the weight of the column of water.

K. A small aperture, to be always open at the lowest part, that water may be conveniently discharged from.

In case of a tempestuous wind, the stop-cocks, by gradually stopping all the upper apertures, will at length close the whole, except the small aperture K; which is designed to make room, by the discharge of a sufficient quantity of water, for the stop-cocks to drop again as fast as the wind shall subside; the internal resistance immediately abating on every abatement of the external pressure of the wind, till the whole machinery recovers its liberty, and resumes its work. I am, Sir, your humble servant,

B. MERRIMAN.

No 24. Widegate-Street.

Mr. URBAN,

Norwich.

THE following part of an inscription is carved on a board now affixed up as a chimney-piece in the house of Mr. Nichols, opposite St. James's church in this city. (See plate II. fig. 3).

Those letters which appear faint in some parts (*) are in those places imperfect; the remains are still visible, except that marked (†), of which so much only as here appear is to be discovered.

I do not think the second line is perfect, but that several letters have been cut off with the ends of the board, to fix it up as it now appears.

Between each of the words are carved figures of greyhounds, dragons, &c.

There is an antient house, at a little distance from this, built by the great Sir John Fattolf, of Caister, near Yarmouth, knight: the great hall of this house, which is now converted into a bake-house, had formerly two large painted windows, which are now totally demolished.

I am ready to believe this board and

inscription was originally brought from this house; and, as I hope some of your ingenious correspondents will be so obliging as to favour us with the English of it, you will greatly oblige me, in loving it before them, Yours, &c. B.

* * * Fig. 4. is a representation of the new sixpence, lately issued at the Mint. The new shilling has the same embellishments.

MR. URBAN,

IN the new 8vo edition of Shakspeare, 10 vols. 1785, vol. I. p. 215, mention is made of "*Osborne the bookseller*, whose exploits are celebrated by the author of the *Dunciad*," &c.

But *Osborne the bookseller* was never honoured with a place in the *Dunciad*. The real name of the person alluded to by Mr. Pope was *Pitt*; who, under the assumed name of *Osborne*, published a party-paper, called the *Gazetteer*, and was supposed to receive a pension from Sir R. Walpole. He was for a time the oracle of a political circle, in George's Coffee-house, Temple-Bar, "giving his little senate laws."

Vol. I. p. 222. instead of *et nos*, the rules of Prosody require *nos et*, &c.

In a collection of minute criticisms, one would not expect such minute mistakes. Will the editor of the Gentleman's Magazine condescend to take notice of them?

Gent. Mag. vol. LVi. p. 1248. Dr. James Bussell was presented to Wilsbech [not by the bishop of Ely, nor on the death of Mr. Burroughs, but] by the Crown, on the translation of bishop Warren to the see of Bangor.

St. Barbe, Cornwall, Jan. 29.

WORTHY MR. URBAN,

I Have the honour of being a married man, though unworthy, as I am told by a certain person once in every twenty-four hours at least. That is, I mean of late years; for, about five and forty years ago, I was lord and master, and very much loved and respected, ay, by my own wife among the rest. And sure there ought still to be some regard had for past good deeds. How the crooked falchions and rusty swords in the Tower of London city have been honoured by that most worthy gentleman and subtle antiquarian Francis Grose, Esq; in his late publication, induced thereto partly, no doubt, by the consideration of the good service which they had formerly, that

that is, in their youthful days, done their country.

So therefore, if I can't be loved, I want to be respected at least. But how? that indeed has a long while puzzled me. The truth is, I am too handsome and blooming, too smock-faced, as we say, for respect. But can't I get rid of these perfections? yes, surely: for I will get a beard, and look awful, have I often said to myself.

You must know, I always had a respect myself for a beard, and, in my soph's year at Cambridge, cultivated a learned one, till it was as long as the tail of the comet in Rutherford's Philosophy. The heads of Trinity College envied it, and for that reason, undoubtedly, they never would chuse me a Fellow.

I do believe, that even a pair of good whiskers would do me good; but a beard of the right size and shape, what would it not do! And here by the favour of Monsieur Untel's French book on Beards, of which we have the translation at our book-club (for I find translations most convenient), I have the choice of all sorts, shapes, and sizes, of beards, which have stood men in stead for all ages; not but I have by my own diligent researches made some improvement, and hereby point out some additions to his history, which you may favour him with, at his request, for his next edition.

On consulting Herodotus, the great-grand-father of history, he shews, that when a great misfortune is to befall the inhabitants of a certain country—but does not say where—the priestess of Juno has always a great beard growing on her. And a great misfortune, to be sure, it must be, for a country indeed; just as if all the hens in England should take to crowing—what would become of the cocks then, and of those who love tender young chicks? This beard won't do for me; so I leave it to the old maids and their comical historian Mr. H.

Afterwards he tells us, how Epizelos, at the battle of Marathon, was attacked by a Persian giant, whose beard was so long, and so broad, as to shade his whole shield; a fine hint for any painter whom an ensign of the guards should employ to represent him in a heroic style!—a thought such as Sir Joshua never had in his life, though my countryman. And what was the consequence? Epizelos was so dazzled with the sight, that he lost his eyes from that moment. Why this beard must have been as long as the tails

of any of the horses, which, as being the most pernicious of animals, the Massagetæ used to sacrifice to the sun, the most pernicious of planets, as the Scotch gentleman the translator has it; or, as Herodotus himself wrote, *Equum animalium perniciosissimum, Soli perniciosissimo planetarum*; which is the same thing in Greek.

But, notwithstanding my skill in the classics, I don't, as too many do, neglect other sacred and humane learning, whereby, in turning over Hackluit, I lighted on the most luxurious beard of all, for the honour of Old England. He says, in his 465th page, that "at their rising from dinner, the Czar of Muscovy called the Englishmen to his table, to receive each man a cup of drink from his hand, and took into his hand master George Killingworth's beard, which reached over the table, and pleasantly delivered it to the metropolitan, who, lifting up his hand, and seeming to bless it, said, in Russia, '*This is God's Gift!*' as indeed," Hackluit goes on, "at that time it was not only thick, broad, and yellow; but in length five feet and two inches of assize."

Here is a bush for you, of right English growth, able not only to cover a paltry shield, but to almost overshadow my Lord-mayor's, or my Lord North's portly belly. It is of the Judas colour too.

Master Killingworth's is the beard for my money; and I am ready (for the encouragement of any gentleman in my situation, who therefore has no time to lose) to make oath before-hand, that when my dear wife sees such a beard rolling about my ancles, or sees it reaching upwards to my very temples, she will not only, like Epizelos, be struck blind, which is nothing, but be struck dumb likewise, which is something, and something uncommon enough, as we all know.

For all and every of these good reasons and purposes above-mentioned, I have long ago dismissed my barber, who has shaved, and still continues to shave, the whole town; but, for myself, I defy him and all his works and razors, who, by the bye, though he is not so long and big by half as Master George Killingworth's, or my beard, thinks himself truly a great man.

If these hints prove of any use to Mr. Urban, in his public or private capacity, they will give great pleasure to his most humble admirer,

A. R. GREY.
P. S.

P. S. My bush has already bore good fruit; for this blessed day, upon my saying, that I had rather be starved, than that my pork-pye should not be soaked long enough in the oven; my dear, with great politeness, assured me, that I could not fail of being mayor of Market-jew, or justice of peace at least; for that I seemed to be well qualified. And so I am every way; though the barber persuaded two fellows to swear t'other year, that I was not half qualified to eat a partridge of my own killing; but I have never liked the jackanapes since; and so my beard shall grow in spite of him, if it will, till it be twice as long as a Turk's beard, which the Persians, who have little but whiskers to show, call out of envy, "A broom or brush for the privy."

A. R. G.

MR. URBAN,

Feb. 2.

I Entirely concur with one of your correspondents, in your last month's Magazine, in an extreme dislike to the method lately introduced, though by some respectable antiquaries, of writing SHAKESPEARE's name. The omission of the *e* in the first syllable is not agreeable to the manifest etymology of the word, and is abundantly less pleasing both to the eye and to the ear. It is asserted, upon the best authorities, that Shakespeare himself wrote his name different ways; which was a species of negligence not very uncommon in his age: and we may, therefore, be allowed to adopt that mode which appears to be the best. I think it scarcely possible for any man of taste, to avoid being disgusted with the manner of writing Shakespeare that has lately been introduced. If he were an author of inferior merit, it would be a matter of little consequence: but I feel so much veneration and affection for the memory of Shakespeare, that I do not like to see an alteration for the worse even in the spelling of his name. At all events, I hope the new and splendid edition of SHAKESPEARE, lately undertaken, by Messrs. Boydells and Nicol, and which will be an honour to the nation, will not be deformed by this barbarous orthography. It would be a peculiar impropriety in a work which is expected to be eminently characterised by taste and elegance.

Yours, &c.

J. T.

MR. URBAN,

Norwich, Feb. 7.

IN turning over your Magazine for August, 1784, I met with the following

epigram, there said to be extempore on seeing a late paragraph in the papers on Messrs. A——.

Quoth Ralph to his friend, "here's a
"strange rout and pother,
"It matters not which they chuse, this man
"or t'other;
"I'd as soon give my vote for th' India Com-
"missioner,
"As I would for the no less deserving Carn-
"factor.
"They are both rogues alike, I repeat it
"again,
"The one rogue in spirit, the other in grain."

This double pun, which was made, I believe, in the House of Commons, by one of its most acute and facetious members, from its smartness and notoriety, stood in no need of being exhibited in metre to the public. The use and merit of such a verification piece, it is difficult to discover, as neither point, expression, or conciseness, are added to it; it seems like the artifice made use of by musical composers, of adapting new words to an old air, and by that means pilfering snug—if a man wishes to do business of the kind, he had better at once verify for Miller, or any other popular jest-book he may think proper. But what induced me more immediately to notice the lines above-mentioned, is, that a similar thing was said by the famous Dr. Bentley while at Trinity College, Cambridge. Many objections were made by the society against a tenant who rented a considerable farm under the college: the matter wholly related to the price of corn; and Bentley observed, "that the fellow was a *rogue in grain*."—The following epigram, on which a pun on the same word occurs, is extracted from a collection by Robert Heath, Esq; Lond. 1650.

TO PISTOR.

When Pistor's bread is found too light,
'tis sent
To the poor prisoners for his punishment:
I not approve't, 'tis charity mistake,
Pistor, you're still an *errant-knave in grain*.

C—T—O.

MR. URBAN,

Feb. 3.

BECAUSE I would not be thought rashly to censure any writer, especially one of Dr. Horsley's abilities, I must beg leave to say, that I cannot acquiesce in T. Row's vindication of the passages I formerly criticised in the Doctor's sermon.

Your Magazine for August last, which (p. 638.) contains T. Row's little paper, came

came only to my hands a few days ago, otherwise I should have noticed it sooner.

"That *he*, &c." says Dr. Horsley, "is a thing far less to be wondered"—I observed that it should have been "to be wondered *at*;" because the verb *wonder* is a neuter, or intransitive verb, which *always* requires some other word to connect it with the cause producing the affection it describes, wherever that cause is expressed.

If a friend tells me an unexpected piece of news, I can say, (though it is not a very common phrase) "I wonder," i. e. "I am in a state of surprize or astonishment." Here we have a complete sentence, no word is omitted, or left to be understood in it. It is true, my astonishment must have some cause, and my friend will easily perceive, that the cause is no other than the news he has just told me; but that cause is not expressed by me. There is an ellipsis of the *sense*, but none of the *words*.

T. Row has not attended to this distinction; and the passages he adduces to justify Dr. H. are *ellipses of the sense*, which cannot vindicate an *ellipsis of the words*.

We cannot say "I wonder a thing," as T. Row himself allows; and why is this phrase censurable? Because the *cause* of astonishment is expressed, and yet there is no word to connect it with the verb expressing its consequence. In like manner, Dr. H. has expressed the cause of wonder, "that *he*, &c." but omitted the preposition *at*, which was requisite to connect it with the verb expressing its effect.

In the phrase "I wonder he did not send word," there is an ellipsis of the word *that*, which, by the usage of our language, is often omitted. But it is not the usage of our language, in like manner, to omit the word *at*, as T. Row may easily satisfy himself, by giving the phrase another turn. We can say, "I wonder (that) he did not send word:" but we cannot say, "I wonder (at) his not sending word."

In the other phrase quoted by T. Row, "I wonder whether he will send word, &c." there is no ellipsis either of words or sense. The word *whether* serves to connect the cause and effect.

I hope, I have made the matter so clear, that T. Row will, upon reflection, assent to my observations. *I wonder* is equivalent to *Stupeo*; *I wonder at* to *Miror*. Now we can say, "a thing to be wondered at," or "*res miranda*;" but we

cannot say, "a thing to be wondered," or, "*res stupenda*." Neuter verbs can have no passive, because the *agent* and *object* of them are the same. Dr. H. has given the neuter verb *wonder* a passive participle; and his language, literally rendered into Latin, would be, "*res stupenda*," a phrase that would break Priscian's head.

I am still of opinion also, that "roundly asserted" is a vulgarism. In the first place, I believe, T. Row will find, that we seldom speak of a man's asserting a thing roundly, except when he is supposed to be telling a lie, or at least what we have some reason to suspect to be so. But, waving this, I will venture to assure T. Row, that every man, who is a judge of composition in the English language, will allow, that the phrase "roundly asserted" is a mean colloquial expression, below the dignity even of the historical style; and in theology very bad indeed. To speak of the Apostle John's roundly asserting the incarnation of the Son of God, strikes me as highly gross and inelegant.

I shall conclude, by reminding such of your readers, as may think observations of this kind frivolous and trivial, that it is of the greatest importance, to fix the phraseology of our language, to prevent, if possible, those eternal fluctuations, to which it has hitherto been subjected, and which have rendered the writers of one century almost unintelligible to the next*. The Greeks, by cultivating their own language with diligent care, brought it to a degree of perfection, which never has been equalled in the history of mankind; while we, by the undue cultivation of other languages, to the neglect of our own, have left it disgraced by anomalies, and deformed by barbarisms. I am not without hopes of seeing an academy established for the preservation of the English language. But, in the mean time, it is the duty of *private persons* to watch over its interests; and especially to point out the mistakes of eminent men, whose

* Who can think without regret on the approach of a period, when Milton, Young, Pope, Swift, Steele, and Addison, will be as little understood, and consequently as little read, as Chaucer and Lydgate; when Robertson and Gibbon, and Hume, merely on account of obsolete style, shall be placed on the same shelf with Robert of Gloucester, or the Saxon Chronicle? And how is this to be prevented, or at least long delayed, but by a scrupulous attention to the phraseology of our language? by Google

authority might give a sanction to their errors.

Of the usefulness and importance of grammatical disquisitions in general, I have nothing to say, after Harris, Lowth, and Monboddo. But I shall conclude, with a very striking passage of Dr. Clarke, which will shew what opinion that illustrious reasoner on the profoundest subjects entertained of such speculations as the present. "*Levia quidem hæc, et parvi forte, si per se spectantur, momenti. Sed ex elementis constant, ex principiis oriuntur, omnia: Et ex judicii consuetudine in rebus minutis adhibita, pendet sapientia, etiam in maximis vera atque accurata scientia.*" Præf. ad Rom. II. "These enquiries may appear trivial, and of small importance perhaps, if they are considered by themselves. But all things are composed of elements, all are formed of small parts. And on the habit of exercising judgement in *minute things* most frequently depends true and accurate science in *things of the greatest importance.*"

Yours, &c. T. SEARCH.

MR. URBAN, Feb. 6.

PERMIT me, through the means of your entertaining Miscellany, to put a single question to Dr. Priestley, viz. "How, under the denial, both of the miraculous conception and divine nature of Christ, he can justify the Apostles in calling him, the *only-begotten Son of God?*" For as to that birth, which is brought about by the influence of the Holy Spirit on the mind, of this none but sinners are capable; besides that multitudes are thus begotten, &c.—for being begotten from the dead, in this sense, though the first, he cannot be called the *only-begotten*. Wherefore, a solution of what appears to me an insuperable difficulty in his hypothesis will greatly oblige one of the Doctor's occasional readers. Yours, &c. R. O.

P. S. To save the learned Doctor unnecessary trouble, I take leave to say, that a various reading, or conjectural emendation, will not satisfy me.

MR. URBAN, Feb. 5.

EVERY man should leave a legacy to posterity. Accept this from one well stricken in years; who wishes it more worthy acceptance. There is, perhaps, no plan so intimately connected with the future well-being of the nation, as that of Sunday-Schools, as they manifestly tend to the interest and happiness,

mediately or immediately, of every member of the community, these being nurseries for faithful and useful servants.

It was, Sir, with great pleasure and satisfaction that I saw in your publication for December last, p. 1023, the *Rules for Servants* so judiciously drawn, that I was induced to print a considerable number of them, with a short hint respecting gaming*; and to stick one of them up in my own kitchen (where, I am happy to say, they are little wanted). I am now distributing them amongst my friends for the same purpose; and I here take leave to recommend, through your respectable Magazine, to all the worthy promoters and managers of the Sunday-Schools, that a sufficient number of the Rules for Servants, with any necessary additions which the directors of such institutions judge proper, be printed, and given to all those children who have been taught at those schools, when they are fit to go to service; and each of them to learn the Rules by heart, and to repeat them at the general meeting of the Trustees or Guardians of those schools, bestowing on each of them who are perfect, and are well behaved (for a bad boy or girl may have a good memory) on their going out to service, or apprenticeships, a *copper medal with their names and parish* engraved thereon, as a countenance to them, and approbation of their conduct in the neighbourhood.

I would also recommend, that this medal hath a loop, by which it may be suspended by a black or deep-blue ribbon (for lighter colours will soil), and with solemnity and exhortation be hung on the neck, by some respectable gentleman or lady, from amongst the subscribers, on a Sunday, after church or meeting is over, in the presence of the congregation; which, I flatter myself, would greatly excite emulation to virtue and good morals; and, consequently, lay a good foundation for their future happiness, besides repaying their humane and generous patrons with their faithful services.

It frequently happens, that servants characters are much hurt from the places in which they last lived; for no prudent, well-conducted family will chuse to take a servant out of an irregular one; and by that means such helpless dependents

* "No prudent family will keep a servant who is any ways concerned in Lotteries, for gaming of any sort leads to destruction here and hereafter."

obliged to take to bad courses for their support; and thence I attribute many of our robberies, murders, as well as debauchery, by which the head of a family becomes *particeps criminis*, if not the most guilty.

This, Sir, I fear applies not only to the great; but to the middle and lower classes amongst us, whose immediate assistance I here intreat for their own sakes, to contribute their mite towards repairing that tower of moral defence, so necessary at this time; at least, if they will not leave their vices themselves, to give their countenance and support to *Sunday-Schools*; thereby laying a well-grounded hope for the felicity of their children, and childrens' children; warding off, in some measure, a curse on their posterity, and their dependents.

A few words more, Sir, respecting the giving characters to servants. Characters are often given unfairly, through goodness or false delicacy; for it is unfair to conceal a servant's faults, as it is unjust to give one the servant does not merit; and in both cases you should do as you would be done unto. Until masters and mistresses are perfect, they ought not to expect perfection in their servants; therefore, proper allowances should be made on both sides, though the obligation is the strongest on the servant; whose labour, fidelity, and obedience, is purchased by their food and wages. Notwithstanding which, each master and mistress is in duty bound to take care of the morals and health of their domestics, next to their own children; and the servants, if they have the least spark of gratitude, will take a pleasure in shewing it, by an affectionate attachment and fidelity.

It is a practice with me, if I have reason to discharge a servant, or when one unhandsonely quits my service, and a character is requested of me, always to give it in the presence of such servant, that the gentleman or lady may judge between us; and, if they think the servant to blame, may engage or not; and if the fault is not great, and he or she engaged, it may be the means of amendment, and the new master or mistress benefited; for I have seen myself the happy effects of it to both parties. If a servant hath been really criminal, it is both wicked and unjust, to both, to conceal it; for if a servant robs in his new place, you are in the eye of reason (though, I am sorry to say, not in the eye of the law) an **ACCOMPLICE**. Accept of no written characters! Yours, &c.

E. B.

MR. URBAN,

Feb. 2.

IT gives me great pleasure to reflect on the various methods now taken to train up the children of the poor in the way they should go; and I have no doubt but the excellent institution of *Sunday-Schools* will answer the purpose: but it seems to me, that as those schools are only intended for the *children*, some method might be taken to improve the morals of the *parents*; and that even where no *Sunday-Schools* are established. The Society for promoting Christian Knowledge have done much in this respect; but we may still do more; for the members of that Society, compared with the clergy and gentry who are not members, are very few. What I would therefore hint is, that if every gentleman of fortune, and such of the clergy as can afford it, were to purchase some good books, and distribute them in every family throughout their parish, many who never go to church might be converted from their wicked ways. The books for this purpose might be, "*The Christian Monitor*," "*Instructions for the Poor*," "*Friendly Reproof for neglecting Public Worship*," "*Stonehouse's Admonitions*," &c. &c. or such of these as might best suit the donor's intention. It is not for want of good books being written, to teach men their duty, that they are neglectful of it, but for want of good books to read: this I am convinced of; having visited many cottages where there was not even a Bible; and in some I have found the people reading foolish books for want of something better. Let the pastor be ever so willing, he often cannot visit each family to give them friendly advice; but in this way, I think, he may do much; nay, even suppose he cannot afford to do this, he may still purchase a few books, and form a small library of them, to lend to his poor parishioners by turns. I would also hint, that gentlemen, and other masters of families, might certainly be a means of doing much good, were they to form a library for the use of their servants, to put up in the kitchen, or servants' hall; for we are sadly neglectful of the souls of those under our care. Now, for this purpose, I shall also mention a few books, which, along with the "*Bible*," might constitute a small library, and which any master or mistress may use or reject at pleasure: "*Hanway's Domestic Happiness Promoted*," "*Sellon's Abridgement of the Bible*," "*The Servant's Friend*," "*The Two Farmers*," "*A Present for Servants*,"

"*ants*," "*The Whole Duty of Man*," "*Gilpie's Catechism*," and "*Mrs. Trimmer's Sacred History*."

I am, Sir, yours,

Y. N.

MR. URBAN,

Jan. 20.

THE authorities collected by your accurate and very diligent correspondent D. H. (LVI. 1114), relative to the Canonization of King Henry the Sixth, together with the former observations of T. Row, have, I trust, afforded the most ample conviction to all your readers, that the prayers in question are to be attributed to the above-mentioned King. I shall hope to close the subject with the following additional remarks.

Widmore, in his History of Westminster Abbey*, says, that Henry the Seventh applied for the Canonization of Henry the Sixth, and obtained from the Pope a licence to remove the body from Windsor to Westminster, and that it was actually removed at the expence of five hundred pounds. He further says, that, the Court of Rome demanding more money for the Canonizing than the King cared to give, the matter did not go forward, neither was any monument erected, but that he had never discovered in what part of the church the body was deposited, and cites Stowe as the only person who had the least knowledge of this matter.

Mr. Warton† has cited a very curious MS. Legend in the Harleian Collection, intitled, "*De Miraculis beatissimi illius Militis Christi Henrici Sexti Regis Angliæ Libri duo, Rogatu Domini Johannis Morgan (alias dicti Younge), tunc Decani Capelle Collegialis Castellri de Wyndesore, modo (sc. A. D. 1503, aut 1504), Episcopi Menevensis; ex Anglico a Johanne quodam Monacho Pauperculo Latine reddit.*" Prefixed to this work there is a hymn addressed to the Saint, beginning as follows:

Salve Miles precioso
Rex Henrice generose,
Palme Vite celice
In Radice Caritatis
Vernans Flore Sanctitatis,
Viteque angelice.

Mr. Warton observes upon this, "that Henry could not have been a complete Saint without his legend."

* See p. 120, 121.

† History of English Poetry, v. II. 190.
GENT. MAG. February, 1787.

We learn from Sandford*, that in the window of an arch on the south side of St. George's Chapel at Windsor, between the choir and the altar, was painted the history of King Henry the Sixth's life, but that it was defaced in the rebellion. I would not by this insinuate any adherence to Mr. Jackson's opinion, being perfectly satisfied that there is not the least connexion between his picture, and the life and actions of King Henry.

D. H. will excuse me for pointing out an error, when he asserts that Wynkyn de Worde's Horæ in Usum Sarum, is the *first and only edition*, in which the two prayers by Henry the Sixth occur. I have an edition of the Horæ in Usum Sarum, printed by Pigouchet, 1498, 12mo, in which they are to be found verbatim, as given by T. Row, p. 746; they are thus intitled, "*Two lytil Prayers whyche Kyng Harry the Sixth made.*" This edition has not the prayer addressed to him.

Of Saints Henry the Emperor, there is a print in Callot's Saints for July 14th, where he is represented with a church in his right hand, and a palm branch in his left. In the air are three devils hovering round him, the reason of which I have not been able to discover. There is also a Life of him in "*Harzi Vitz Sanctorum*, p. 529, Antwerp, 1594," 8vo. S. E.

MR. URBAN,

Feb. 16.

THE benevolent zeal with which your new medical correspondent† has taken my case into his consideration (and that to very soon after I had stated it), has awakened feelings in my breast, which will not bear a longer suppression. I am, at the same time, fully aware that my lively sense of obligation cannot be effectually evinced but by a conformity to his prescriptions, and I lose not a moment in assuring him of this humble testimony of my gratitude; nor will I attempt to depreciate the value of such a fee, which I am persuaded the philanthropy of my physician will lead him to consider as an adequate requital, or, at least, less inadequate than that which, for my encouragement, he is content to seek in my future contributions to your Miscellany. My implicit

* Genealogical History, p. 298, ed. 1.

† This will give pleasure to M. L. L. &c., and be an excuse to him for not using his benevolent letters. S. E.

obedience to his directions is likewise, in a great measure, occasioned by my entire confidence in his penetration and skill, which eminently appear in those passages of his letter, wherein the deficiencies of my account have driven him to conjectures, every one of which truth obliges me to confirm.

Some apology, Mr. Urban, may be requisite to you, for thus desiring to engross a second time those pages which are due to communications of far greater importance: but I consider, in the first place, that you are at full liberty to reject or insert my addresses, 2dly, that your Magazine has ever been no less subservient to the purposes of relieving distress than of disseminating knowledge; and, 3dly, that my complaint is so little peculiar to myself, that many among your numerous readers are, no doubt, interested in my success by a stronger sentiment than that of compassion, and will unite their acknowledgements with mine to your medical correspondent, who can so well "admission to a mind diseased," and to whom it is now time that I bid adieu for the present, with an earnest assurance, that the frailty of my memory will never display itself in the oblivion of his disinterested exertions in my favour, which will be equally present to my mind, whether by his means my future signature be *Memor*, or, as at present,

IMMEMOR.

MR. URBAN,

Feb. 10.

GIVE me leave to add one more conjecture concerning the Nine of Diamonds.

The curse of Scotland must be something which that nation hate and detest; but the Scots hold in the utmost detestation the Pope: at the game of Pope Joan the Nine of Diamonds is Pope; therefore the Nine of Diamonds is the curse of Scotland. Q. E. D.

MR. URBAN, *Sandwich, Feb. 13.*

AS your correspondent Vindex[†] hath taken upon him to say that I am not "without injustice," it will become him to make good his assertion, or to acknowledge the guilt of having publicly exhibited a charge of a very serious nature, against an individual, which he is unable to prove. The only instance he adduces is that of my quot-

ing Mr. Heron, "as saying it is in his power to destroy our faith, because he puts, *Why should I with rash and sacrilegious hand, &c.* The I here, every reader knows, is merely indefinite, and used for *one*, or *some* such indefinite term, and is common in that sense with our best writers. The "I is not Mr. H. but *any one*."

As I am not fond of controverting the opinions of learned and sensible writers, like Vindex; I shall allow the justness of his remark, and argue with him on his own ground.

Supposing the I to be merely indefinite, and used for *one*, for *any one*; where, Mr. Vindex, is the injustice of applying it to Mr. Heron? If I am at liberty to apply it to *any one*, why may I not apply it to Mr. Heron with as much justice and propriety as to *any one else*?

To whom, Mr. Vindex, can I apply the term with so much justice as to the very person who made use of it? I call upon you to answer this question for me. But, if you are not the very identical person who hath heretofore made his appearance under the signature of "Robert Heron," or, "The Author of Letters of Literature," I will save you the trouble of a reply, and content myself with settling the matter entirely to your satisfaction. For as you shrewdly tell us that "The I, in this case, is not Mr. Heron, but *any one*," I only have to request that my readers will no longer apply the term to Mr. Heron, but to Vindex himself. For, excepting Mr. H. there certainly is no one to whom it can be applied with so much justice and propriety as to so able a sophist as Vindex has proved himself to be.

Had Vindex considered twice before he had written once, it certainly would have occurred to him, that I was not leveling my argument against Mr. Heron as a private individual, but only against his opinions and assertions as a public writer. Some of Mr. H's letters have certainly great merit; but it should be remembered that our situation is never more dangerous than when the serpent abandons his usual haunts, and

[†] When I apply it to Mr. Heron, I would be understood to apply it to the "Author of 'Letters of Literature,'" whether Heron be the gentleman's *real name* or only a *fiction* one.

secreted himself beneath our choicest flowers, and most admired ever-greens.

WILLIAM PETTMAN.

MR. URBAN,

Feb. 6.

IT would be ingratitude of the deepest stain, not to acknowledge the vast improvement and instruction that I have received from that immense Magazine of recondite Literature, the very erudite Treatise of Mr. Bryant on the Analysis of Ancient Mythology. And I think he cannot be offended at my applying my dark lanthorn to some things which he has omitted, or neglected to elucidate, for the benefit of others. *Ark, sun, moon, boat, baby*, as he observes, and innumerable other words, appear plainly to be imported by the Amonians, who without dispute have furnished this island with two colonies at different periods: the first of those Egyptians, or Phœnicians, who were the original planters of it; and afterwards of those Cuthite or Scythian invaders from the North; from the first of whom the original British language is derived, as is the modern from our Angle and Saxon ancestors. The name of Britain has by many learned men been supposed to signify the Land of Tin; but I rather opine it to be derived from two Amonian words, *Baris Anak*, King of the Ark; a term applied to the first Phœnician settlers from their superior skill in navigation, an art that has descended to their latest posterity, and for which the present race of Britons may justly be styled Lords of the Seas. And it is probable that they arrived at those two famous harbours of Plymouth and Portsmouth, and gave the names of their deities to the adjacent lands, now the counties of *Devon* and *Ham*, since corruptly called *Hants*.

There is likewise, I apprehend, a mistake about the origin of the Welch wearing leeks. Scholars know that the leek, *ωκκωρ* of the Greeks by a corrupt transposition of *Pares-On*, and *Porrum* of the Latins, corrupted from *Pur Orus*, was an Egyptian Deity, and consequently the Britons, a colony of the Egyptians, were worshippers of Leeks.

Da Cani, says the learned mythologist, signifies the Priest; and hence, I presume, *Decanus*, our Dean, is so called *καὶ ἱεραὺ*, as being the first priest, properly speaking: for if the Amonians had at the head of their reli-

gion an *high priest*, as is most probable, they attributed to him, as usual, the name of the God that he served, *Δα, Βδ, Βι, Oris*, from whence evidently our *Bishop*, till at last the names both of the God and his high priest were confounded, as may be inferred from many instances of the like nature observed by Mr. B. Another term of ecclesiastical office, *arch-deacon*, is not raised from Greek roots, as commonly supposed, but from the old Amonian language; *Arca da Cani* signifying the priest of the ark; from which, and from the circumstances of the deluge, almost the whole of their religion has been shewn by Mr. B. to have been derived. And, as a strong confirmation of this hypothesis, it is very observable, that the body of our churches is called the *Nave* to this day, and a principal part of the arch-deacon's office is the care of the churches. If I might be allowed to hazard a farther conjecture upon this subject, I should imagine that those persons formerly denominated *Chorepiscopi*, a word of undoubted Amonian original from *Or*, with the guttural *Chor, Bis*, and *Opis*, were an order of men, between the ancient Amonian bishops and deans, not resident at their chief temples, but traveling about the country for the propagation of their religion, and endued with a prophetic spirit; in which two respects, namely, strolling and fortune-telling, they are succeeded, and strongly resembled, by the people called *Gypsies*, or Egyptians, whose origin and religious principles are no where clearly understood, but they are totally different from any of the European nations, and are probably colonies from some of the warmer countries of Africa, and swarthy sons of Ham.

I must here enter a caveat against any misrepresentation of what I am going to advance, as it may possibly appear in a light somewhat ludicrous to shallow understandings, unacquainted with the depths of ancient learning, who may weakly imagine it as obliquely reflecting upon our venerable Society of Antiquaries; for whom, even before my admission into it, I had always entertained the profoundest respect, and whose elaborate researches cannot fail to promote the advancement of useful literature. Nor can I doubt but my learned brethren will readily concur with me in opinion, being so thoroughly acquainted with

with the roots of all tongues, and able to investigate the most exotic word from its first tender shoot. Now I humbly conceive that those words, *Ham*, *Bacon*, and *Gammon*, so common and vernacular amongst us, are derived from the same original Amonian language, and imported into Britain by the Phœnician or Cuthite colonies. For the learned need not be informed, that those words have no kind of analogy with any thing in the Greek or Latin tongues, nor can by the most forced and strained etymology be deduced from them. But they have undoubted reference to the great object of Amonian worship, the Patriarch *Ham*, otherwise *Bac-On*, and *Cham-On*. Indeed the fountain from whence they spring is so clear, that I cannot but wonder at its escaping the penetration of our clear-sighted mythologist, and, to strengthen this conjecture, I must beg leave to adduce the practice of a religious ceremony amongst the above-mentioned Egyptians, the genuine representatives of Amonian ancestry; I mean, that of besmearing themselves with bacon, to render themselves fitter objects for the celestial influence of the solar beam, the great type of their primeval divinity. Nor is this a ceremony peculiar to them, but somewhat of a similar nature we find practised by other descendants from their great progenitor; for instance, by the Hottentots, who are known to grease themselves with the fat and entrails of sheep; and this, in opposition to many curious travellers, and accurate historiographers, who represent them as totally devoid of every symptom of religion, I take to be with them a sacred solemnity. Nor can I pass over their method of admitting their youth to the state of manhood; which, though it must appear extremely indelicate to us, yet surely it is the mark of a narrow mind to judge of other nations by our own particular customs. And this ceremony, for aught we know, may possibly refer to the first origin and formation of things, and may bear a near affinity to the Phallus, that was always exhibited in the mystical orgies of Dionysus. And we are informed by travellers of undoubted credit, that the priests of some Eastern country, the name of which I do not at present recollect, but most probably possessed by some branch of the great Amonian family, have a religious ceremony of besmearing themselves with cow-dung,

without question originally in honour of the worshipful Apis, however the foundation of the mystic rite may have been long buried in obscurity.

In addition to what I have before hinted of the Cuthite colonies giving names to this island, and places in it, of which almost numberless appear compounded with *Ham*, I must take notice of a small village in Kent, called Darent or Darenth, near Dartford or Darentford. Here was anciently a very considerable creek, and therefore so named, *Rent* or *Renth* with the particle *Da* prefixed: that is, *ὑπὸ τοῦ ποταμοῦ*, *The Creek*, *Rent* in the Amonian language signifying a creek or breach; hence our English word, *Rent*. Somewhat nearer to London, and on the opposite coast of Essex, is Dagenham Breach, evidently *Dagon Ham*; and not far off are East and West *Ham*, manifest proofs of Amonian nomination. It is to be further observed, that anchors and other things belonging to ships, are said formerly to have been dug up much higher up the valley than where Darenth lies. And at a little distance is a stratum of natural cockle-shells in a bank, thence called the cockle-shell bank; which I suppose to have been washed up by the tides, when they flowed up that creek, and over the adjacent grounds, though commonly conjectured to be relicks of the great deluge. I much wonder that W. and D. and your other antiquarian correspondents, should not have noticed this place, with the concurring circumstances: especially since so much light has been thrown upon these matters by that celebrated lamp-lighter of antiquity, and mythological luminary, Mr. B.

All that I have advanced does, I flatter myself, stand upon so solid a basis, as not to be shaken by petty cavillers, and cannot fail of the approbation and support of the *vere adapsin* in mythology, and all true lovers of antiquarian lore. Vale, Lector candide, his pauculis fructe; majora forsitan posthac aggrediamur. Yours, &c. PHILOMYTHOS.

P. S. Mr. B. allows the Israelites but 215 years in Egypt, which is but just half the time allotted them by Moses; and assigns no reason for varying from such great authority, of which surely he could not be ignorant. Whom then shall we believe, the inspired historian, or the celebrated mythologist?

MR. URBAN, Feb. 19.
WITH regard to that passage, Phil. ii. 6, mentioned in your last Magazine, in which *συναμωσ* is introduced, give me leave to observe, that the context seems to warrant that interpretation, which makes our blessed Lord not tenacious, but willing to divest himself of that glory, which he had with the Father. To *συναμωσ*, if properly translated, implies to enjoy the same kind of being with God; not, as in our translation, to be equal with God, for which *συναμωσ* would have been proper, and not *ισω*, which is here used adverbially. The passage, I think, should have been translated in this manner: Who, being in the form of God, did not insist upon retaining that existence which he had equally with God, but emptied himself, and took upon him the form of a servant; and was made in the likeness of men, and being found in fashion as a man, he humbled himself, becoming, or being obedient even to his death, and that, a death upon the cross. I shall now subjoin a short comment on the words. Christ, who is the express image of God, did not tenaciously adhere to the enjoyment of that equality of existence which he had with the Father from all eternity; but, in order to our redemption, he divested himself of it, resigning it for a time; and took upon him the form of a servant, which indeed he must do by assuming the nature of any created being, because all such can be no other than servants of God; and assumed the nature, not of any superior order, but of that lower one of men; and becoming such, he humbled himself still lower by submitting, instead of appearing as the greatest, to live only as a mean and ordinary man; and in this state performed every duty of obedience, to atone for the disobedience of the first man, Rom. v. 19, living in absolute subjection to the law, and thus fulfilling all righteousness, to the very day of his death, when he submitted to suffer that painful and ignominious death of the cross, which was indeed inflicted by the Romans only upon the most disobedient and worthless of their slaves; a wonderful instance of humility, strongly expressed by the Apostle! R. B.

MR. URBAN, Edinburgh, Jan. 5.
THE following thoughts on cold-bathing have been suggested by the hints given in your last Magazine by a correspondent signing himself CAUTION: if you think them deserving a place in your useful miscellany, you will be good enough to insert them, and you will oblige your constant reader,

W. M.

"Frigus animalibus, plantis, et elementis inimicum, reliqua corporis magisque summum, cujus solius serè temperiem imminuit, recta semper, semper pro magnitudine, debilitat."

Brunonis Elementa Medicinæ, v. I.

Aph. CXVII.

The practice of cold-bathing, notwithstanding its general use, seems hitherto to have been but little understood, either with respect to the conditions of the persons under which it should be applied, or its mode of operation upon them. Hence it is not to be wondered at that it has been very frequently most injudiciously practised, and consequently, that it may often have been productive of disagreeable, and sometimes of pernicious effects. The idea under which it has generally been either directed or practised, has been that of its possessing a certain tonic power (as it is called), by which it is capable of bracing relaxed fibres, and thereby giving tone and vigor to the system. That these are produced, no one who has ever felt the invigorating effects of plunging himself into the sea, when his body has been previously excited by the sultry heat of a summer day, can possibly deny. But it is by no means ascertained that these are a consequence of any tonic quality which cold, as an absolute power, possesses; on the contrary, if any absolute power is to be ascribed to it, we should rather suppose it to be of a debilitating, or sedative nature; for a proof of which I may make the same appeal to the feelings of everyone who has experienced immersion, which never fails to produce an evident diminution of the vital energy, and, consequently, of all the functions of the body dependent upon it. We are led, however, to a different mode of explaining these phenomena by a position which philosophers insist on, and which is certainly no less just than philosophical, "that there exists no such an absolute power as cold, but that it is, in all its various degrees, a diminution of

* P. Q. wishes to see some account of Bp. Tunstall, the friend of Sir T. More, and the first Englishman who wrote a book of Arithmetic.

"the principle of heat only." If this is admitted, the explanation of its effects will be more clear, and in the instance above alluded to, that of immersion into the cold bath, when the body is heated beyond its natural temperature, giving tone to, and invigorating the system, will in the following manner be very satisfactorily accounted for, and ascertained. By the stimulant power of heat, than which there is none more powerful ordinarily applied, we suppose the body to have been raised beyond that degree of excitement which is compatible with the just, vigorous, and easy performance of all its functions; or, in other words, that its temperature is increased beyond its proper degree. Under these circumstances, nothing is more easy to imagine than that immersion into any cold dense medium may, by reducing that excitement of the system, or lowering its temperature to the just point (both of which exceeded their proper bounds, owing to the stimulus of increased heat), bring it back again to a firm and vigorous state. This seems to have been precisely the case in the instances mentioned by *Caution*, in the last Magazine, who has suggested some very useful hints on the subject of bathing, and appears to possess, abstracted from all hypothesis with respects to it, a very just notion of the subject. The facts he has adduced perfectly correspond with the theory attempted above, both with respect to its more common application, and as it regards the prophylaxis, or removal of complaints depending upon too much vigor, or, which seems to be synonymous, on a diathesis phlogistica of the system, as physicians express it. The bounds prescribed by a communication of this kind will not allow me to prosecute this consideration of the subject, which seems, however, very nearly established in the schools of physic: viz. "that cold," in the ordinary acceptation of the word, "has no stimulating effect whatever," and this is insisted upon by the author of the *Elementa Medicinæ*, whose opinion I subjoin in his own words; "Si frigus quandoque stimulare videtur, id, non pro justo frigore, sed, vel nimio calore minuendo, et ad justam temperiem stimulatricem redeundo, vel ætatis ad corpus aditum expediendo, vel incitabilitatem, nimio stimulo decrescentem cumulando, stimuloque sic, languidius jam agentis, vim suppeditando, præstat." That there are conditions of the body different from

this alluded to here, in which the application of cold may be proper, I do not mean to deny; but that the cold bath ever acts by any *directly* tonic power, and that it can ever be admissible in cases where extreme debility is present, is directly contrary to all just reasoning, either from analogy or experience; and therefore, in all such cases, it must be productive of the most deleterious consequences. Where indeed but a slight degree of debility exists, the application of cold, if it is continued for a short time only, may have a good effect; but this is not to be ascribed to its immediate operation, but is *indirectly* produced by the subsequent united operation of the stimulant impulses of heat and air, exercise, &c. which, according to a general principle of the animal œconomy, *that sensations induced are not in proportion to the absolute force of impression, but according as the new impression is weaker or stronger than that immediately before applied*, now produce their effects in a more full, perfect, and permanent degree. From what has been suggested in the foregoing remarks, I think we may venture to conclude that the effects of cold on the system of the human body are always debilitating, and in a degree exactly proportioned to the degree and duration of its application; and hence we may, I think, add the following cautions and conclusions to those of a former correspondent.

1st, That cold bathing cannot be considered as a *direct* remedy for weakness, any how induced; and further, that it will be used with safety, and with the smallest prospect of success in such cases, when the immersion is made very suddenly, and continued for a very short time only; and that even this will be admissible in those cases alone where the degree of debility is but inconsiderable.

2dly, That it will always be extremely useful, when the body has previously been excited by too much heat, diminishing that excitement, and reducing the increase of temperature to a more moderate degree.

3dly, That this being the chief indication on which it should be employed, it can scarcely ever be necessary when the temperature of the atmosphere is at 63 or 64 of Fahrenheit's Thermometer.

I hope the superficial remarks here thrown out will induce some of your correspondents to treat the matter more fully, whose abilities are better suited to the task. Yours, &c. W. M.

MR. URBAN, *Christ Church Coll. Ox.*
BEING unacquainted with the ingenious editors of Shakspeare, it has been out of my power to communicate to them the following remark on a passage in the Twelfth Night. I have therefore taken the liberty of troubling you with it, Sir, well knowing your condescension, and the extensive sale of your Magazine. It lays claim to no merit but that of originality, it having been unobserved before; so that, should you think it worth the insertion, I may perhaps meet with some passages of the same kind, with which I shall take the same liberty. Yours, &c. G. F. N.
 Twelfth Night, act. 1. sc. 1.

"That instant was I turn'd into a hart;
 "And my desires; like fell and cruel hounds,
 "E'er since pursue me."

Dr. Johnson on this passage observes, how much more elegant this interpretation of the fable of Actæon is, than that given by Sir Francis Bacon in his *Wisdom of the Ancients*. This is undoubtedly just; but neither Dr. J. nor any of his Commentators have observed from whence this passage is borrowed, for borrowed it certainly is from the 5th Sonnet of Sam. Daniel, edit. 1623, p. 155.

The idea runs through the whole, but the imitation will appear very evident in the lines printed in italics.

"Whilst youth and error led my wandering mind,
 And set my thoughts in heedlesse ways to range;

All unawares, a Goddesse chaste I finde,
 (Diana like) to work my sudden change.

For her no sooner had mine eyes bewray'd,
 But with disdain to see me in that place,
 With fairest hand, the sweet unkindest maid
 Cast water-cold disdain upon my face;

*Which turn'd my sport into a hart's despair,
 Which still is chaf'd, while I have any breath,
 By mine own thoughts, set on me by my faire
 My thoughts (like hounds) pursue me to my death.*

Those that I fostered of mine owne accord,
 Are made by her to murder thus their lord."

MR. URBAN, *Feb. 19.*

IT is somewhat remarkable, that "John Bacon, Esq." should, in the preface to his "Liber Regis," transcribe *verbatim*, from that preface to "The-
 saurus Rerum Ecclesiasticarum," Lond. 1742, and not so much as once mention the name of "John Edton, Esq." which appears in the title-page

of the said "Thesaurus." By this omission one might be led to imagine that his publication of last year was an entirely new and original work; the title-page representing it as "printed for the Author." That it is an improvement of Edton, there can be no doubt; though there can be no doubt likewise, that it *seems* to be an unexampled specimen of the grossest plagiarism. How is such conduct to be accounted for? It is also to be remarked, that the omissions and corrections, added by Edton to his work, [edit. 1742, in pages 783—784], have not been accurately attended to. The "List of Benefactions to Livings augmented by the bounty of Q. Anne," &c. which immediately follow Edton's preface, is not admitted by Mr. Bacon. A correspondent in p. 1027, col. 2, of your last volume, asserts that Browne Willis was the author of this preface. But of this some doubt may be entertained; as, in the edition of 1742, "the Editors" acknowledge their obligations "to that learned and communicative Antiquary." It is surely incumbent upon Mr. Bacon to endeavour to repel the charge of plagiarism, and to vindicate himself from the imputations urged against him.

VINDEX.

A correspondent suggests to your learned friend T. Row, in p. 39, that every man may be properly called "Son of a Gun;" if it be recollected what is the *Greek* word for *woman*; as it is well known that the *Greek* word for *crooked* is the origin of calling a hump-backed man a *lord*.

In the *Gent. Mag* for 1786, p. 660, col. 2, l. 24, for "p. 110," read "p. 410," and in line 38 read "v. 220."

MR. URBAN, *Feb. 12.*

YOUR correspondent H. J. in your last year's Supplement, p. 1112, shews himself a very young antiquary. However, as I would not have him discouraged in his pursuit, I hope he will not take it amiss, if I inform him, that the pelican on W. B's ring is an emblem of *Jesus Christ shedding his blood for the Church*; which, in the inscription *ibi. mer.* implores his mercy. It is a very common device in the key-stones of cloisters and ailes, and on other remains.

Your correspondent *Observer* will please to observe, that B. in the church-notes, p. 933. (not 993.) is only the English for *Ans.* (*Blue for Azure*); and that it is not uncommon for heralds to use it

in their church-nores, to prevent the confusion between *A* and *the*.

Fenball, p. 1129, however this be the orthography of the Court-rolls for a century and an half, is a mis-spelling for *Fanball*. See History of Lambeth Parish, in Bib. Brit. Top. N^o 39. p. 97.

Ibid. Quere, If the marriage settlement of some of the Grenville family, within the last twelve years, was not a remarkable long one?

Philalcthes, p. 1130, may be the dupe of Dr. P.'s *barbless insinuations*. Others will not so easily be drawn to concur with him; especially after a like hint from Dr. Price, much too *broad* for the candid spirit with which he professes to be actuated, and for the toleration which his party at present enjoy; (see his *Sermons* lately published, p. 158). Mr. Palmer has made it clear, against both Dr. H. and Dr. P. that the prevailing system among the Dissenters is *Calvinism*, and that the professors of that doctrine are not confined to the rabble who follow inconsistent, nonsensical, lay-preachers, or methodist teachers; but extend to the generality of the congregations of regularly ordained ministers.

I conceive Dr. Althasar von Walther, who died July 28, mentioned in your Obituary as author of the *Silesia Diplomatie*, which work I am unacquainted with, was the author of that useful work the "*Lexicon Diplomaticum*," printed at Göttingen, 1747, fol. P. Q.

MR. URBAN, Feb. 13.

ASSISTING at some well-devised experiments, instituted by Mr. Walker (the justly celebrated Lecturer on Experimental Philology), to shew the utility of a new Stove of his invention, I was extremely pleased to see assembled almost every philosophical character in town, to scrutinize the merits of a curious mean of purifying the air of churches, theatres, public rooms, bed-chambers, sick apartments, sitting parlours, &c. This useful device depends upon a principle which he very clearly defined, viz. That the blood, in its circulation, makes a curious digestion from the heart to the lungs, for the wise purpose of giving its superabundant phlogiston to the air we breathe, and thereby to render the blood thin, and fit for circulation. This he calls the self physic which nature has provided against that thickness of blood, which high living, fats, spirits, &c. occasion. Hence air, that is already

filled with the inflammable principle, or what the chemists call phlogiston, it proves to be unfit to perform this office in the lungs, and consequently that any means of dephlogisticating and purifying the air, particularly in large cities, is an object of peculiar importance to health. To bring about this interesting purpose, he places an earthen retort in any kind of stove; this retort has a pipe leading into, and another out of, its belly; which belly is fixed over the fire, and has nitre or other dephlogistic ingredients in it, which are let loose by the heat: so the fire rarifies the air in the retort, and makes a perpetual current of it brush over the purifying ingredients; spreading into the room, at the rate of about six cubic feet of renovated air per minute.—This air was tried by Dr. Priestley's nitrous test, and found to be about *one fifth* better than the common air of the room.—The air was then let through an iron retort, heated; and the air by the same test was found to be worse than the air of the room, *one fourth*. For heated iron, he proves, emits its phlogiston, and the adjoining air swallows it up; and hence arises the sickly and unwholesome smell in the rooms of the Bank, Lincoln's-Inn-hall, and every hall where iron stoves are used. Mr. Walker also applies vinegar in this stove to much greater advantage than by plunging a hot heater into it, or by washing the bed-stead, &c. with it in hospitals and sick rooms. The first method only affects the air a few yards round, and the last evaporates too slowly to neutralize the alkaline particles with which the air is fraught in sick or crowded rooms. For all emanations from the human body are of an alkaline nature; and therefore acids thrown up in a volatile attenuated state, will more effectually precipitate with the alkali in neutral salt, than under the slow circumstances of evaporation.—To effect this purpose, he hung a small vessel of vinegar in the pipe communicating with the retort; the heat rarifying the vinegar, it was carried off with the diffused warm air, so as to be smelt by near 100 people at all parts of the room, in a few minutes; and when a part of it was added to alkalized air, a cloud of neutral salt very soon appeared in the glass in which the experiment was made.—He increases or diminishes the quantity of air thus purified by long or short pipes, and can temper it to any state

state of heat, or purity, in a moment; and the essence of herbs or flowers, are diffused through the largest room in as short a space of time.—Your very useful magazine becoming once more the vehicle of interesting information, I am induced to anticipate the uses to which I apprehend this stove may be applied. How often are sick people suffocated by the ill-timed attention of their friends?—This stove, I think, would make a useful part of the company, and prove very refreshing to the patient.—In routs and assemblies, even the otto of roses is over-powered by counteracting effluvia; might not a little of Dr. Priestley's air be wholesome, and preserve many a blooming complexion from sallowness; and the lungs from consumption?—The adept on whom I write, says, that in large cities more disorders originate in the lungs than in any other part of the body; I believe it; asthma, coughs, consumptions, are the children of contaminated air; and we increase the malady by double doors, double curtains, and by excluding the wholesome element, as if it was a public enemy! Any substitute therefore for *mountain air in large cities* is of too much consequence not to engage other enquirers in so useful a pursuit. This hint, imperfect as it is, I hope may induce other experimenters to prosecute the same I did, and assist in bringing to perfection a scheme that may render a large city as wholesome as the country.

Yours, &c.

PHILO-PNEUMATICUS.

MR. URBAN,

THE succeeding passage is all that I have been able to find concerning *Agerianus*, from whom the following poems are taken. "Nunc Cupidinem inermem audacius conquerentem, apud Hieronymum Agerianum, Carm. 174. illum quidem argentum poemam neque insipidum, sed facundia, ut mihi videtur, parum promptæ."

Broutbush Tibullus, Lib. 2, El. 1, Ver. 81.

T. H. W.

Tho' our poet Prior possessed the merit of writing elegantly in a manner peculiarly his own, yet he had the fate to be slighted by his contemporaries. Pope, influenced probably by party or jealousy, neglected to make him any acknowledgment in return for the most refined compliment in our language.

GENT. MAG. February, 1787.

It would have called forth even all the powers of Pope to have replied in a manner equally delicate*. But in the hands of a late critical anatomist, who hath unfeelingly dissected most of our poets, and *Milton* in particular, with the invenomed knife of party, Prior hath suffered something worse than neglect. As an instance of the want of candour in the biographer, the tale of the *two Painters*, meets only with his cold and negative praise; though we can find little in the whole range of our poetry which will compare with it for ease, humour, and elegance; the hint in *Pliny*† on which it is founded being scarcely intelligible, renders the address in the execution still more conspicuous. Prior certainly shews himself an exquisite miniature painter in all his smaller works, though he had not equal success when he attempted larger pieces. The excellency of his manner appears manifestly by its supporting itself when *Dryden* and *Pope* had so nearly engrossed English poetry; that the national ear would scarcely endure any other measure than that of ten syllables; and since his time no one hath been eminent in his short metre. It is unfortunate that our poet, in his *Alma*, should have thrown away so much wit and ingenuity on such an inexplicable subject as the action of the mind on the body, a subject which hath engaged in a vain pursuit philosophers and physicians from the earliest periods to the present; and we may safely conclude, from their ill success, that the muscles of the human body will obey the will to the end of time without any progress being made in the knowledge of their connection.

But we can by no means acquiesce in the station which is given Prior beneath *Butler*. Butler exhausted himself soon; his Pegasus ran away with him, threw him in the middle of the course and left the field, and was so perfectly jaded that he never dared to engage again. While Prior, like a skilful rider, came in with the same spirit he started. The critic should also have noticed the great difference between the subjects of the two poets; that of Butler was in itself highly

* "O Abeldar, ill-fated youth," &c. *Alma, C. vi. 2. ver. 287.*

† *Hist. Nat. Lib. 35. Cap. 11.*

comic, whereas Prior was obliged to enliven abstruse and serious materials with a continued vein of humour and pleasantry, and this difficult task he hath executed with wonderful success.

Johnson, it must be owned, hath some foundation for the following censure :

"His (Prior's) fictions are mythological. Venus, after the example of the Greek Epigram, asks when she was seen *naked ana bathing*. Then *Cupid* is mistaken; then *Cupid* is disarmed; then he loses his darts to *Ganymede*; then *Jupiter* sends him a summons by *Mercury*. Then *Cbloe* goes a-hunting, with an *ivory quiver graceful at her side*; *Diana* mistakes her for one of her nymphs*, and *Cupid* laughs at the blunder. All this is surely despicable."

We have as great a contempt as the learned writer for the absurd use which moderns have made of the Grecian mythology, and should much rejoice to see some more rational and decent system of poetical machinery substituted in the room "Of *Jove*, *Apollo*, *Mars*, and such *rash* &c." However, there are few who do not wish that our best poets had been always so innocently employed as Prior in these proflusions, instead of wasting their time in blackening whole volumes with the rancour of party and selfish malevolence, which, though it may be grateful to vitiated tastes when new, becomes in a few years generally stale and offensive. Mean as is the subject in these effusions of our poet, yet, like the earthen ware painted by *Raphael*, they shew the touches of a master in the execution. But how much stronger would have been the indignation of the critic, had he been aware that many of these trifles had not even the merit of being original, but were pilfered from an obscure poet, *Angerianus*, who has, with the perseverance and ingenuity of *Corwley*, persecuted *Cælia* through hundreds of epigrams; some, which Prior more immediately copied, as we believe they are but little known, are subjoined.

Cupid mistaken is from the following:

"De Venere et Cupidine."

"In fulva dum pulchra Venus spatia tur arena,

* The biographer should not have suffered his disdain to have betrayed him into inaccuracies. Prior, from *Angerianus*, makes, *Apollo* mistake *Cbloe* for *Diana*.

† It was this disgusting impropriety which drove the judicious *Gray* into the *diallele* of our Teutonic ancestors.

"Et pelagi spectat maxima regna sin.

"Venit Amor, sumisque facem, fax missa per auras

"Uisit Acidaliæ mollia corda dex.

"Novit ut illa sui rutilantia spicula nati,

"Vociferat, quid me, nate proterve, eremas?

"Palluit auditæ matris clamore Cupido,

"Palluit utque flect, obtriguere comæ.

"Fleus tandem dixit, non est tibi Cælia dispar,

"Hanc volui; non te (parce) ferire deam.

Hieron. Angeriani Neapol. 12010 παρ' αὐτοῦ.

Flor. 1152.

The succeeding epigram furnished the hint for *Venus mistaken*.

"De Cæliæ Pictura."

"Aspiciens pictam in tabula se Cælia, solers

"Pictor ubi nudam me modo vidit? Ait.

"Inquam ego, non nudam vidit te pictor, amantis

"Hic anima, hoc anima vivit amantis o, ius."

Cbloe hunting is an imitation of

"De Cælia venante."

"Dum vagavenatur per nostros Cælia saltus,

"Hanc cernens subito Delus obstupuit.

"Cur his errat, ait, campis germana remotis?

"Et juga Parthenii linquit amœna foli?

"Dum sic miratur, vergit fœvalumina, Cynthum

"Lustrat, et hic vero est numine visa foror.

"An ne duas, inquit, peperit Latona Dianæ?

"Quæ confanguinea est ista? Vel illa mihi?

"Hæc vadit passis, et passis illa capillis,

"Hæc placet insigni pectore, et illa placet.

"Nusquam tam similes toto sunt orbe Dianæ,

"Una stat effigies, unus utrique decor."

"Venantes ambo, verum, sed dispare præda

"Juno ait, hæc homines conficit, illa feras."

Prior was perhaps laughing at his reader, when he calls the succeeding Grecian adage a *Dutch proverb*."

Θαλασσα, και πυρ, και γυνη, και ανθρωποι Ηβηκη Ποιησις; by Brunch, p. 226.)

"Fire, water, women, are man's ruin."

P. S. Every one remembers in the

Tatler (Nº 239.) the ele ant rifice, "*Fla*

"*via the least and sli, blest toy, &c.*" attributed to *Atterbury*; does it not bear

more than an accidental resemblance to the following epigram of *Angerianus*?

"De seipso et Cælia."

"Ut movit crines ventoso Cælia flabro

"Accessere ipsi frigora, flamma mihi.

"Hoc mirum, in glaciem duorum convertitur illa,

"Quæ nunquam æstiva sole liquere potest.

"Ipse cinis fio, sed qui me novit amantem.

"Apposuit cineri subdita verba meo.

"Cælia frigus amans dum percutit aëra

"pennis *

"Fit glacies, miser hic frigore adustus

"obit.

* Fans were formerly composed of feathers

SUMMARY OF THE PROCEEDINGS IN PARLIAMENT, SESS. IV.

Debates in the present Session of Parliament; continued from p. 48.

Wednesday, Jan. 24.

LORD COMPTON reported, that his Majesty had been pleased to appoint to-morrow, at two o'clock, for receiving the address.

Ordered, That Mr. Williams, chaplain to the House of Commons, do preach on Tuesday next, being the martyrdom of King Charles.

A motion from Mr. Burke, relative to Mr. Hastings's impeachment; and the issuing of a new writ for the election of a member for Bury St. Edmund's, in the room of the Hon. Mr. Fitzroy, who has accepted the Chiltern Hundreds, concluded the business of the day.

Thursday, Jan. 25.

Resolved, That the Committee of Supply should be opened to-morrow, and that the part of his Majesty's speech which relates to the estimates of the current year should be referred to the said Committee.

After this, the Speaker, with Lord Compton, Mr. Montagu, and several other members, proceeded to St. James's with the address.

Friday, Jan. 26.

The Speaker, having reported his Majesty's answer to the address of the House, which was ordered to be entered on the Journals, observed, that, as he understood some petitions, complaining of undue elections of members to serve in parliament, were ready to be laid upon the table, he thought it his duty to inform the gentlemen who had undertaken to deliver them, that, if two were presented at the same time, it would be necessary to write on two slips of paper the names of the places where the undue elections were said to have occurred; to put them into a glass, and then draw them out, one after the other, in order to determine which should be first referred to a select committee. — This notice being given from the chair, a petition was presented from Sir Thomas Beevor, Bart. of Norwich, and also from several electors of that place, complaining of an undue election for that city; and, upon motion, it was resolved, that they should be taken into consideration on Tuesday the 13th of February. A petition was likewise presented from Rowland Stephenson, Esq. and others from several electors of Camble, complaining of an undue election for that city; which were ordered

to be taken into consideration on Thursday the 15th of February.

It was then resolved, That no petition for private bills should be received after the 9th day of March next.

The *Chancellor of the Exchequer* presented a copy of the Treaty of Navigation and Commerce with his Most Christian Majesty; and also a copy of the Convention concluded between Great Britain and Spain. He observed, that as they had already been printed by authority, it would not be necessary to order that they should be reprinted under the sanction of the House; he would therefore move, only, that a sufficient number of copies be circulated among the members. The motion being carried without opposition, he said, that he would shortly give notice of the day on which he should move to have these papers taken into consideration.

After some conversation between Mr. Sheridan and Mr. Pitt, respecting the business of Mr. Hastings, the House adjourned to

Monday, Jan. 29.

Capt. *Minchin*, conceiving that a motion which he proposed to make would be of great moment in the discussion of the French Treaty, moved, That an account of the imports from Portugal, and the exports to that kingdom and its dependencies, for the last ten years, be laid before the House. His object in this motion was, to procure an accurate state of the trade between the two countries; without which it was, in his opinion, impossible for gentlemen to be prepared to lower the duties on French wines to a proper relative degree, so as not to injure our commercial connexions with Portugal.

Mr. Pitt was of opinion, that if the information, which the motion was intended to procure were as ample as gentlemen could wish, it would not be necessary for directing their judgement in deciding upon the French Treaty. By that Treaty, we were at liberty to make what terms we pleased with Portugal, and to treat her, if we thought proper, as the *gens amicitissima*; and therefore, though parliament should make a considerable reduction in the duties on French wines, it would be still at liberty to reduce those on the wines of Portugal yet lower; for which reason the treaty with one country might be discussed independently of that with the other. In opposing the

the motion, therefore, he did not act from a desire of withholding information from the House; his only motive was, the propriety of waiting until the result of the negotiations now pending between us and Portugal could be laid before them; and he hoped that, in a few days, he should be able to give some official information on this subject.

Mr. Fox thought it would be highly improper to fix the rate of duties on French wines until the rate of duties on Port wines, which was to be the standard of the former, should be known. He was of opinion, that ministers might explain that matter even now, as he could not conceive they would have gone so far as they have done in the French Treaty, unless they had previously determined the relative state of this country with all the other powers of Europe, supposing the French Treaty to be ratified by parliament.

Mr. Pitt contended that it was by no means necessary to consider the two Treaties together, as that with France leaves us at full liberty to continue to the subjects of Portugal every advantage which they at present derive from the Methuen Treaty. And when he considered the speculations which our merchants had already formed, he thought the French Treaty could not be too speedily discussed. On the return of Mr. Fawkener, we should be better able to adjust our conduct towards Portugal; but there was no necessity for knowing the result of his negotiations, in order to enable us to decide upon the merits of the Treaty with France.

Mr. Burke, after paying many compliments to Mr. Pitt, for his candour and openness, was of opinion, that, as the French Treaty was to introduce an entirely new system of policy, the House could not be too circumspect in considering all its parts and tendencies, that they might act with clear and well-informed minds in the investigation of a subject of such vast magnitude.

Mr. Grenville said, we ought not to be too precipitate in concluding a Treaty with Portugal, which, though the most favoured nation here in point of commerce, had often given cause of complaint to our merchants, on account of their reiterated violations of the Methuen Treaty.

Mr. Fox requested to submit one observation to the House, which he thought entitled to their most serious attention: It, said he, the Treaty with France should

be found ultimately to have put an end to our Treaty with Portugal, a very important alteration will be made in the commercial system of this country, on which parliament has not been previously consulted.

Mr. Pitt said, that the sooner parliament should ratify the Treaty with France, the sooner would our negotiation with Portugal be brought to a conclusion.

Other gentlemen spoke; when Capt. Minchin, finding the sense of the House was against the motion, begged leave to withdraw it. To this the House agreed, and immediately after adjourned.

Tuesday, Jan. 30.

This being the anniversary of the martyrdom of K. Charles I, the House met only for the purpose of attending the Speaker to St. Margaret's church.

Wednesday, Jan. 31.

Came to a resolution on the Corn Commerce act. "That the chairman be directed to move for a bill to explain and amend the act of the 21st of his present Majesty, for ascertaining the imports and exports of corn."

Ordered the report to be made on Friday from the American commissioners, relative to the loyalists.

Ordered the thanks of the House to be given to their chaplain, for his sermon preached on the 30th of January; and that a sufficient number of copies be printed for the use of the members.

Lord Courtenay reported, that his Majesty had been waited on with the address of the House relative to army and naval estimates, and would give directions accordingly.

The commissioners of customs presented their accounts, which were read, and ordered to lie on the table.

Received and read a petition from the debtors in the Fleet Prison; also one for paying Swantia. Both ordered to lie on the table.

Thursday, Feb. 1.

A petition from certain British subjects in India was presented, read, and ordered to lie on the table. The prayer of this petition was, for a total repeal of the East India bill, introduced by Mr. Pitt.

A motion was made for an account of Exchequer bills, and further Exchequer bills issued for the year 1786.

A petition from the prisoners in Chester Gaol was presented.

A petition from the British Museum was presented, of which the Chancellor of the Exchequer signified his Majesty's recom-

recommendation. It was read, and ordered to lie on the table.

It was then moved, "That there be laid before this House, an account of the money granted by parliament for the use of the British Museum, and the expenditure thereof."

A motion was made, and agreed to, for leave to bring in a bill "for amending and rendering more effectual the laws now in force for suppressing unlawful lotteries, and regulating the sale of lottery tickets."

A petition of Char. Ross, Esq. complaining of an undue election at Kirkwall, was ordered to be taken into consideration on Tuesday the 17th day of April next; and a petition from the electors at the same time.

The *Secretary at War* presented seven arm estimates; the titles of which were read, and the estimates ordered to lie on the table.

The *Sheriffs of London* presented a petition, praying a repeal of the shop-tax; which was read, and ordered to lie on the table.

The *Solicitor General* presented "A bill for establishing a court of criminal judicature on the Eastern coast of New South Wales, and the parts adjacent." The same was read a first time, and ordered to be read a second time.

After a motion made, and agreed to, relative to the prosecution of Mr. Hastings;

The *Chancellor of the Exchequer* said, as he proposed to make a motion to-morrow for taking the Commercial Treaty into consideration some day next week, he hoped that any gentleman who might be desirous of moving for papers of certain descriptions respecting the Treaty, would now state in general what their motions went to, that some idea might be formed of the length to which the business of to-morrow might extend.

Mr. Fox and Mr. Pelham stated the particular points to which they meant respectively to move for certain papers, the better to enable them to decide on the propriety of embracing France in our commercial system.

The *Chancellor of the Exchequer* said, he had not the least objection to lay before the House such documents as were necessary for elucidating the subject; and that, though he might not deem the present the most proper time for producing them, if they were such as appeared really essential to the business,

and could be got ready, he should not object to them.

The House was then resumed, and soon after adjourned.

Friday, Feb. 2.

Received and read several accounts of Exchequer bills, surplusses, &c.; which were ordered to lie on the table.

Read a second time the bill to enable his Majesty to establish a court of criminal judicature in New South Wales.

Mr. M. A. Taylor moved for leave to bring in a bill respecting imprisonment for court of conscience debts. Ordered.

Mr. Rose, agreeably to his motion of yesterday, presented the bill proposed for the better regulation of the lottery-offices. It was read by the clerk; and operates as an amendment of a law of George II. on the same subject. The keepers of unlicensed lottery-offices, and those who transact the business of insurance, are particularly affected by the new regulation. Formerly it was found necessary to intimate to a justice of peace any infraction which happened to be committed, and no distress could take place before the expiration of three days; in which time the offenders might remove their goods from the premises. But, when this bill passes, the case will be materially altered; for it enacts, that, upon discovery, a *capias* shall be issued, and the offenders brought immediately before a superior magistrate, instead of the dilatory manner of an appearance before a justice of the peace; and further declares, that, unless unexceptionable bail be given, the offender shall be immediately committed to jail. The bill, after having been read a first and second time, was ordered to be further considered in a committee on a future day.

The House went into a committee of supply, Mr. Gilbert in the chair.

Mr. Brett moved, That 18,000 seamen be voted for the service of the year 1787;

That 3860 marines be voted for the like service; and

That 4l. per month per man, for 13 months, be voted to his Majesty to defray the charge.

The above motions being agreed to, the House was resumed, and Mr. Brett reported the resolutions of the committee, which were agreed to.

Mr. Pitt then moved, that the following papers, which are necessary to the explanation of the pending Treaties, might be laid before the House:

1. "An account of the quantity and value of the imports into Great Britain from France between the 5th of January, 1714, and the 5th of January, 1787, distinguishing each year, and the species of goods."

2. "An account of the British produce and manufactures exported from Great Britain to France within the same space of time, distinguishing each year, and the species of goods."

3. "An account of the foreign produce and manufactures exported from Great Britain to France within the same space of time, distinguishing each year, and the species of goods."

4. "An account of the stock of wine in the possession of dealers on the 5th of July, and 29th of November, 1786, and imported and consigned within the said period."

5. "An account of the stock of wine in possession of dealers on the 1st of December, 1786, imported and consigned between the 5th of July and 31st of August."

Mr. Pitt then said, that, in order to give the House every information relative to the state of the wine trade with Portugal, letters had been sent to the Factory, and an account was daily expected of the exports of wine from Portugal to this country; which, as soon as it arrived, he meant to lay before the House, as a more satisfactory, certain, and extensive species of information than any other that could be furnished.—The motions were agreed to.

Mr. Pelham rose also to move for a number of papers illustrative of the subject about to be discussed. Withing, however, to avoid a debate at present, he would not press any of his motions, though the accounts he proposed to call for were extremely necessary to elucidate two points—the bearing of the Treaty, as far as it respected our negotiation with Portugal, and the state of our home manufacture of spirits, which must be extremely affected by the quantities of foreign wines and brandies which the present Treaty tended to introduce. The papers he wished for were, an account of the annual exports of our woollens since the year 1713, distinguishing the years, and the places to which they were exported; an account of our imports and exports to Portugal since the year 1703, distinguishing the annual amount; an account of the duties on malt for home-made spirits in the years 1783, 1784, 1785, and 1786, respectively; and an

account of our imports and exports to Spain since the year 1750, distinguishing the several articles.

The motion for the first account being made;

Mr. Pitt rose, not, he said, to withhold any information that might be deemed necessary, but to enter his protest against an insinuation of the hon. gentleman, lest it should be considered as an admitted truth that the present Treaty would increase the consumption of foreign wines and brandies in this kingdom; an opinion to which he was to far from subscribing, that he was convinced, when the measure came to be discussed, it would appear that, by annihilating smuggling, and turning that intercourse into a legal channel, there would be no addition to the quantity now used, though the quality would be considerably improved. But on this subject he had much to offer, which he should reserve for a future occasion. With respect to the accounts now demanded, he conceived it would be impolitic, while a negotiation was pending with Spain, to lay such of them before the public as tended to disclose the particulars of our trade with that country; and as to those relating to the commerce between Portugal and this nation, he hoped he should be able to lay before the House, very speedily, much better information than could be derived from the custom-house books, as he should be able to give them the particulars of that trade from the report of the factors on the spot—a source from which the inferences would be less speculative and precarious.

Mr. Pelham having agreed to suspend the objectionable motions, the others passed without opposition.

Mr. Pitt then gave notice that he intended to appoint Monday sevennight as the day on which the French Commercial Treaty was to be submitted to the judgement of the House.

Mr. Welbore Ellis moved, That an account of all our exports to France, and imports from thence, since the year 1783, to 1785, should be printed for the use of the members. He mentioned the above period because the prior exports and imports between the two countries were, he knew, already in print.—After some conversation, the motion was put and carried.

Mr. Fox rose to observe, he said, on some things which had fallen from the right hon. gentleman (Mr. Pitt). The reply which had been made to his hon. friend

friend (Mr. Pelham) was in opposition, he said, to what must strike every man, who considered the subject attentively, as a self-evident proposition. Nor would he have it believed that he acquiesced in the intentions of the right hon. gentleman to bring on the consideration of the French Treaty so soon as Monday seven-night. He thought it a matter of infinitely too great moment to admit of such precipitation.

Lord G. Cavendish, sen. was of opinion, that there ought to be a call of the House, as it must be allowed, on all hands, that the business in question was of the greatest importance to the nation.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer was so well satisfied that a call of the House was unnecessary, that, should a motion be made for it now or hereafter, he would certainly oppose it. It was not his wish to preclude any species of information which could be afforded; but he was an enemy to useless procrastination: and, as many merchants and manufacturers were anxiously waiting the result of a parliamentary decision, the interest of the commercial part of the community deserved the greatest attention.

Mr. Fox replied, that he believed there were persons who had speculated on the faith of the Treaty; but surely that could not be urged as a reason for a precipitate decision of parliament. Those who had a propensity to speculating ought to be left to their own visionary ideas. The interest of the nation at large should not be sacrificed to that of individuals.

The House having resolved itself into a committee, Mr. St. John in the chair,

Mr. Middleton was called to the bar, and examined respecting the conduct of Mr. Hastings in the affair of the princesses of Oude; after which, the House was resumed and adjourned.

(To be continued.)

MR. URBAN, Woodbridge, Jan. 30.
As your Magazine is curious in marking the manners of ancient times, the following little specimen of celebrating Marriages at Court, may possibly find a favourable reception. It is taken from a work of no small reputation.

Yours, &c.

R. L.

Extract of a Letter from Sir DUDLEY CARLTON to Mr. WINWOOD.

London, January, 1604.

ON St. John's day we had the marriage of Sir Philip Herbert and the Lady Susan performed at Whitehall, with all the honour could be done a

great favourite. The court was great, and for that day put on the best bravery. The Prince and Duke of Holst led the bride to the church; the Queen followed her from thence. The King gave her, and she, in her tresses and trinkets, bridled and bridled it so handsomely, and indeed became herself so well, that the King said, if he were unmarried he would not give her, but keep her himself. The marriage-dinner was kept in the great chamber, where the Prince and the Duke of Holst and the great Lords and Ladies accompanied the bride. The Ambassador of Venice was the only bidden guest of strangers, and he had place above the Duke of Holst, which the Duke took not well. But after dinner he was as little pleased himself; for, being brought into the closet to retire himself, he was there suffered to walk out his supper unthought-of. At night there was a mask in the hall, which, for conceit and fashion, was suitable to the occasion. The actors were, the Earl of Pembroke, the Lord Willoby, Sir Samuel Hays, Sir Thomas Germain, Sir Robert Cary, Sir John Lee, Sir Richard Preston, and Sir Thomas Bager. There was no small loss that night of chains and jewels, and many great Ladies were made shorter by the skirts, and were well enough served that they could keep cut no better. The presents of plate, and other things given by the Noblemen, were valued at 2500l.; but that which made it a good marriage was a gift of the King's, of 500l. land for the bride's joynture. They were lodged in the Council Chamber, where the King, in his shirt and night-gown, gave them a *Reveille Matin* before they were up, and spent a good time in or upon the bed-chamber which you will believe. No ceremony was omitted of bride-cakes, points, garters, and gloves, which have been ever since the livery of the court; and at night there was sewing into the sheet, casting off the bride's left hose, with many other pretty torments.

New year's day past without any solemnity, and the exorbitant gifts that were wont to be used at that time are so far laid by, that the accustomed presents of the purse and gold was hard to be had without asking.

The next day the King plaid in the presence, and, as good or ill luck seldom comes alone, the bridegroom, that shrew for the King, had the good fortune to win 1000l. which he had for his pains.

Winwood's Memorials, vol. II. p. 43.

MR.

Mr. URBAN,

Feb. 12.

I Inclose you a corrected copy of the Report of the Committee and Resolutions of the General Meeting of the Shopkeepers at Guildhall on the 7th instant, presuming, as original papers, they may meet with a place in your miscellany, which has ever been the recorder of events, that, like the present, make part of the annals of domestic history, and which repository has never given more pleasure to any person, I believe, than to

AN OLD CORRESPONDENT.

I add a short account of the proceedings.

Wednesday the 7th instant, in consequence of advertisements which had appeared for many days in the public papers, a very numerous Assembly of Shopkeepers was convened at Guildhall; and the hall was by one o'clock filled so completely, that many returned without being able to gain admittance. About half after one, the Committee appointed by the Shopkeepers, attended by the following members of Parliament, Lord Hood, Mr. Fox, Mr. Wilkes, Mr. Mainwaring, Mr. Le Mesurier, Mr. Thornton, Mr. Sawbridge, Sir Watkin Lewes, Mr. Newnham, and Mr. Watson, entered the hall; and, having ascended the hustings, and the Members being placed on the right of the chair, which was brought forward to the front of the hustings, Mr. Stock of Ludgate Hill opened the business, by acquainting the Meeting, that, Mr. Alderman Skinner being very much indisposed, the Committee had nominated Mr. Jennings, a Member of their Committee, to take the chair in his absence, which nomination was confirmed by the unanimous sanction of the Meeting present; and Mr. Jennings having taken the chair, the report (annexed) was presented to the Chairman, and ordered to be read: this was done by Mr. Stock, who did ample justice to it, and, by a fine voice and good method of delivery, was heard by the whole hall. Having gone through the Report, and the question being put for agreeing to it, Mr. Stock, in a speech of some length, went over the general ground of objections to the Shop-tax, and the proofs of its being a personal Tax; amongst other circumstances, he stated the recent transactions of the surveyors and inspectors, who had charged the Shop-tax on many descriptions of persons, declared to be exempt on its first production, particularly publicans, manufacturers, taylor, staymakers, apothecaries; and he ludicrously added, perhaps the profession of a Clergyman might soon be tortured into the trade of a Retail Shopkeeper, (this conduct is particularly alluded to in the fifth article of the Report). After Mr. Stock had concluded his speech, the several Resolutions (annexed) were put, and carried unanimously.

Mr. Fox addressed the meeting in a speech of some length, in which he accepted of the trust reposed in him by the Meeting, and promised to exert his endeavours for their

interest; he was animated in his delivery, and was once proceeding to what was construed as a reflection on the Chancellor of the Exchequer, which was not relished by some part of the hall, when he instantly changed his subject, and took an opportunity to state his adherence to his own sentiments even when unpopular, and from thence urged the firmness of his attachment to a cause in which, like the repeal of the Shop-tax, he had ever been in judgment with his constituents, though he was not fond of opposing any measure of Revenue. Mr. Fox's speech appeared to give great satisfaction for its ability, and such an orator had not usually appeared on the hustings of Guildhall. Lord Hood followed Mr. Fox: his voice being weak, he was not heard through the hall; but his arguments were plain, sensible, and convincing; he observed, the numerous meeting of that day fully evinced that the Tax was not a Tax on the consumer, but on the Shopkeeper, and that the old proverb was verified, "no one knows where the shoe pinches so well as he that wears it;" if the Tax was not a personal one on the Shopkeepers, he would not complain of it; his Lordship promised his efforts in conjunction with his Right Hon. colleague. Mr. Wilkes and Mr. Mainwaring spoke next; the former was not well heard; the latter delivered himself with great propriety, paid some compliments to the Report of the Committee, and professed himself a firm friend to the Shopkeepers. The other Members followed in the order they were first named, and were heard with applause, till Mr. Watson, the last speaker who was interrupted for some time by a clamour in the hall, till a short speech from the Chairman (Mr. Jennings) procured order sufficient for him to conclude his speech, which he did with a personal justification of his own conduct relative to his pension. The Meeting adjourned soon after three in perfect harmony and good order; and perhaps there scarcely ever was a meeting in Guildhall more fully or more regularly attended, the novel circumstance of ten Members of Parliament attracting such a multitude, who, from their manners and deportment, it may easily be imagined, were not of the most inferior rank.

The Committee, appointed by the Retail Shopkeepers of the Cities of London and Westminster, the Borough of Southwark, and parts adjacent,

Beg leave to report to the Shopkeepers of the metropolis, by whom they were originally constituted, a statement of such facts as have come before them, either by evidence, or from their personal knowledge and experience, relative to that injudicious and burdensome impost, the Tax on Shops: previous, however, to their entering on their proceedings since the last Meeting of the Shopkeepers, they wish to recall to the minds of their Constituents

fituents the grounds on which the Shop-tax was originally opposed.

So long since as May 1785, the Right Hon. the Chancellor of the Exchequer was induced to bring into the House of Commons a Bill for laying a Tax on Shopkeepers. A measure so injurious to the metropolis could not fail of alarming the inhabitants to a great degree: the Committee were directed, by several most respectable Meetings of Shopkeepers, to state to the Chancellor of the Exchequer, that the Shopkeepers were of all descriptions of men the most unable to bear new and extraordinary imposts; that, in consequence of such a number of recent Taxes being levied on them in the form of house-taxes, they were added to the burthens of the state much beyond their just and due proportion. It was also urged, "that the house-rent of a shopkeeper has no kind of relation to his ability to bear a tax; that it has no proportion to the quantum of business he transacts, or the profits arising from his trade.

The shop of a retail trader is analogous to the plough of a husbandman, or the spade of a labourer; and the tools and utensils of a handicraft-man have ever been held sacred. Were a legislator, for instance, to lay a heavy duty on the plough, it must fall with peculiar severity on the man whose land was attended with the most labour and expence in cultivation; and such precisely is the case in compelling the shopkeeper to add new expences to the mode of procuring his subsistence.

Such reasonings, however obvious to persons who from being in the habit of trade are the most capable of judging with propriety on the subject, had not sufficient weight with the Chancellor of the Exchequer, to induce him to lay aside a Tax, which he asserted would be very productive, and which he gave into the House at the value of 120,000*l.* per ann.

The Tax upon Shops accordingly passed into a law, notwithstanding a strong opposition in the House of Commons from the mercantile and independent interests. The Right Hon. Gentleman himself was pleased to say, that, if the tax was a personal one, it was grievous indeed; and he also assured the Committee of Shopkeepers, he should be ready to assist them when he was convinced their situation demanded it. On the faith of such assurance, and confiding in the wisdom and justice of Parliament, the Shopkeepers of the metropolis, together with all the principal trading cities and towns throughout the kingdom, petitioned the House of Commons in the last session, praying a repeal of this unjust and destructive tax. The citizens of London were heard in evidence at the bar of the House of Commons, to prove that the tax was a personal one on the individual trader, from which he had no means of reimbursing himself; and that his situation was sit-

ready such that he could scarcely bear the disproportionable load of taxes he was burthened with. This evidence was peculiarly pointed to meet the assertion of the Chancellor of the Exchequer, "that, if the Tax was a personal one, it was grievous indeed," and was uncontradicted either by any contrary evidence, or by any reasoning from the Right Hon. Gentleman, which could weigh with persons conversant in trade. To combat the application for a repeal, a fallacious relief was held out by a new Shop-tax bill, which, while it served to detach the country interest in the House of Commons from the just claims of the Shopkeepers, was a mere mockery of justice, and almost amounted to an insult upon the inhabitants of the metropolis, who were fixed on to be the more peculiar objects of this oppressive burthen. It cannot therefore be surprising, that in 1787, almost two years from the first introduction of the tax, the abhorrence of it is as strong, and its unpopularity is even more apparent, than the first week it was produced; and the length of time that is elapsed is an additional proof of the evil; for it is not in human nature, nor is it the practice of the inhabitants of the metropolis, long to oppose, or unnecessarily to incur, the measures of Government, unless indeed such measures are, like the Shop-tax, fraught with the highest partiality, impolicy, and injustice.

The Committee proceed to report:

1st, That, from their continued and unvaried experience, as well as from the most minute enquiry, the Tax on Retail Shops is indeed a personal Tax on Shopkeepers. What they advanced to the Chancellor of the Exchequer as theory is now confirmed in practice; from such premises they hold themselves warranted in asserting, that the retail trader has not, in any instance whatever, been able to make an advance on his commodity to reimburse him the Shop-tax.

2d, That, from their investigation, the relief held out by the new Shop-tax Act has not had any beneficial effect on the inhabitants of the metropolis; for as that Bill never held out any assistance to the persons more especially aggrieved by the tax, who were the high-rented housekeepers, whilst it was an admission of the principle of personal taxation, it has a tendency to render the Shop-tax more burthensome to them, and to appear like a fine and stigma on the city of London and its environs.

3d, That cases have been laid before the Committee, of Shopkeepers so reduced and distressed by the load of personal taxation, as to be obliged to quit their situation in public streets, and retire, ruined and distressed, into obscure parts of this metropolis amidst penury and want, while their houses and shops have been occupied by fictitious traders, under the appellation of wholesale dealers, factors, or warehousemen, or fallen to

to the share of gamblers under the denomination of lottery-office-keepers, to the injury of the real trader, to the dishonour of the dignity of the metropolis, and to the prejudice of the revenue of the state.

4th, That the Committee, having satisfied themselves in respect to the operation of the Tax on the part of the Shopkeepers, have also taken into consideration the benefit the state is likely to receive therefrom, and find that it must be unproductive to a considerable degree; but the Committee are not able to state the precise sum deficient, from difficulties and obstructions thrown in their way, of obtaining information.

5th, That the Committee are informed, in order to make up the alarming deficiency in the gross amount of the Shop-tax, the surveyors and inspectors have surcharged the Shop-tax on many descriptions of persons not originally charged to it, publicans and manufacturers of different articles; which conduct of the officers under Government, whilst it gives no relief to the high-rented housekeeper already assailed to the Shop-tax, will cause it to be held up to the public as a larger object of revenue.

6th, This Committee further report, "That they have received many propositions for new taxes, which have been stated to them as much more productive, and much less objectionable, than the Shop-tax, and that such taxes might be imposed is apparent; but this Committee have held it their duty, as constituted for a special purpose, that of obtaining a repeal of the Shop-tax alone, not to intrude new plans upon his Majesty's Ministers, nor to presume to give their opinion on subjects it might be urged they were incompetent to."

7th, The Committee report it as their opinion, "That the constant uniform opposition of the Shopkeepers to the Shop-tax is not founded on party, or a desire to resist the laws of the land; but stands on a superior basis, and is a claim on the justice of the legislature."

Thos. Skinner,	John Maberly,
James Palmer,	W. Seymour,
James Bate,	Jos. St. John,
William Stock,	Jn. Ratray,
Jo. Nodin,	Thos. Denham,
Francis Thompson,	J. Philips,
T. J. Lawrence,	Gen. Van Neunburg,
David Jennings,	William Nanfon,
Thomas Vallance,	Jacob Bird.

Guildhall, 7th February, 1787.

AT a very numerous and respectable Meeting of the Retail Shopkeepers of the Cities of London and Westminster, the Borough of Southwark, and parts adjacent, consisting of near 8000 persons, convened in the Guildhall of the City of London, for the purpose of conferring with the Representatives of the various Districts of the Metropo-

lis, upon the most effectual measures to obtain a repeal of the Shop-tax;

Mr. JENNINGS, of Fenchurch-street, in the Chair;

The following Resolutions were carried unanimously:

Resolved,

1st, That it is the opinion of this Meeting, founded on the report of their Committee, and from near two years experience of the operation of the Shop-tax, that it is a grievance of a very heavy and alarming nature, and such as demands every legal and spirited exertion on the part of the Shopkeepers to obtain redress.

2d, That the partiality of the Shop-tax, though severely felt by large towns and cities, is more *evidently* burthenome upon the inhabitants of the metropolis, where the Shopkeeper is compelled to stand at an enormous rent, as the primary step to obtain subsistence.

3d, That the evidence delivered at the bar of the House of Commons, proving the Tax to be a personal impost, stands uncontroverted upon the records of that Hon. House; and the further experience of a year renders that testimony incontrovertable.

4th, That the continued and increasing unpopularity of this Tax arises not from any party clamours of personal attachments, but proceeds from higher motives, the partiality and evil tendency of its principles.

5th, That, the Tax being proved personal upon the trader, the Right Hon. Chancellor of the Exchequer is called upon, by the united voice of the Shopkeepers, for substantial justice, by the repeal of a Tax, from which he himself declared, could it be proved personal, the Shopkeepers were entitled to relief.

6th, That this Meeting, apprehending the principal obstacle to their having hitherto obtained relief, has been the difference of situation between the Members of the Legislature imposing this Tax, and the Shopkeepers who were the *objects* of it, are desirous that their Representatives in Parliament should be put into possession of every information it is in the power of this Meeting to communicate, respecting the oppression of this tax.

7th That the number of petitions which were presented to the House of Commons last session of Parliament, render it unnecessary to adopt the mode of proceeding by petition at this period, the principle of the Tax being in no respect altered, more especially as the Hon. Members of the House of Commons now present are considered as pledged to support the cause of the Shopkeepers, and are in possession of the sentiments of this meeting to enforce their cause.

8th, That John Sawbridge, Esq. and Sir Watkin Lewes, Knt. the senior Aldermen, Representatives of the City of London, having agitated the repeal of the Shop-tax in the last session

session of Parliament, this Meeting, out of respect to the senior representative for the City of Westminster, judge it their duty to request the Right Hon. C. J. Fox to move in his place the repeal of the Acts of the 25th and 26th of Geo. III. laying a duty on Retail Shops, unless the Right Hon. the Chancellor of the Exchequer, at length convinced of the hardships the Shopkeepers already labour under, shall himself come forward with a proposition for their relief.

9th. That the Right Hon. C. J. Fox, whom this Meeting requests to move the repeal of the Act, as well as all the Members attending this meeting, be requested to communicate to the Committee such information as they receive in the House of Commons, touching the best mode of obtaining the repeal; and the Committee are directed to continue to assist the Representatives in Parliament with such facts from the Shopkeepers, as they shall think may strengthen their cause.

10th. That this Meeting are duly sensible of the exertions of the Lord Mayor, Aldermen, and Commons of this City, to obtain the repeal of a Tax so detrimental to the City of London; and desire this Committee to attend the next Court, with the thanks of this Meeting, as well as to assure the Court, they shall be ready at all times to co-operate with the Committee of the Corporation, in measures necessary to be adopted in pursuit of this object.

11th. That the thanks of this Meeting be given to the ten Representatives in Parliament, for their attendance upon this occasion, and for their assurances of support in a cause so highly interesting to their constituents.

12th. That the thanks of this Meeting be returned to the Right Hon. the Lord Mayor, for his grant of the use of Guildhall, for the purpose of a general assembly of the Shopkeepers, and for the disposition he has shewn to assist their endeavours to obtain relief.

The Chairman having quitted the Chair, and Mr. Deputy Birch being placed therein, Mr. Gould moved the following Resolutions:

13th. That the thanks of this Meeting be given to Mr. Alderman Skinner and the Committee, for the unremitting zeal, perseverance, and attention, which they have displayed in the course of two years endeavours to serve the Shopkeepers of the metropolis.

14th. That the thanks of this Meeting be given to the Chairman, for his prudent, candid, and attentive conduct of the business of this day.

Mr. Jennings then resuming the Chair, it was resolved:

15th. That the Resolutions of this Meeting be advertised in the Morning and Evening Papers, signed by the Chairman.

DAVID JENNINGS, Chairman.

Those who have attended to the Revolutions of Empires, and marked the slow progress of insatiable avarice towards greatness, will not be surprised that all the unhappy consequences have happened, which are so ably represented in the following Charge of the Hon. Judge Pendleton.

CHARLESTOWN, December 11.

The Honorable JUDGE PENDLETON'S CHARGE to the GRAND JURIES of Georgetown, Charlestown, and Camden Districts.

Gentlemen of the Grand Jury,

The important duties you are now assembled to discharge have been so often enumerated and defined from this seat, that it is almost unnecessary to trouble you with a repetition; but the present *interesting*, I might truly say *alarming*, situation of our public affairs impells me to offer you some observations, which, I flatter myself, will not be wholly without utility.

The close of the late war with Great Britain having established our independence, and given us the exclusive power of modelling our government on principles most apparently conducive to our prosperity; the happiest prospects of national felicity opened on every side; the real friends of America exulted in her triumph, in store told a rapidity in her advancement to opulence and dignity, which neither ancient nor modern times could parallel. All our constitutional, legislative, and executive arrangements were our own immediate creation, at a time too, when smarting under the rod of foreign tyranny we carefully excluded, perhaps with improvident jealousy, all those restraints upon the natural liberty of the citizen, which by possible and remote contingency might affect his peace and happiness. The political institutions of America, considered as a system, display a purity and refinement, which is without example in the annals of mankind.—But, Gentlemen, if it should be found from experience we have already had, that, notwithstanding this theoretic wisdom and these flattering prospects, we are dangerously declining, that crimes and misdemeanors are more prevalent than ever, that disorder and disobedience to law is gaining ground, and the terrors of punishment, which formerly awed the most refractory into submission and caution, set at defiance by bad men; to what shall we impute the fatal degeneracy? Can it be possible that those great and sacred objects, peace, liberty, and safety, which draw men together into civil society, and for which alone government and laws are instituted, should have lost all influence?—If we are sensible to the scorn and derision of our enemies, proclaimed in almost every foreign newspaper,—if the style of contemptuous pity, which even our friends are forced to use, shall cease to humiliate and mortify us,—if we disregard the important advantages of public credit and reputation, and bear with cool indifference the degrading character of a profligate,

profligate, dishonest, and faithless people,—if our domestic ease and tranquillity, or the interest of posterity, bring no incentive to the inviolate observance of public and private engagements;—yet surely our existence as a free people, and the immediate security of life and fortune, are sufficient to excite some efforts to avert our impending distresses, unless even self-preservation, the strongest law of nature, hath also lost the power to bind us.—It is a painful task to anticipate public calamities, however inevitable, because some are too indolent to think about them—others too closely engaged in their private affairs, to spare a moment to those of the publick, while others even wish for times of disorder and convulsion—but with us, Gentlemen, it is not anticipation—the mortification of the body politic is actually begun, and is driving rapidly to all the seats of life;—to shew you this, let us take a short review of the conduct of our citizens, and the progress of government, since the conclusion of the late war.—No sooner had we recovered and restored the country to peace and order, than a rage for running into debt became epidemical: instead of resorting to patient industry, and by slow and cautious advances recovering to the State that opulence and vigour which the devastations of a long and calamitous war had destroyed, individuals were for getting rich by a *coup de main*—a good bargain—a happy speculation was almost every man's object and pursuit.—Instead of a rigid œconomy, which the distress of the times so strongly excited, what a load of debt was in a short time contracted in the purchase of British superfluities, and of lands and slaves, for which no price was too high, if credit for the purchase was to be obtained.—These fatal effects too were accelerated by the very indulgence and lenity which afforded the happiest opportunity to those in debt to surmount all their difficulties.—I mean, the act for prescribing the payment of old debts by installments of one, two, three, and four years.—Had this act totally abolished all old debts, men could not with more avidity have run on contracting new ones—how small a pittance of the produce of the years seventeen hundred and eighty-three, four, and five, although amounting to upwards of 400,000*l.* sterling a year, on an average, hath been applied towards lessening old burthens!—Hence it was that men, not compelled by law to part with the produce of those years for the payment of their debts, employed it to gain a further credit in new purchases to several times the amount, and thereby forced an exportation of it to foreign parts, at a price which the markets of consumption would not bear.—What then was the consequence?—The merchants were driven to the exportation of gold and silver which so rapidly followed, and with it fled the vital spirit of the government;—a diminution of

the value of the capital, as well as the annual produce of estates in consequence of the fallen price—the loss of public credit, the most alarming deficiencies in the revenue, and in the collection of the taxes; the recovery of new debts, as well as old in effect suspended. while the numerous bankruptcies which have happened in Europe among the merchants trading to America—the reproach of which is cast upon us—have proclaimed to all the trading nations to guard against our laws and policy, and even against our moral principles.—Surely, Gentlemen, these things are enough to rouse the most torpid mind into some degree of thought and exertion; and that exertion can have no other rational direction but frugality and œconomy, and obedience to law;—do we suppose that we can long exist as a free people, to say nothing of national character, in the state we are in at present?—let common sense answer the question.—When the unfavourable seasons of the two or three last years had greatly reduced the crops, the Legislature, desirous of doing every thing in their power to alleviate the distresses of the people, passed a law, which I find, from the various frauds and chicanery practised under it, is generally termed the Pine Barren Act. This law, Gentlemen, was founded in a preference to one of several bad expedients which were proposed as being the least exceptionable; that act, or an open and avowed suspension of the Courts of Judicature, or, a state of disorder and resistance to the officers of justice, or, raising an armed force in support of the executive government, were the only alternatives which folly and extravagance had left us. In this situation, it is easy to prove the propriety of the steps taken by the Legislature; but surely no man can be so destitute of the common light of reason, as to suppose this act, or any other impediment to the recovery of debts, can long exist without destroying all peace, order, and subordination in society—even the good effect of its having in a great measure put an end to credit carries along with it the most deadly poison to human happiness; it destroys all trust and confidence between man and man, no brotherhood, no fellowship, no reliance on either verbal or written engagements; all is suspicion, distrust, and misanthropy.—Are these to be the fruits of the late glorious revolution?—Is this fatal passion for sudden riches, so generally prevalent among us, to extinguish every sentiment of political and moral duty? Is it to be expected that one assembly after another will be perpetually on the side of the debtor? No, Gentlemen, the period is not far off, when the laws of the state must be voluntarily obeyed or executed by force,—no society ever long endured the miseries of anarchy, disorder, and licentiousness—the most vile despotism will be embraced in preference to it. The nation, from which we derive our origin,

affords innumerable examples of this—I will, however, mention but one—When the Parliament of England had dethroned and beheaded that faithless tyrant Charles the First, subdued all their enemies at home and abroad, changed their monarchy into a republic; one would have supposed that an assemblage of as great talents as ever adorned human nature, which so highly distinguished the patriots of that time, could not fail of forming a wise and just government, and of transmitting it to their posterity; but the event shewed that the disorderly temper of the people, occasioned by the civil war, would not bear the strong curb of legal authority; expedient after expedient was tried, and government assumed many different shapes, to humour their passions and prejudices, and lead them to a willing obedience, but all to no purpose—the public disorders daily increased—every little club of politicians were for making law for the whole nation; the fair form of equal and legal liberty became defaced by a thousand fanciful and impracticable whimsies, till the general distress was insupportable.—What followed?—the very people, who a few years before had astonished the world by the splendor of their actions, invited back and enthroned the son of that very King whom they had formerly put to death, gave him a *carte blanche* to do as he pleased, and seemed to have forgot they had ever spent a drop of blood or a shilling in defence of their liberty.—Gentlemen, let us never lose sight of this awful precedent—to acquire freedom, is nothing in comparison to a wise and profitable use of it—nothing can be more certain than that Great-Britain would eagerly seize any favourable opportunity to compass our destruction.—She would to-morrow pour her fleets and armies into this country, particularly the Southern States, if the great powers of Europe could be so allied and connected as to secure her from a hostile confederacy;—the history of those nations every where shew us what trivial excuses occasion the most important changes in their political systems—forely then it is wise to be on our guard, and in the first place to secure a free and just, but at the same time a strong government at home: without this, the citizens are insecure both in their persons and estates; that insecurity produces murmuring and discontent, and that discontent will ever produce a disposition favourable for trying new changes.—In such a state, to be attacked by a formidable enemy, without money, without credit, without soldiers or military stores, and without authority to compel even our own citizens to obey the laws, we must fall an easy prey to any foreign power who may think it worth the cost to subjugate us.

I have heard, Gentlemen of the Grand Jury, great complaints against the illiberal and monopolizing spirit of the British government, on the subject of commerce

with America—her numerous duties on American produce, and her refusal to enter into treaties for reciprocal benefits in trade—it must surely be highly ridiculous to abuse one nation for profiting from the follies of another.—Do we expect Great Britain, as a great trading nation, will not exert every nerve to hold fast the commercial advantages, which our avidity for her negroes and her manufactures hath given her? Is it not the steady policy of every nation in Europe to promote and extend their own commerce by every possible means, let it be at the expence of whomever it will? No, Gentlemen, let us act with such caution and punctuality, as to make it her interest to solicit—we shall soon find her courting with douceurs those commercial compacts which she now so contemptuously declines. At the close of the war, indeed, she stood trembling with apprehension, lest our two allies, France and Holland, should monopolize our trade; a treaty pressed at that moment, and properly urged, *sine qua non*, of all future amity and intercourse, would in all probability have produced an inlet of American-built vessels into her islands, and an exemption from many other injurious restraints; but the favourable moment slipped through our hands unimproved; I fear never to return—the only possible way left us to recover it is, to live without our income, to secure a balance of trade in our favour, and to urge the federal government to such general regulations as shall secure us from the infamous vassalage into which we are hurrying.—If three or four hundred thousand pounds sterling-worth of merchandize (and which sum will include a great many luxuries) is sufficient for all our rational wants, when our exports greatly exceed that sum, and is annually increasing; is it not obvious to the meanest capacity, that a large balance must yearly return to us in gold and silver, which, in spite of all the paper-money enthusiasts in the world, is the only wholesome political blood that can give union, health, and vigour to the body politic.—If we do not curtail our expences, and export more than we import, a general bankruptcy must be the inevitable consequence.—Many people are calling for large emissions of paper money—for what? To shift the burthens they have incurred by their avarice and folly from themselves to their creditors, whose property they choose to hold fast—can any thing be more fraudulent or dishonourable? No, Gentlemen, paper medium and Sheriffs' sale bills are only temporary expedients, a repetition of which, in a very short time, would be insupportable—they were intended, at a singular crisis, to open a retreat even to the foolish and extravagant, as well as the unfortunate debtor, by affording an opportunity to retrieve; but not to give impunity to the one, or a release to the other—the honest and industrious man will seize the opportunity, and

lay up against the day of account and payment, when nothing will correct or reclaim the indolent and profligate knave; but, as I before observed, the period is at hand, when the punctual payment of the taxes and of the debts, or the uninterrupted recovery of them in the courts of justice, must be enforced—palliatives are exhausted—we must either relinquish government, resign our independence, and embrace a military master, or execute our laws by force of arms, if no alternative is left us—But, before we are compelled to resort to this disgraceful and painful ultimatum, let us all exert ourselves, and support each other as free citizens, acknowledging no master but the laws, which we ourselves have made for our common good. In obeying those laws, and enforcing them when and where we can—let no man say, this or that is not my business—whatever materially affects the honour and interest of the state, is every man's business—because he must, in common with all others, share the good or evil brought upon his country: that man who refuses or evades the payment of his taxes imposed by his own immediate representatives, or excites or co-operates in the resistance of lawful authority, is the particide of his country, as well as the voluntary assassin of his own interest; since it is impossible he can be tranquil and happy, or enjoy his property in peace and security, while his country is convulsed and distracted.

As Grand Jurors, Gentlemen, the laws have selected you as their principal auxiliary, and most responsible guardians—On you then it is peculiarly incumbent to interest yourselves in the conduct of all around you—you have the greatest property to lose, and your example therefore of great weight—investigate the police of your district; and wherever any person hath accepted a public trust, and neglects or abuses it, drag him forth, let his office, fortune, or character, be what it may—If keepers of ferries, highways, bridges, do not discharge their duty—if the officers of justice violate the trust reposed in them, you are bound in duty to your country, yourselves, and your children, as well as by the solemn oath you have just taken, to name them in your presentments, together with the names of such witnesses as can prove the charge—even in your individual capacity as citizens, to inform and prosecute all such offenders, is highly meritorious; the malevolence which may for a time be directed against an honest-spirited and patriotic citizen, is like the harmless hissing of serpents, who cannot bite—he will soon triumph over their impotent clamour, and obtain the esteem and support of all good men.

I have been actuated to the plain and pointed observations you have just heard, by an ardent zeal for the honour and prosperity of my country:—this is not a time to lessen or extenuate the terror which the present

dangerous crisis cannot but inspire—to know our danger, to face like men, and triumph over it by constancy and courage, is a character this country once justly acquired. Is it to be sacrificed in the hour of peace, with every incentive to preserve it? I repeat it again, that without a change of conduct, and a union of all the good men in the state, we are an undone people—the government will soon tumble about our heads, and become a prey to the first bold ruffian who shall associate a few desperate adventurers, and seize upon it.

I confess, the subject very deeply affects me—I shall therefore pursue it no further—I do not however despair of the republic—there are honest and independent men enough among us to retrieve every thing, whatever may be opposed by the vicious and unprincipled, if they will but step forth and act with union and vigour—If they will not, the miseries resulting to their country from the utter destruction of all public and private credit, a bankrupt treasury, and the triumph of all manner of fraud, rapine, and licentiousness, together with the scorn and derision of our enemies, and the contempt of our friends, if we should have any left, be upon their heads.

The Attorney General, Gentlemen, will forward to you all such bills of indictment, for offences against the state, as shall be put in prosecution, and will also furnish you with such advice and direction, from time to time, as may be necessary to you in the progress of your business—you will keep in view, in all your deliberation, the comprehensive oath you have taken: while you act under its influence (and I am sure you will ever do so) you cannot err, and I shall with pleasure discharge you as soon as you have dispatched the business which will come before you.

CONVENTION *between his Britannick Majesty and the Most Christian King. Signed at Versailles, the 15th of January, 1787.*

THE King of Great Britain and the Most Christian King, being willing, in conformity to the 6th and 43d Articles of the Treaty of Navigation and Commerce, signed at Versailles the 26th of September, 1786, to explain and settle certain points which had been reserved; their Britannick and Most Christian Majesties, always disposed more particularly to confirm the good understanding in which they are happily united, have named, for that purpose, their respective Plenipotentiaries, to wit, on the part of his Britannick Majesty, William Eden, Esq. Privy Councillor in Great Britain and Ireland, member of the British Parliament, and his Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to his Most Christian Majesty; and, on the part of his Most Christian Majesty, the Count de Vergennes, Minister

2nd Secretary of State for the department of foreign affairs, and Chief of the Royal Council of Finances; who, after having communicated to each other their respective full powers, have agreed upon the following Articles:

ARTICLE I.

Their Majesties having stipulated, in the 6th Article of the said Treaty, "That the Duties on Hardware, Cutlery, Cabinet Ware, and Turnery, and on all Works, both heavy and light, of Iron, Steel, Copper and Brass, shall be classed; and that the highest duty shall not exceed ten per cent *ad valorem*;" it is agreed, that Cabinet Ware and Turnery, and every thing that is included under those denominations, as also Musical Instruments, shall pay ten per cent. *ad valorem*.

All Articles made of Iron or Steel, pure or mixed, or worked or mounted with other substances, not exceeding in value Sixty *Livres Tournois*, or Fifty Skillings per Quintal, shall pay only five per cent. *ad valorem*; and all other Wares, as Buttons, Buckles, Knives, Scissars, and all the different articles included under the description of Hardware and Cutlery, as also all other works of Iron, Steel, Copper and Brass, pure or mixed, or worked or mounted with other substances, shall pay ten per cent. *ad valorem*.

If either of the two Sovereigns should think proper to admit the said articles, or only some of them, from any other nation, by reason of their utility, at a lower duty, the subjects of the other Sovereign shall be allowed to participate in such diminution, in order that no foreign nation may enjoy in this respect any preference to their citizenship.

The works of Iron, Steel, Copper, and Brass, above mentioned, are not to be understood to extend to Bar Iron or Pig Iron; or in general to any kind of Iron, Steel, Copper or Brass, in the state of the raw material.

ARTICLE II.

Their Majesties having also stipulated, in the 6th Article, "That, for the better securing the due collection of the duties payable *ad valorem*, which are specified in the Tariff, they will concert with each other the form of the Declarations to be made, and the proper means of preventing fraud with respect to the real value of the goods and merchandizes;" it is agreed that each Declaration shall be given in writing, signed by the Merchant, Owner or Factor, who answers for the merchandizes at their entry; which Declaration shall contain an exact list of the said merchandizes, and of their packages, of the marks, numbers, and cyphers, and of the contents of each bale or case, and shall certify that they are of the growth, produce, or manufacture, of the kingdom from whence they are imported, and shall also express the true and real value of the said merchandizes, in

order that the duties may be paid in consequence thereof. That the officers of the Custom-House, where the Declaration may be made, shall be at liberty to make such examination as they shall think proper of the said merchandizes, upon their being landed, not only for the purpose of verifying the facts alleged in the said Declaration, that the merchandizes are of the produce of the country therein mentioned, and that the statement of their value and quantity is exact, but also for that of preventing the clandestine introduction of other merchandizes in the same bales or cases: Provided nevertheless that such examinations shall be made with every possible attention to the convenience of the Traders, and to the preservation of the said merchandizes.

In case the Officers of the Customs should not be satisfied with the valuation made of the merchandizes in the said Declaration, they shall be at liberty, with the consent of the principal Officer of the Customs at the port, or of such other Officer as shall be appointed for that purpose, to take the said merchandizes according to the valuation made by the declaration, allowing to the merchant or owner an overplus of ten per cent. and refunding to him the duties he may have paid for the said merchandizes. In which case, the whole amount shall be paid without delay, by the Custom-House of the Port, if the value of the effects in question shall not exceed four hundred and eighty *Livres Tournois*, or twenty pounds sterling; and within fifteen days, at latest, if their value shall exceed that sum.

And if doubts should happen to arise, either respecting the value of the said merchandizes, or the country of which they are the produce; the Officers of the Customs at the port shall come to a determination thereupon with all possible dispatch; and no greater space of time shall be employed for that purpose, in any case, than eight days, in the ports where the officers who have the principal direction of the Customs reside, and fifteen days in any other port whatsoever.

It is supposed and understood, that the merchandizes admitted by the present Treaty shall be respectively of the growth, produce, or manufacture, of the dominions of the two Sovereigns in Europe.

To oblige the traders to be accurate in the declarations required by the present Article, as also to prevent any doubt that might arise on that part of the tenth Article of the said Treaty, which provides, that if any of the effects are omitted in the declaration delivered by the master of the ship, they shall not be liable to confiscation, unless there be a manifest appearance of fraud; it is understood, that in such case, the said effects shall be confiscated, unless satisfactory proof be given to the Officers of the Customs that there was not any intension of fraud.

ARTICLE III.

In order to prevent the introduction of Callicoes manufactured in the East Indies, or in other countries, as if they had been manufactured in the respective dominions of the two Sovereigns in Europe, it is agreed, that the Callicoes manufactured in the said dominions, for exportation from one country to the other respectively, shall have at the two ends of each piece a particular mark, woven in the piece, to be settled in concert by the two Governments, of which mark the respective Governments shall give nine months previous notice to the Manufacturers; and the said mark shall be altered from time to time, as the case may require. It is further agreed, that until the said precaution can be put in execution, the said Callicoes mutually exported shall be accompanied by a Certificate of the Officers of the Customs, or of such other Officer as shall be appointed for that purpose, declaring that they were fabricated in the country from whence they were exported, and also that they are furnished with the marks already prescribed in the respective countries, to distinguish such Callicoes from those which come from other countries.

ARTICLE IV.

In settling the duties upon Cambricks and Lawns, it is understood that the breadth should not exceed, for the Cambricks, seven-eighths of a yard, English measure, (about three-quarters of an ell of France) and for the Lawns, one yard and a quarter, English measure (one ell of France); and if any shall hereafter be made of a greater breadth than what is above-mentioned, they shall pay a duty of ten per cent. *ad valorem*.

ARTICLE V.

It is also agreed, that the stipulations in the 18th Article of the Treaty shall not be construed to derogate from the privileges, regulations, and usages, already established in the Cities or Ports of the respective Dominions of the two Sovereigns: And, further, that the 25th Article of the said Treaty shall be construed to relate only to ships suspected of carrying, in time of war, to the enemies of either of the High Contracting Parties, any Prohibited Articles, denominated Contraband; and the said Article it not to hin-

der the examinations of the Officers of the Customs, for the purpose of preventing illicit trade in the respective dominions.

ARTICLE VI.

Their Majesties having stipulated, by the 43d Article of the said Treaty, "that the nature and extent of the functions of the Consuls should be determined, and that a Convention relative to this point should be concluded immediately after the Signature of the present Treaty," of which it should be deemed to constitute "a part;" it is agreed that the said ulterior Convention shall be settled within the space of two months; and that, in the mean time, the Consuls General, Consuls, and Vice-Consuls, shall conform to the usages which are now observed, relative to the Consulship, in the respective dominions of the two Sovereigns: and that they shall enjoy all the Privileges, Rights, and Immunities, belonging to their Office, and which are allowed to the Consuls General, Consuls, and Vice-Consuls, of the most favoured Nation.

ARTICLE VII.

It shall be lawful for the subjects of His Britannick Majesty to prosecute their debtors in France, for the recovery of debts contracted in the dominions of his said Majesty, or elsewhere, in Europe, and there to bring actions against them, in conformity to the practice of law in use in the kingdom: Provided that there shall be the like usage in favour of French subjects, in the European dominions of his Britannick Majesty.

ARTICLE VIII.

The Articles of the present Convention shall be ratified and confirmed by his Britannick Majesty, and by his Most Christian Majesty, in one month, or sooner, if it can be done, after the exchange of signatures between the Plenipotentiaries,

In Witness whereof, we the Ministers Plenipotentiary have signed the present Convention, and have caused the Seals of our Arms to be set thereto.

Done at Versailles, the Fifteenth of January, One Thousand Seven Hundred and Eighty-Seven.

WM. EDEN. (L. S.)

GRAVIER DE VERGENNES*. (L. S.)

* Since dead.

INDEX INDICATORIUS.

ARTHURUS (vol. LVI. p. 1029.) is assured, that the Author of "The Principles of moral and political Philosophy," never saw the pamphlet of which he is supposed to have made so unfair an use.—P. Q's request is rather unkind. The person he alludes to has a right to retaliation.—CLERICUS asks what number of livings are annually augmented by Q. Anne's bounty; the names of those drawn by lot last January, and the particular sums to each; and also what is become of Dr. Ducarel's "Repertory of Endowments," and whether by any small gratuity it can be occasionally inspected?—I. H. (after some friendly hints) refers I. D. I. (in vol. LVI. p. 1123.) and all who are of his way of thinking, to Benvollio's letter in the same vol. p. 302. in which they will find a complete answer to every thing which can be said upon it.—W. HAMILTON REID does not recollect that the following anachronism in "Chevy Chase" has ever been publicly noticed. In the beginning of this humorous ballad, it is said, the battle began immediately after dinner.—"And when they had din'd, the drovers went to rouse them up again." Thus the affray began; but in the conclusion, "This fight did last from break of day, till setting of the sun!"—We are much obliged to Hortensius. and W. B. for their advice.—The article of a marriage, sent by *A Constant Reader*, wants au-

to. *Epitome of the Philosophical Transactions, Vol. LXXVI. For the Year 1786. Part II. (Concluded from p. 59.)*

ART. XXVI. Conjectures relative to the Petrifications found in St. Peter's Mountain, near Maestricht. By Petrus Camper, M. D. F. R. S.

About the year 1770 a discovery was made in the mountain of St. Peter at Maestricht of a great number of petrified bones, particularly large jaw-bones, with their teeth, which suggested to M. Hoffman, first surgeon to the Military Hospital at Maestricht, the idea that these maxillæ belonged to crocodiles. This Dr. Camper discovered to be a mistake; and M. Hoffman having done him the favour to send him not only the history of these petrifications, but also several figures of the jaw-bones in question; intimating, at the same time, his design of writing on the subject, and sending his essay to the Royal Society; he took the liberty to dissuade him, as a friend, from pursuing that idea, lest he should find reason to retract his opinion, on better information. The Doctor did more. He sent him the lower jaw of a crocodile, accurately drawn by his own hand, in which the characteristical differences which distinguished them were manifest on the slightest inspection.

Major Drouin, of Maestricht, who made, about the same time, a copious collection of corals, madrepores, alcyoniums, echinities, belemnites, shells, and petrified wood, likewise procured a beautiful specimen of two maxillary bones, of the same incognitum, but with the insides turned outwards; and this gentleman also supposed them to belong to the crocodile.

Another still more valuable and perfect specimen is in the possession of Dean Godding, in which the greater part of both the upper and under maxillary bones is entire, and a bone with small teeth belonging to the palate; by which it appears, that the animal had not only teeth in the jaw-bones, but also in the throat, as several fishes have, but which are never found in the mouth of crocodiles.

In August, 1782, the Doctor sent M. Godding, who had favoured him with a copy of his valuable specimens, a full demonstration of its being the head of a physeter, or *breathing fish*; notwithstanding which, he never could prevail on the Dean, or any of his friends who

had adopted M. Hoffman's opinion, to change it; they still continue to call it a crocodile. And it seems to have been in support of his own conjectures, in opposition to all who differ from him, that Dr. Camper ransacked London for fossil bones, to prove decisively the point in question; in which he has so far succeeded, that, though he could not exactly determine the identical species of animal to which the bones in question belonged, he incontrovertibly proves that they did not belong to any animal of the crocodile kind. Those who wish to be further convinced may consult the plates that accompany the article, where they will meet with full conviction.

ART. XXVII. Catalogue of One Thousand new Nebulae and Clusters of Stars. By William Herschel, LL. D. F. R. S.

This article will admit of no abbreviation without danger of misleading the superficial enquirer. The intelligent astronomer will not be satisfied with partial information.

ART. XXVIII. Investigation of the Cause of that Indistinctness of Vision which has been ascribed to the Smallness of the Optic Pencil. By William Herschel, LL. D. F. R. S.

This investigation to determine an opinion, maintained by several eminent writers, "That vision will grow indistinct when the optic pencils are less than the 40th or 50th part of an inch," was made, Dr. H. says, "by way of apology to himself for seeing well where he ought to have seen less distinctly." The first opportunity he had of bringing this opinion to the test of experiment was in 1778; and the result proved so satisfactory, that he should never have thought of resuming the subject, had not a late conversation with some highly-esteemed and learned friends made it necessary, to shew how far the conclusions drawn from his experiments were warranted by the facts on which he has supposed them to rest.

"Experiment with the naked eye:

"Exp. 1. Through a very thin plate of brass I made a minute hole with the fine point of a needle; its magnified diameter, very accurately measured under a double microscope, I found to be .465 of an inch, while under the same apparatus a line of .05 in length gave a magnified image of 3.545 inches. Hence I concluded, "that

"that the real diameter of the perforation was about the 152d part of an inch. Through this small opening, held close to the eye, I could very distinctly read any printed letters on which I made the trial. Proper allowance must be made for the very inconvenient situation of the eye, which, by the unusual closeness to the paper, cannot be expected to see with its common facility. Besides, the continual motion of the letters, which is required on account of the smallness of the field of view, must needs take up a considerable time."

"Microscopic experiment:

"Exp. 4. I reduced the aperture of the object-glass to .013; hence the pencil was found to be the 724th part of an inch; and yet I saw with this construction very distinctly every object that was placed under the magnifier."

This subject Dr. H. promises to pursue, in order to obtain proper data for submitting this cause of this optical imperfection to theory. In the mean time, he wishes the experiments contained in this article to be looked upon only as mere hints, that may afford matter for future disquisitions to the theoretical optician.

With this article, and the usual List of Presents and the Names of the Donors, the volume concludes.

11. The London Medical Journal, for the Year 1786. Part IV. 8vo.

THE part now before us, which completes the seventh volume of this valuable publication, contains the following papers:

I. *An Account of the Dysentery, as it appeared among His Majesty's Troops in Jamaica during the late War; with Dissections, explaining the proximate Cause of that Disease; and a more simple and efficacious Method of Treatment, thence resulting, described. Communicated, in a Letter from Mr. Thomas Cawley, late Surgeon to His Majesty's Military Hospital in Jamaica, to Robert Adair, Esq. Surgeon-General to the Army, and by him to Dr. Simmons.*

In this ingenious paper we have the histories of fifteen cases of dysentery, in which the morbid appearances were investigated after death. These, Mr. C. observes, were only about a fourth part

of the instances of this complaint which fell under his observation, and in which the effects of the diseases were examined by dissection; but, as the appearances were invariably the same in all, he thought a greater number unnecessary to elucidate the pathology of the dysentery. From these dissections the author thinks it is evident that the villous coat of the rectum and colon is the true seat of the disease, and that inflammation and its consequences there excited, essentially constitute the whole of it. From other circumstances also (viz. that the rectum is generally found in a worse state than the colon, and that the extremity of the latter, adjoining to the rectum, is commonly the only part of that gut which partakes of the disease), he farther infers, that the disease originates in the rectum. In the course of the essay we meet with many judicious observations relative to the prognosis and treatment of the dysentery.

II. *Case of Worms discharged through an Opening in the Navel. Communicated, in a Letter to Samuel Foart Simmons, M.D. F.R.S. by Robert Hamilton, M.D. Physician at Ipswich.*

In the child whose case is here related, the bandages that had been placed round the navel, at its birth, were drawn away too soon, and too abruptly, and with them the remains of the funis before it had been completely separated. This occasioned a wound, through which several round worms, six or eight inches long, came out at different times. From this case, and some others which have occurred to him, Dr. Hamilton takes occasion to caution the unwary nurse to abstain from tearing away the remains of the umbilical cord till a proper separation be made, when it will fall off spontaneously.

III. *Remarks on Mr. Lucas's Practical Observations on Amputation. Communicated, in a Letter to Dr. Simmons, F.R.S. by Mr. Lancelot Haire, Surgeon at Southminster in Essex, Member of the Corporation of Surgeons of London, and formerly Assistant-Surgeon to the Royal Hospital at Hallar.*

We must leave it to the surgical reader to determine on the points concerning which Mr. Haire differs from Mr. Lucas. The following observation, which occurs in the course of the paper, will not fail, we hope, to excite attention: "In the navy, during the war, it was the constant custom for the surgeon and his mate to be stripped in

* We have already given an account of the three former parts of this volume in our vol. LVI. p. 1, &c.

"in the cockpit, ready to operate the moment the poor men were carried off deck. In the heat of action, perturbation of mind, and confusion, natural upon such occasions, surely a more improper time could not have been chosen. What was the consequence? The fatality was incredible."

IV. *An Account of Mr. Hunter's Method of performing the Operation for the Popliteal Aneurism. Communicated, in a Letter to Dr. Simmons, by Mr. Everard Home, Surgeon.*

This paper will be highly interesting to surgeons. The improvement suggested by Mr. Hunter, in the mode of operating, appears to be a very valuable one, and is judiciously described by Mr. Home, who, with great candour, relates instances in which it has succeeded and in which it has failed.

V. *An Account of a remarkable Disease of the Heart. Communicated, in a Letter to Dr. Simmons, by Mr. Nicholas Chavasse, Surgeon at Walsall in Staffordshire.*

This curious case is that of a clergyman (the Rev. Noah Jones), who died at the age of 61 years, after having, for near 20 years, laboured under symptoms of asthma. His pulse was always remarkably slow, but the least quickness of motion brought on a palpitation of the heart. He died suddenly; and, after death, his heart, which was smaller than that of a new-born infant, was found ossified to the extent of a shilling, at the lower part of the left ventricle, and ruptured at the edge of this bony concretion.

VI. *An Account of the good Effects of Calomel in a Case of obstructed Menstrues. Communicated, in a Letter to Dr. Simmons, by Mr. James Watson, Surgeon of the Second Regiment of Dragoons, and Member of the Corporation of Surgeons of London.*

VII. *Two Instances of the good Effects of Blisters in Incontinence of Urine. Communicated, in a Letter to Dr. Simmons, by Mr. Isaac Oliphant, Surgeon in London.*

One of the patients whose case is here described was a girl, fourteen years of age, who had been subject to an involuntary discharge of urine, while asleep, ever since she could recollect any thing. This failing, as she was a cleanly, industrious girl, gave her a great deal of uneasiness. This disagreeable complaint yielded, in a short time, to a blister applied to the lower part of the sacrum.

VIII. *Some Remarks on the supposed Effects of Lime and Magnesia in promoting the Solubility of Peruvian Bark. Communicated, in a Letter to Dr. Simmons, by Ralph Irving, M. D.*

These remarks, which are written in consequence of a late publication by Dr. Skeete, seem to render it very doubtful whether lime and magnesia do really, as hath been supposed, render the bark more soluble. Dr. Irving contends, that, by the addition of lime or magnesia to an infusion of bark in water, some of the bark is precipitated instead of more of it being dissolved. This is a point which we hope to see more fully investigated.

IX. *Observations on the Cause and Cure of the Tetanus. By Benjamin Rush, M. D. Professor of Chemistry in the University of Pennsylvania.*

These observations appear to be the result of extensive experience, and prove the author to be a judicious and well-informed physician. The mode of treatment which Dr. Rush has found most successful, and which he here particularly describes, is very different from that which has hitherto been commonly adopted. He ascribes the disease to relaxation, and, instead of opium, administers wine and bark in large quantities. He likewise recommends blisters, and mercurial frictions; and he mentions several cases which shew that the excitement of topical inflammation, by artificial means, has effectually prevented a tetanus.

12. *Rational Estimate of the Character of Dr. Johnson. 8vo.*

TO object to this pamphlet, that it brings forward no new matter concerning Dr. J, and that it only tells what has been told before, would not indeed be candid or just. It is the author's design, from what has already been written, to form a rational estimate of the Doctor's character and writings; but, in doing this, we think he stumbles at the threshold.

The literary attainments and the critical powers of Dr. J, and perhaps even his intellectual strength, may sometimes have been over-rated by the partiality of friendship; but we cannot, with this author, think, "that any of his admirers have been led, by the warmth of their attachment, to estimate too highly his moral and religious character."

Of Mrs. Piozzi's book, which is rather an apology for herself than an ac-

count of her friend, we cannot think favourably. It is full of inconsistency and embarrassment. Dr. J's behaviour and expressions are, in some places, most certainly represented with unfairness; and the praise at the end is extravagant and ridiculous. What a melancholy idea must this lady have formed of the human mind, and to what a depth of depression has she reduced it, when she pronounces Dr. J. as good beyond the hope of imitation from perishable beings, whom she had before represented, in the whole tenor of his conversation and manners, as petulant, tyrannical, and acrimonious!

We will briefly enquire on what foundation rests the moral and religious character of Dr. J.—In his life he was a strict observer of the duties of religion; and his unbounded charity and benevolence were acknowledged even by his enemies: in his conversation, not the watchfulness of the word-catchers that surrounded him,—in his writings, not the most diligent and rigid inquisition would be able to detect one phrase, or one word, that tends to injure or discourage morality or religion: on the contrary, in all he spoke, and all he wrote, he was their zealous and constant defender; and much of that roughness, which disgusted the bold, and repressed the diffident, proceeded from an honest desire of protecting sacred things and serious subjects from the levity of the thoughtless and the licentiousness of the wicked.

It is not, however, our intention to represent Dr. J. as a man without blemish, or to place him on a level with the spirits of just men, made perfect; yet, when we contemplate the whole tenor of his life, and consider in what manner it was spent, that no small portion of it was consumed in providing for the necessities of the day that passed over him; that he laboured under the pressure of a dreadful disease, (for he certainly did not possess an entire sanity of mind); that for a long series of years he lived amidst inconvenience and distraction, in sickness and in sorrow; and when we consider, under all these severe disadvantages, what he did, and what he wrote, we may surely say, in the language of his own *Rasselas*, *Few can attain this man's knowledge, and few praise his virtues.*

Though we dissent from the enquirer's opinion of Dr. J's moral and religious character, and perhaps in some

other passages of his review, we would by no means withhold our approbation from many parts of the essay. It is, with some few exceptions, well and vigorously written.—Speaking of the *Lives of the Poets*, this writer tells us, that there is in that work *too much malignity*. It should seem, by this, that, in works of criticism, some portion of malignity is requisite or allowable. This mode of expression, though common in colloquial language, and though it may be found perhaps in some good authors, is certainly improper.

13. Joannis Costa *Poemata*. 4to. Padus, 1775.

THESE Poems consist of a translation of Pope's *Essay on Man*—of a Hymn of Thomson's—of Gray's Pindaric Odes and Elegy,—and of several original Poems.

To translations from living languages into those which have ceased to be spoken, no particular encouragement is due; their circulation should be confined to the school and the college; and they should, we think, be only used for the purposes of academical instruction. He who employs himself thus for other ends would do well to reflect, that, after all his labour and learning, he has made that obscure which before was plain.

Of the classical abilities of this writer we entertain no very favourable opinion, nor even of his Latinity, of which the beginning of the "Bard" is a woful example. That, in some passages of Gray, the sense may have escaped him, we do not wonder; but in general he seems to have a tolerably accurate knowledge of the English language.—At the close, however, of the *Progress of Poetry* he mistakes the allusion of the poet;

————— what daring spirit
Wakes thee now? —————

points not to Maſon but to the Poet himself. We will give the close of this Ode, and the beginning of the other, as specimens of our author's manner and ability :

O Lyra

Divina, quis * Te rursus audens

E medio revocat ſopore?

Quamvis nec hæres magnanimos gerat

Faſtus, nec alas, quis Aquila impotens

Per cœruleſ Thebana tractus

Remigio dominante veſta

* Matonus ſcilicet Poeta recens Drydeni
æmulator criminos.

Infultat

Insulat æther, super tibi tamen
 Videbit æres ante oculos Puer
 Ulro obvias candente Musæ
 In radio volitare formas,
 A Sole inempta luce coloribus
 Solem æmulantes; forget in ardua
 Enifus, & vulgare cursu
 Transiliet fugiente Fatum,
 Pulcri quod infra distat ab Orbita
 Immane quantum, ubi veritas etiam supra
 A fine iusto Granditatis
 Alta potens nimium recedit.

ODE II. BARDUS.

Rhina te Rex occupet Impie,
 Sternatque vexilla opperiens Pavor,
 Victorix quamvis rubente
 Luxurient recreata penna,
 Lentisque spernant æra lubus,
 Non ære Cassis, non Tibi nexili
 Lorica circumsepta ferro,
 Non Teæ, dire Tyranne, Virtus
 Noctu ingruentes sufficient metus
 Teæ reducto Mentis ab angulo
 Arcere, stertusque et vibrata
 Cambriacæ maledicta Gentis.

24. *Mausoleum Sacrum; or, The Redoubt's Sepulchre; a Sermon on John xix. 41, preached at St. Thomas's Square, Hackney, on the Opening of a new Burying-Ground in an adjoining Garden. By Samuel Palmer. 8vo.*

"SOME special reasons, which unexpectedly occurred some time after it was preached, which there is no necessity for mentioning," occasioned the publication of this discourse, whose preface affords the author "an opportunity for offering something to vindicate those Protestant Dissenters who have burying-places of their own, and to recommend it to such as have not."

The pleas here urged for such separation in death, as well as in life, from the establishment, are, the disputes with country clergy, who have refused to bury Dissenters, or permit them to erect epitaphs of their own; the objection of various sects of Dissenters to parts of the burial service; the want of a sermon at the time of interment; and a greater liberty with respect to the time and manner of their funerals; and the wish to apply the emoluments arising from funerals to augment the income of their ministers, or repair their meeting-houses. The indecency and fullness of churchyards are additional motives, and perhaps of more real consequence than all the rest;—but, without wishing to overburden tender consciences, may not the

same objections be, in several instances, urged in favour of a separate solemnization of marriage? One ceremony is as much of a civil nature as the other; and happy it is that the legislator superintends both, and thereby makes the solemnization of both an act of public notoriety. Such these ceremonies are, and have been, in every country under heaven, and every nation, even the most barbarous and unenlightened, has connected them with religious rites. The priest is as necessary to both as the magistrate. It is therefore no breach of the liberty of private judgment to require an observance of the laws of the state; but it is a violation of the public candour of the present age to insinuate, that the ministers of the establishment are such bigots as to require compulsion or any other mode to enforce charity to their dissenting brethren, or to go back to unhappy instances which half a century should have buried in oblivion.

It is a great mistake to suppose that the Church of Rome first drew her votaries to be buried in holy ground. Innumerable instances might be adduced of interments in temples, and even close to the altar, in Greek and Roman times. Even the savages of the South Sea Islands unite their burying-places with their temples. From the first establishment of Christianity under the Emperors, when as yet the Pope existed not, the same union was adopted. The same hope of a blessed immortality should draw departed Christians, of every age, near that place where the Lord of Life is worshipped. Were consecration only a mere act of setting apart a burying-ground for specific uses, it would be a laudable act. Those sepulchres of Judæa, Greece, and Rome, which were separate from the bulk of the nation, were made as conspicuous and public as possible. The dormitory which Joseph of Arimathea built, as Mr. P. says, though in the next sentence he says it was *hewn* out of a rock, was not the more private for being in a garden; but probably, like those in ancient Persia and modern China, distinguished by some well known mark. Whether it was or not, a few particular instances of a more private nature cannot be alledged against general practice; and we should be sorry to see the fashion obtain of burying every individual of property or rank in so capricious and obscure a manner. Nor is there the shadow of an argument brought from
 Dr.

Dr. Henry for rendering mortality more familiar to the living by such a mode, which would not equally apply to a place of worship filled with corpses and monuments, whether church or meeting-house: and we remember to have seen the late Dr. Doddridge's meeting-house at Northampton decorated with marble pyramids and urns, and to have heard the Doctor preach a sermon on the same text.—Mr. P. has surely quoted no good specimen of this writer's or Dr. Watts's poetry. What idea does the *dying head* give of Christ the head of the church, for which he once died, not for which he is always dying?

25. *Sermons on the Christian Doctrine, as received by the different Denominations of Christians. To which are added, Sermons on the Security and Happiness of a virtuous Course—on the Goodness of God—and the Resurrection of Lazarus.* By Richard Price, D. D. LL. D. F. R. S. and Fellow of the American Philosophical Societies at Philadelphia and Boston. 8vo.

AS the preceding sermon may be called Mr. Palmer's *Creed about the dead*, so may the first 5 of these 10 sermons be styled Dr. Price's *dying Creed*. Whether the congregation of Protestant Dissenters assembling at the Gravel-pit meeting-house in Hackney may be supposed qualified to understand all the subtleties of the Christian doctrines as held by different denominations of Christians,—or whether the subject would not have been better handled in the form of Essays (at least the formal recapitulation and heads of Sermons would have been avoided), the publick must judge; as they must, also, whether the Doctor, by reducing the faith of Christians to a few principal points, on which, he says, all Christians are agreed, does not simplify Christianity too much. These points are, the Unity and Perfections of God, the Divine Mission, Passion, Resurrection, and Second Coming of Christ, and the Restoration of Man to Immortality by Him. On these points the Doctor offers little or no *explication*; and yet these are points which no inquisitive mind can receive without reasoning or endeavouring to form some system on. And, if we confine ourselves to the four Gospels alone, we shall find passages that inculcate doctrines nearer to what are called the *orthodox* than those which Dr. Price seems to hold, which certainly come nearer to them than the ravings of Dr.

Priestley, from which his friend is neither afraid nor ashamed to differ.

The two sermons on the security and happiness of a virtuous course are perhaps, better adapted to the hearers than the two following, full of metaphysical reasoning on the goodness of God, borrowed largely from Bp. Butler. In the concluding discourse, on the resurrection of Lazarus, we could have wished the Doctor had not revived minute objections which he has not removed.

To the whole is prefixed an Advertisement, informing his readers, that, "being determined not to engage in controversy, he shall make no reply to any animadversions on the account which, in the first five, he has given of the doctrines of Christianity, except by acknowledging the mistakes into which he may have fallen, *when convinced of them.*"

It must surely give pain to every unprejudiced, feeling mind, to hear a man of Dr. Price's candour express himself as follows: "The enemies of reformation do not sufficiently consider, that, by opposing in enlightened times all attempts to remove such shocking blemishes from our established code of faith and worship, they *expose the hierarchy to particular danger of a sudden and total overthrow.* As a friend to the free progress of truth, and an enemy to all slavish hierarchies, I could almost wish they may persevere in their obduracy."

26. *The Law's Disposal of a Person's Estate who dies without Will or Testament, &c. To which is added, The Disposal of a Person's Estate by Will and Testament, &c.* By Peter Lovelass, of The Inner Temple, Gent. The Third Edition, improved. 8vo.

THE work before us is replete with useful information. It comprehends, as the copious title expresses, the Laws of Intestacy;—the Mode of Conduct to be pursued by Administrators and Executors;—the Laws of making Wills and Codicils;—an Explanation of the Mortmain Act;—the Course of paying Debts and Legacies;—and, in short, every thing relative to the estate and effects of a party deceased.—The former edition made its appearance under the title of *The Will which the Law makes*; and, as the author states in his preface, its rapid sale gave a hint to a Mr. T. to purloin its principal contents, and, by turning the doctrines there laid down into other words, produced a work which

which underfold and undermined the success of his.—We have nothing to do with that dispute; nor do we chuse to pass any sentence on such a literary fraud.

General ideas on any subject, especially in those of the law, are incontestible sources of error. The labours of former writers have in many cases become obscure and obsolete by the introduction of new decisions, which have sprung up coeval with, or rather incidental to, the improvement or the enlargement, or at least the alteration of affairs in modern times. Mr. L. has taken upon himself the laudable task of clearing this obscurity, and offering, in as compact a view as possible, the modern law in these cases. And although the statute of distributions, 22 & 23 Car. II. c. 10, is sufficiently clear, one should think, to need little explanation, yet sometimes the subtlety of sinister interest on the one hand, or weak incapacity on the other, may alike tend to warp its meaning; wherefore an exposition of it, founded on the decisions of the courts of law, must, in this case, as in all others, be acceptable to the publick. The work seems calculated for general consultation, though it is, at the same time, useful even to the bar. But even here we cannot avoid remarking, that, however men may endeavour to clear the law to the unprofessional, still, unless they have very nearly as much technical knowledge as the lawyer himself, we should tremble for the fate of a devisee of an estate where they should attempt to draw their own wills after reading works of this kind.—We cannot avoid concluding our remarks with suitable approbation of the author's diligence and care; and the young student will be the person who may, every time he consults this book, reap benefit and improvement.

17. *The Victim of Fancy. A Novel. In Two Vols. By a Lady, Author of "The Conquests of the Heart."*

THE evident design of this book is, a defence of Werter, for which a very interesting female character is introduced, whose sympathetic feeling with that author seems to have enlightened her to understand what the generality of readers have not discovered, that Werter was insane at the moment of committing the rash action which has justly brought universal censure on that work. But let the ingenious writer

speak for herself, in the character of her lovely heroine, who, like another female Quixote, animated with equal enthusiasm, differently directed, adorned with every grace, captivating irresistibly every heart, glowing with all the ardour of youthful fancy, in a just cause, endued with sensibility too powerful for her delicate frame, yet led on by her imagination to think herself destined to vindicate her favourite author, she sets out to find him in any quarter of the globe, and thus pathetically expresses her sentiments:

"Do we not behold in Werter the ill effects which the gentlest passions, when unrestrained, may have on the best and most noble hearts? Do we not behold in him all that nature and genius can render deserving, wretched, forlorn, and ruined by one error, by one passion unconquered, by one wish, imprudent only at first, unsubdued? There may we not trace every step of the path which leads to guilt, to misery, to despair, and death? We behold the slow and almost imperceptible approaches which conduct him to the brink of the grave. We see him with all the powers of his imagination wasted—all the ties of religion subdued in his heart, alone he stands in the world. The fountain of his tears, the source of his prayers, are no more. He meditates on murder and violence. He persuades himself that he is weak;—he becomes so. He abandons himself;—he is abandoned of the Eternal.—"

The *Werteromania*, however, as she calls it, is cured by a real affection taking possession of her heart for a deserving lover. But the reader is disappointed at last, if not sagacious enough to perceive, from the beginning, that this soul of animation could never be destined for common life and its concomitant vicissitudes. It is supposed the moral here intended is, to shew the danger of encouraging that keen sensibility which insinuates into the best minds, and, when encountering a tincture of romance, if not opposed by fortitude, and regulated by a solid understanding, will undermine the constitution, overset the intellects, and, as in this example, become the *Victim of Fancy*.

18. *The happy Art of Teasing. A Novel.*

THE scenes of most Novels are laid chiefly in London, or Paris, or some other great metropolis; and the actors are called from the country to the town. In *The happy Art of Teasing*, on the contrary, the principal characters are rural; and there is only one city beau who acts his part in the country. It exhibits

exhibits a general picture of rural life, in all its gradations, from the cultivated gentleman and lady, through the yeomanry, or independent and wealthy farmers, down to the common ploughman and housemaid. The heroine of the piece is a romantic, whimsical, lively young lady, who, from a natural sprightliness of temper, and a conversancy with books, dares to strike out into new and very singular paths both of thinking and acting. She is jealous of the dignity of her sex, and suspicious of that superiority which men assume, however they may affect to shade their presumption under a provoking complaisance; and of course she is not easily drawn into any measure that is proposed by a man. She has a lover, who is a gentleman in tolerably genteel circumstances, of elevated sentiments, and a cultivated education, and who, like the lady, possesses exquisite delicacy with regard to the important point of love. Both parties require very extraordinary proofs, very nice symptoms or indications of affection, in a partner for life; and therefore they assume various disguises, and invent and practise various stratagems, in order to prove each other's attachment. In this contest, this mixed war of love and wit, it is hard to say whether the gentleman or the lady has the advantage, though this will probably appear, to most readers, to lie on the side of the latter. This war ends happily, and therefore it is called *The happy Art of Teasing*.

There is in this work an underplot, in which a fine gentleman from London (the great business of whose life it is, to seduce the modest women, whose schemes, however, are defeated, and himself turned into ridicule,) is kindly entertained in an honest farmer's house in the country, who gives a ludicrous account of him in a letter to his friend.—The humours and ways of thinking of all ranks of people who live always, or mostly, in the country, are painted in this piece with peculiar justness and pleasantry. And the general outlines of human nature, and the workings of the passions of love, jealousy, fear, hope, anxiety, &c. in minds alive and sensible even to excess, are described with no less penetration and accuracy.

With these good qualities it has many bad ones. The plot is obscure, and not easily traced; there is a wildness and extravagance which set the rules of composition too much at defi-

ance. These rules are not shackles, or trammels, as some irregular and uncultivated geniuses affect to hold them. They arise from good sense and nature, displayed in the best compositions, and are the moulds, as it were, in which all legitimate compositions are cast.—If there be any moral in this Novel, which is at least a question, it is this: that a life of literary, devout, and rural retirement with those whom we love, and of whose affection we have unquestionable proofs, is the supreme felicity and dignity of man upon earth.

Another fault, which one would not expect to find in the same performance that speaks with raptures on some occasions of morality and religion, is, that it is not a little indecent; that the virtue even of the heroine is not of the purest kind; and that the hero knows himself to be a sensualist.—The author of this performance appears to possess an ardent but ill-regulated fancy; and his production would have been fitted to give more pleasure, and perhaps too, in some respects, to have done more mischief, if it had been in a more regular manner, and observed, with greater exactness, unity of design.

19. *The Miscellaneous Companions.* By William Matthews. 3 Vols. 12mo.

AT a time when the press is perpetually teeming with fiction and romance, calculated to diffuse levity and immorality, and to vitiate the taste of juvenile readers, it is with pleasure that we are sometimes enabled to announce a small work which has a claim to approbation from its moral and virtuous tendency.

The work before us seems to be the production of one heretofore but little known in the circles of letters, but who may be considered as a warm friend to virtue and religion, and an advocate for the best interests of his fellow-citizens. Mr. Matthews is represented to us as one of the people called Quakers, but is by no means tenacious about the doctrines of any particular society; nor does he seem to have had in view the promulgation of any of those tenets peculiar to his own.—The subjects of these volumes are various, and mostly of considerable importance in the regulation of life, manners, and sentiments. The first volume is intitled, *A short Tour of Observation and Sentiment through a Part of South Wales*. The limits which he was obliged to assign himself.

himself, it is obvious, could not admit of any great variety of geographical or local description; but, while we find less of that sort attempted than might perhaps have been expected, we meet with some amusing anecdotes of the country, and an uniform plan of turning incidents in travelling to an useful and instructive purpose; and the reader will frequently find himself entertained and profited by the efforts of 'ingenuity and benevolence.—Some short specimens also occur, as agreeable proofs that Mr. Matthews has cultivated an acquaintance with the Muses. We select the following stanza from a warm poetical tribute which he pays to a deceased friend, namely, Dr. John Till-Adams, we believe, late of Bristol:

"What tho' thy sands of life were run,
Ere Fame's loud clarion had begun
Thy distant praise to sound?
Yet shall the laurel'd wreath be seen,
In Mem'ry's vision, ever green,
Upon thy temples bound."

The *second* volume contains *Maxims and Thoughts, moral, social, and religious, and some practical Reflections on sundry Passages of Scripture, in the Form of compendious Discourses.*—In these, continual evidence occurs of the author's liberal piety, and his endeavours to display the native charms of the one religion of the heart.

The *third* volume consists of *sundry Dissertations on Marriage, and Points of Doctrine; and closes with Dialogues between departed Spirits in a future World.*—The principal dissertation is on the great point of everlasting punishment; in which the author has taken considerable pains to shew, that *endless* torment is not a scripture doctrine, as well as that it is repugnant to our natural and revealed ideas of an infinitely-merciful Creator. On this subject he has reasoned, *pro* and *con*, with much candour, ingenuity, and modest regard to the prejudices of mankind; and the intention of the succeeding dialogues seems to have been, to exemplify, according to his conception, the probable refinement of the wicked, through punishment, in order to fit them to the enjoyment of infinite mercy.—He also avails himself of the opinions of former writers, which he gives under the head of "Quotations."

We shall conclude this account by extracting a part of the author's *Conclusion* on this subject, which has reference
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to his foregoing discussion of the sin against the *Holy Ghost*, which the Scripture saith, "hath never forgiveness, either in this world, or that which is to come."

"Thus even those who may have sinned the sin against the *Holy Ghost*, though they may never have *forgiveness*, either in this world, or the world to come; but, as unpardonable criminals at the bar of divine justice, must be doomed to *suffer* in time or in *eternity*; yet, having suffered, according to the infinite perfection of that justice, attendant on which there is no *revenge*, they may return again, refined, to the long-forfeited privileges of their immortal nature.

"To conclude my remarks on this subject:—Those who can receive my belief, whether they be or be not satisfied with my reasoning, will not be dissatisfied with my freedom. Those who shall not be satisfied with either, I have at least not intentionally offended. And I am easy under the full persuasion, that nothing which I have said can possibly have a tendency to make rational beings less pious, or relax at all the restraints of the wicked; while I cannot but cheerfully hope, that every effort to disincumber religion of principles not supported by prophetic, christian, and apostolical documents, will have some friendly tendency to promoting the cause of present virtue and eternal happiness.—The longer I read mankind, and the more I see of human imperfection, appertaining to every character, (among which, religious presumption and the arrogance of self-righteousness among sectaries, is not the least conspicuous,) the more am I persuaded, that nothing short of the divine pardon in this, or a purification for another world, can be sufficient to fit the far greater part of professors for the innocences of angelic intercourse.

"That pardon, and that mercifully-proportioned refinement, can effect every thing great and glorious, and realise the ultimate harmony, when Sin shall be utterly destroyed, Death and Hell shall be no more, CURST shall deliver up his kingdom to the Father, and GOD shall be all in all."

By the same author is also published, with *The Miscellaneous Companions*, a small biographical volume, intitled, *The Life and Character of Thomas Letchworth, a Minister of the Gospel among the People called Quakers.* This work also appears to be the production of a good disposition, to perpetuate the memory of a worthy character, as well as of a man of no ordinary genius. It is written in a plain and manly style, and some passages do considerable credit to the pen of the historian.

20. *A Short Sketch of temporary Regulations (until better be proposed) for the intended Settlement on the Grain Coast of Africa, near Sierra Leona.* By Granville Sharp, Esq. The Second Edition. 8vo.

THIS zealous author, whom we have before had the pleasure of introducing to the publick as the most strenuous exhorter of every argument for the abolition of slavery, and who is so well known for his principles of ancient liberty, now offers himself to our regard by a new trait of his benevolent character, in proposing the most conscientious form of government for the intended settlement mentioned in the title. His former investigation of the ancient Congregational Courts and Tithings, recommended a re-establishment of that division of districts; the same regulation is here, with more feasible propriety, brought foremost in his plan; and the leading rules of our ancient English polity are here laid down, for the service of the new colony—the effectual security of *frank pledge*, by which every person was enrolled and known by the officers of small divisions, or tithings—the further security of mutual *watch and word*, for which rewards are to be allowed by, or fines of, labour, imposed—the establishment of *free labour* (that is, labour for hire, or for an equivalent,) is a very useful and laudable subject, warmly recommended by our author, in opposition to, and less expensive than, that of slaves. But, though we must approve his plan of bartering hours of labour for necessaries, yet we must think this a very chimerical medium proposed when reduced to minutes for the obtaining small benefits. Indentures for labour he proposes to be circulated as the ground-work of a *paper currency* of intrinsic value, answering all the purposes of ready cash. He proposes, that, at the close of the eight hours labour of the day, the people should collect, for five minutes, for a public thanksgiving: “I could wish,” says the author, “that a short daily *morning prayer* might also be adopted: “at nine o’clock, after breakfast;—but “I propose with diffidence, lest public “prayers, even *only once* a day, should “be obtained with difficulty.”—He proposes a penalty of a day’s labour on all who neglect attendance on the Sundays, on general prayers; and admits *only three* holidays, the birth and suffering of Christ, and an annual *view of frank pledge*, when all the people should

be gathered together; so that, with the 32 Sundays, there would remain 310 days of actual labour; and only six hours on Saturdays, that the people may attend the courts and folk-motes, “and gradually improve that natural “faculty of reason and knowledge which “is inherited by all men from our first “parents, and may have their understanding exercised by habit to discern “both good and evil;” and no deduction to be made in the labourer’s profit. The settlement to be free, as England, for all persons and slaves arriving there, who are to be able to purchase a lot of land of the government by a portion of labour. The public revenue to be supported by contributions of labour, substitutions for which to be admitted, and, among others, a tax on *pride and indolence*, to be paid by the affluent. By large computations of labour he calculates the revenue to amount to 3,960,000*l.* per annum; at which he confesses his doubts, “and fears himself “some way or other *enormously mistaken*.” We admire the author’s zeal, and join in his own opinion. Due provision is also made for a chaplain, and for episcopal authority, “in case God’s blessing “on the settlement should hereafter “render the appointment of bishops “necessary.” The author assembles the tithing or folk-mote weekly, and the *common council* of the settlement “twice “every year, and more often if need “be,” as the ancient county courts in England were. Ecclesiastical matters finally to be referred to the Society in England for Propagation of the Gospel; and every clergyman, hereafter to settle there, to be appointed to the care of one single hundred families. The author proposes the purchase of shares of the land at 2*l.*; the lot to be apportioned by the rulers; the labourer is to gain a piece of *free land* for it, and the landholder a clear profit of 10*l.* per cent.—An Appendix, containing suitable forms of public and private prayers, amply testifies the author’s piety and zeal. In the Lord’s Prayer the author writes ‘it, “*Deliver us from the evil BEING*.”—From the foregoing sketch of this tract the reader will be able to discern the author’s strenuous labours in the cause of Truth; and, if he meets with some exceptions in the work, still he will find satisfaction in perusing a didactic essay which will shew him wiser men, living in the fullness of a purified, refined, and established community, settled.

dom reflect upon the difficulties and the methods requisite for the first framing of an infant colony. The author's constant assiduity in every cause that he feels to be of public utility is too well known to admit the least necessity of our offering to him any new share of praise; yet this we think ourselves entitled to record, that, however some men may differ from him in opinion, yet they never could point out one of his labours calculated to promote any other effect than public tranquillity, freedom restrained by liberal ordinance, and universal good.

22. *Voyages dans les Alpes, précédés d'un Essai sur l'Histoire Naturelle des Environs de Genève.* Par Horace Benedict de Saussure. 2 Tomes. 4^{me}. A Geneve, chez Barde Mauget, & Co. 1786.

THE very laborious and assiduous author of these Travels has spared no pains, by repeating his voyages every summer for several years past, to ascertain almost every essential information in that walk of natural history which relates to soil, climate, air, &c. The very curious researches he has made have induced us to be the more copious in our sketch of this work, as we doubt not to many of our readers much satisfaction will be afforded thereby.—The author deems the transparency of the air one of the causes of cold on mountains, and says, "Natural philosophers are not agreed on the nature of light; some look upon it as the element of fire itself, in its most pure state; others, as a being of a very different nature from fire, and which, incapable of itself of producing heat, has only the power of giving to ignited fluid the motion which produces heat. But all are agreed in acknowledging that light exists from the heat in bodies only in as much as it is absorbed by them; all which they reflect or transmit contributes nothing to heat them. Air itself, the more dense it is, the more it is charged with vapour, and the more heated. Now it is certain, that the higher we are elevated, we find the air more disengaged from vapours; on high eminences there is a singular transparency; the sky appears of a blue colour, approaching to black. And I am perfectly of opinion with Mr. De Luc, who insists much on this cause of the heat of the air in plains;

"but as this cause does not appear sufficient to explain so great an effect, he joins thereto the density of the elementary fire; and I, who do not admit that density, at least as a cause capable of producing a sensible effect, join thereto, with Bouguer, the reverbération of the rays of the sun upon the surface of the earth, and the communication of the heat, natural to the interior mass of the globe. The influence of the surface of the earth upon the temperature of different places proves, very strongly, that it is the reverbération and communication of heat of that surface, which causes, in great measure, the heat in plains. Why, under the Torrid Zone, do the small islands enjoy a temperature always superable, whilst the center of continents in the same latitude is tormented with the most violent heat, but because the sea receives the sun, and returns into the air less heat than the earth? Why is the air more mild in Northern countries, since these countries are inhabited by husbandmen, but because cultivated lands receive and return more heat than forests? Why, in the South of Europe, is a considerable increase of heat felt immediately after the harvest season, but because corn is not susceptible of receiving heat itself, and of returning into the air so much heat as the earth?"—The author prosecutes, with an active and zealous mind, these observations in answer to De Luc, at whose opinions thereon he expresses his astonishment; but our limits oblige us to refer to the work itself for this examination. The author's design was, to suffer no historical anecdote to interrupt the thread of his philosophical researches; but, as he approached the monastery of St. Bernard, the hospitality he met with induced him to break this resolution, in order to pay a tribute of acknowledgment to their merits by rendering their deserts more known to the world. He says, "That from *Vacherie* to the convent of St. Bernard, is not more than three quarters of a league. The way is by the foot of great rocks, composed of slender and pyramidal shreds (*feuillats*), steep on all sides. I shall speak of them when I come to describe the environs of the convent; for in approaching the city, travellers are in great haste to arrive; the cold seizes them, who a few hours before were in climate so prodigiously different;

ferent; and, after having ardently sighed for cool air, they now as ardently pray for the hot stoves and comfortable fire which they expect to find at the convent. At first you follow a winding bye-path between rocks, after which you come into a little valley in the bottom, at the extremity of which you discover the convent. Its aspect is gloomy enough. It is a square building, destitute of all kind of ornament; round it is neither tree nor verdure. It fills the bottom of a narrow pass between high mountains, at the edge of a little lake, which, from its depth, appears black, especially on account of the snow, which always surrounds it. You pass the *Plain of Jupiter* so called from a temple and an hospital which stood there in the time of the Romans; you then pass the boundary which separates the states of the King of Sardinia from those of Valois, and you follow a straight path between the lake and the mountain, and generally travel as quick as possible, in order to warm yourself at the kitchen fire, and enjoy the hospitality of the good monks who inhabit this monastery."

The Hospital of the great St. Bernard.

"At the close of the preceding chapter I said that the highest part of the passage of St. Bernard is a straight and long valley, at the bottom of which is a lake. At the most Eastern extremity of this lake stands the hospital, and at the opposite extremity, on the side towards Italy, is a small plain, wherein there was formerly a temple, dedicated to Jupiter. The mountain itself is called *Mons Jovis*, from whence, by corruption, came the name of *Mons Joux*, which it held until the great fame of the hospital founded by St. Bernard sunk the name of its ancient patron into oblivion. The great number of *Ex-voto* to be found in examining the ruins of the temple proves, that this passage was much frequented, and at the same time was esteemed a dangerous undertaking; for we are not accustomed to offer a vow for a thing easily attainable, and without danger. Those I have seen are engraved on plates of brass; the following is an example:

JOVI POENINO
Q. SILVIUS PEREN
NIS TABELL. COLON

SEQUANOR

V. S. L. M.

"It is known that these four last letters signify *Votum solvit libenter meritum*. It is remarkable, that there are many in which the name *Penninus* is written, as in this, with an OE; *Poeninus*. I have even seen one where it is *Jovi Poeno*. As the word *Penninus*, derived from the Celtic *Pen*, which signifies any thing elevated, is nowhere else written with an OE, these inscriptions, where it is written in this manner, make some believe that it there signifies the *Carthaginians*—that the Jupiter worshiped on that mountain was a god of the Carthaginians, and, consequently, that Hannibal had entered Italy by this passage, and had there erected a temple to one of the gods of his nation. Titus Livius (lib. xxi. c. 38) refutes this opinion, which even in his time was most generally received; and he proves, by very good reasons, that Hannibal did not, and could not, have taken this route, but that he passed by Mount Cenis. It is, however, astonishing that Pliny, who lived after Titus Livius, has also maintained the same opinion (lib. iii. c. 17). I should therefore be led to believe, that these *Ex-voto*, on which the word *Penninus* is written with an OE, or even the word *Poenus*, instead of *Penninus*, have been consecrated by travellers, who believed, as Pliny did, that Hannibal had passed by St. Bernard's, and that the god who is there worshiped was a god of the Carthaginians. De Rivaz, a Valetian writer, pretends, that about the year 339 Constantine the younger caused the statue of Jupiter to be taken down, which was at the top of the passage, and that a military column, dedicated to that prince, was erected in its place. This column is still to be seen at the foot of St. Bernard, in the town of *St. Pierre*, with an inscription, of which the following is a literal copy:

IMP. CAESARI CONSTANTINO
P. F. INVICTO AVG. DIVI
CONSTANTINI
AVG. FILIO BONO REIPUBLICE NATO
F. C. VAL. XXIIII.*

"The number which this column bears proves that it was on the top of the

* "Imperatorii Caesari Constantino Pio Felici, Invicto Augusto, Divi Constantini Augusti Filio bono Reipublice nato. Forum Claudii Vallensum, 24."

mountain,

"mountain, because *Antonine*, as well
 "as *Peutinger*, place the 24th military
 "at the highest point of the passage,
 "in *summo pinnino*. What, however,
 "induces me to believe that the wor-
 "ship of false gods was not then en-
 "tirely abolished, upon this mountain,
 "is, that *Simler*, in his description of
 "Valais, pretends, that it was St. Ber-
 "nard, the founder of this very hospital,
 "who abolished that worship (*Simler*,
 "cap de Veragris). But, on the other
 "hand, this same *Simler* seems to be-
 "lieve, that, before St. Bernard, there
 "was on this mountain a monastery
 "destined to the reception of travellers.
 "For he says, that in the Annals of
 "the Bishops of Lausanne, it is men-
 "tioned that *Hartmann*, chief of the
 "monastery, had been made bishop of
 "Lausanne in 851. And *De Rivaz*
 "also says, that in 832 Louis the Pious
 "pronounced a judgment against *Val-
 "gaire*, abbé of Mont Joux, in favour
 "of the Counts *Sicard* and *Leutard*;
 "and he believes that that abbé of
 "Mont Joux was chief of this mo-
 "nastery."—Our limits prevent us
 from following the author in this re-
 search; and therefore we shall, in our
 next, proceed to offer to our readers his
 account of the monastery itself.

(To be continued.)

22. BIBLIOTHECA TOPOGRAPHICA BRI-
 TANNICA, No XL. Containing the History
 and Antiquities of the Town, C^{ity}, and Col-
 lege of Fotheringay, in the County of North-
 ampton. 4to.

THE Editor of these very useful
Collesanea presents us, in the *fortieth*
 number, with the history of a place
 made interesting to the English anti-
 quary by a variety of events, but by
 none so much as by having been the
 last scene of the life of the unfortunate
 Queen of Scots, whom, "having at-
 tended to the block, he could not dis-
 pense with following to the grave." Her
 execution and funeral are largely
 discussed in the Appendix, from new
 and hitherto unpublished materials, of
 which we could point out yet more to
 the industrious collector. The chal-
 lenge which the late Dr. G. Stuart
 gave, in her behalf, to the very able
 historian of Scotland, has dropped on
 his decease, and whether it will be
 renewed by any other champion is un-
 certain, or whether the original will of
 that unfortunate princess, said to be yet
 preserved in the Scots college at Rome,

can be recovered, to supply the defi-
 ciency of the rough draught of a will,
 partly in her own hand, here given, with
 a curious specimen of her writing.

We are sorry to learn, that the pro-
 spect of Mr. Bridges's *History of North-
 amptonshire* being completed is yet dis-
 tant. The *History of Fotheringay*, how-
 ever, is much indebted to his materials,
 and to the assiduity of Mr. Nichols,
 who has spared no pains to supply the
 deficiency.

This volume is embellished with
 Views of the Church and of the Duke
 of York's Monument in it, and Ruins
 of his Palace here, and a Print of the
 old Sexton of Peterborough, who bur-
 ied the Queen of Scots, is engraved by
 ——— Williams. A drawing of this
scarebabe was just before handed to the
 Society of Antiquaries.

23. *Original Letters written during the Reigns*
of Henry VI., Edward IV., and Richard III.,
by various Persons of Rank or Consequence;
containing many curious Anecdotes relative to
that turbulent and bloody, but hitherto dark,
Period of our History, and elucidating not
only public Matters of State, but likewise the
private Manners of the Age; with Notes
Historical and Explanatory, and authenticated
by Engravings of Autographs, Paper-Marks,
and Seals. By John Fenn, Esq. M. A.
and F. A. S. In Two Volumes. 4to.

IT has been observed, by some phi-
 losophic writers, that nothing so strongly
 marks a nation refined and cultivated to
 its height than an inquisitive curiosity
 into its ancient history and manners.—
 Whether this implies, that such a na-
 tion is arrived to a pitch of improve-
 ment beyond which it cannot proceed,
 or that its refinement is only compara-
 tive in respect to its most barbarous and
 illiterate period, or that such inquiries
 have been carried to a degree of imper-
 tinence and frivolousness, is not the
 present question. Certain it is, that the
 present age is, all over Europe, the æra
 of curiosity and inquiry into ancient and
 original manners. Every supplement to
 history, every anecdote that can fill up
 the very thin-spread page of the general
 historian, has been eagerly sought after
 in this country for the last 100 years,
 from the Restoration to the present day.
 State papers have been drawn out of
 their dust and cobwebs. But, as there
 are secondary lights to be derived from
 the archives of public and even of pri-
 vate families, Mr. Fenn, with that ac-
 curacy and exactness which marks his
 character, and which are indispensable
 requisites

requisites in an antiquary, here offers to the publick a collection of letters, most of them written by or to particular persons of the family of *Passen*, of a place of their own name in Norfolk, who lived in the three reigns which compose the period which has fewer authentic records surviving than any other in our history from the reign of Stephen, and which have fortunately been transmitted to posterity, and preserved to elucidate it. They were carefully preserved in the family for several descents, and were finally in the possession of the Earl of Yarmouth of that house, till the decease of the second and last earl, 1732, having survived all his male issue: they then became the property of that great collector and antiquary Peter le Neve, Norroy; from him they devolved, by marriage with his widow, to Mr. Thomas Martin, and were a part of his collections purchased by Mr. Worth, of Difs, from whom they came to the collector.

"Wherever the accounts in these Letters agree with our history, they confirm the truth of it; where they differ, they certainly give the reports of the time; and, if the writer be, either from his situation or connections likely to have authentic intelligence, deserve our credit. They contain many private anecdotes of persons, places, and things, perhaps common occurrences of the times; but with these the taste which at present prevails for every information concerning the transactions of former ages will not be displeased. Scenes of private life, accounts of private persons, and the customs of the age, then made familiar, are now become, by the lapse of time, matters of curiosity, and claim our attention." (Pref. pp. xxviii. xxix.)—The Editor has subjoined brief notes, containing chiefly matters of fact necessary to explain the text, in an historical or genealogical way. The autographs of the several writers are engraved in seven plates, as are also, in seven more, the paper-marks and seals, and even the Arabic numerals, and the seven different stops used in these letters. The engraving and describing the paper-marks may be a means of ascertaining the dates of many old writings, by comparing their marks with those here given; besides the plates of fac similes, we are presented with a portrait of Henry VI, perfectly characteristic of him, taken after his

deposition, between 1460 and 1470, from an original drawing in the possession of Mr. Fenn, and those of Charles Duke of Burgundy and Margaret his Duchess, from a window in the choir of the Dominican church at St. Omer, and a small view of the remains of Sir John Fastolf's castellated mansion at Caistor, near Yarmouth.

Our limits do not permit us to give here any specimen of this valuable acquisition to the History of England; but our readers may expect that further justice to the accurate editor in some future Magazine.

24. *Blenheim; A Poem. To which is added, A Blenheim Guide. Inscribed to their Graces the Duke and Duchess of Marlborough. By the Rev. William Mavor. Oxford, 1787.*

WOODSTOCK has been sung by all the poets, from *Walo* the versificator, or poet laureat, in the reign of Henry the First, to the anonymous elegiac poet in *Pearch's Collection* *. A variety of circumstances conspired to render it a theme for the Muse.

"Those scenes are vanish'd, scarce a trace remains,
And scarce one vestige Nature's face retains.
With raptur'd eyes see stately *BLenheim* rise,
And lift sublime her turrets to the skies."

That the events which gave existence to this stupendous pile are worthy to be had in everlasting remembrance, no Englishman, who views the blasted laurels of his country, will deny. But Mr. Gilpin is the first who ventured to "apologise for Vanburgh †." What he says of the appendages of this palace in furniture and grounds is more to the purpose than 10,000 lines of general poetical panegyric from the parson of the parish. We mean not to be severe on Mr. M, but the trait which most strikes us in his description is, that

"High o'er the porch vain-glorious *LOUIS* stands,
A bright example of the sculptor's hands.
From Tournay torn, whose humbled portals saw,
The British ensigns spread terrific awe,
This trophy *CHURCHILL* consecrates to fame,
And with Britannia's Genius joins his name."

* See *British Topography*, II. 87.

† See his *Observations on the Mountains and Lakes in Cumberland and Westmorland*, just published, I. 27.

The episode about *Dian* and *Galatea*, to account for the echo at Woodstock now saluting with a plain English *How do you do?* is much out of place, and only serves to make out 60 lines.

The Fountain, the model of that made by Bernini in the Forum Agonale at Rome, presented to the great Duke of Marlborough by the Spanish Ambassador at Rome, and repaired by the present Duke, is best described in its inscription, though this is rather too complex. How much must every lover of the fine arts regret, that Reynolds will not outlive Rubens!

Upon the whole, if the Poem and the Guide make the master of the academy at Woodstock known to the King and the *Spencers*, as we heartily wish it may, his purpose is fully answered.

We are much obliged to Mr. M. for his intentions respecting the local history of WOODSTOCK.

25. *The Grave*. By Robert Blair. To which is added, Gray's *Elegy in a Country Church-Yard*. With Notes, Moral, Critical, and Explanatory. 8vo.

THIS is a neat and useful edition of two well-known poems, which have very justly obtained universal admiration. The writer of *The Grave* possessed great poetical powers; strong marks of a vigorous imagination, of originality of thought, and of descriptive ability, are visible in every page; yet we are of opinion that he executed with less happiness than he designed.

The notes and references are chiefly taken from Young's *Night Thoughts* and Hervey's *Meditations*, and may be useful and acceptable to some few classes of readers, and they contain nothing that can give offence to any.

The following passage from *The Grave* is much in the manner of Shakspeare, and the introductory lines are eminently beautiful:

"Oft in the lone church-yard at night I've
seen,
By glimpe of moonshine chequering through
the trees,

The school-boy, with his satchel in his hand,
Whistling aloud to bear his courage up,
And lightly tripping o'er the long flat stones,
(With nettles skirted, and with moss o'er-
grown,)

That tell in homely phrase who lie below:
Sudden he starts, and hears, or thinks he
hears

The sound of something purring at his
heels;

Full tell he lies, and dares not look behind
him,

Till, out of breath, he overtakes his fellows,
Who gather round, and wonder at the tale
Of horrid apparition, tall and ghastly,
That walks at dead of night, or takes his
stead.

O'er some new-open'd grave; and (strange
to tell)

Evanesces at crowing of the cock."

26. *Phædros, or Phaidros' Fables* 8vo.

THESE Fables are published as a specimen of an improved Latin orthography; in which the author, by the introduction of long and short vowels, after the manner of the Greeks, discriminates words which, according to the common orthography, are alike; and determines their quantity. To effect this, he uses five greater and five minor characters to denote the short vowels, and to represent the long.

If this method were adopted, the Editor is of opinion that the study of the Latin language would be much facilitated. Of this we are doubtful. To render the first elements of instruction plain and simple is the most certain way to succeed; but the system here proposed, by presenting new and strange characters, to which the learner's eye has before been unaccustomed, multiplies difficulty and embarrassment.

The design of the Editor is undoubtedly ingenious, and merits attention; and though, after mature examination, his system of orthography may not be received, which we are much inclined to think will be the case, he is entitled to the thanks of the publick, which are always due to those who have endeavoured well.

27. *The Cacique of Ontario; an Indian Tale*.

WE take notice of this publication to observe that, unless we are much mistaken, it has been before presented to the publick under another title.

28. *Manon l'Escant; or, The Fatal Attachment*.

THIS work is a scandalous imposition on the Circulating Libraries, or rather on the too numerous Novel readers; as this *Manon* is, word for word, the same story as appeared 19 years ago, intitled, *Le Chevalier de Grioux*, being then really translated from the French, and was a detached piece at the end of a much larger French Romance, which it is thought was written by the author of *Le Doyen de Kallierine*.

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TO LICINIUS MURENA*.

FROM HORACE, BOOK II. ODE X.

BY ANNA SEWARD.

NOT always, dear Licinius, is it wise
On the main sea to ply the daring oar;
Nor is it safe, in dread of angry skies,
To keep too near to the perfidious shore.
To no excess discerning spirits lean;
They feel the blessings of the golden mean;
They will not grovel in the squalid cell,
Nor seek, in royal domes, with envied pomp
to dwell.

* Licinius Murena was of very high rank, one of the brothers of Proculus, whose fraternal generosity is celebrated in the Ode to Sallust, paraphrased in the Magazine for July 1786. The property of Licinius had been confiscated, for having borne arms against the second Triumvirate in the civil wars. Upon this confiscation, Proculus divided two thirds of that large fortune with which the Emperor had rewarded his zeal, valour, and fidelity in the royal cause, between Licinius and his adopted brother Terentius, whose fortune had suffered equal wreck, on account of the party which he had taken. Horace wrote the above Ode soon after the affectionate bounty of Proculus had restored his friend to affluence. It breathes a covert warning to that turbulent and ambitious spirit which he perceived in this young nobleman. The poet has used great address and delicacy, making the reflections not particular but general; and he guards against exciting that soreness people feel on being reprehended for their prevailing faults, by censuring, with equal freedom, the opposite extreme of disposition. The kind caution, insinuated in this Ode, proved, eventually, vain as the generosity of the Emperor, who soon after permitted Licinius to be chosen Augur, probably at the intercession of his favourite minister, Mæcenat, who had married Terentia, a daughter of that house.—We find the spirits of Horace much elevated on the promotion of his friend to this post of dignity and trust; probably as much from the pleasure which he knew Mæcenat would take in the promotion of his brother-in-law, as from the attachment himself bore to Licinius. A peculiar air of hilarity shines out in the Ode addressed to Telephus, which he wrote the evening on which the new Augur gave a supper to his friends. It was paraphrased in Gent. Mag. for last October. By the above Ode the poet seems to have feared the seditious disposition of Licinius; but when he afterwards strung his lyre to notes of triumph for the honours of his friend, he little imagined that friend would finally suffer death for ungratefully conspiring against the monarch, who had so liberally overlooked the former enmity of the Augur.

GENT. MAG. February, 1787.

The pine, that lifts so high her stately
bough, [blight,
Writhes in the storms, and withers in their
Which o'er the neighbouring trees innoxious
blow, [height.
That wave their branches in a humbler.
As the loud fury of the whirlwind pours,
With direst ruin fall the loftiest towers;
And 'tis the mountain's summit that, oblique,
From the dark lurid clouds, the baleful light-
nings strike.

The Mind, well disciplin'd, when Sorrow
lowers, [ray;
Cheers her pale eye with Hope's enlivening
And when soft Pleasure boasts of lasting
powers,
With jealous doubt the promiser surveys.
It is the same dread Jove, that thro' the sky
Hurls the loud storms, that darken as they
fly; [gloom,
And whose benignant hand withdraws the
And spreads rekindling light in all its living
bloom.

To-day the soul perceives a weight of woe;
A whiter morrow shall gay thoughts inspire;
Does Phœbus * always bend the vengeful
bow?
Wakes he not often the harmonious lyre?
Be thou, when danger scowls in every wave,
Watchful, collected, spirited, and brave;
But in the sunny skies, the flattering gales,
Contract, with steady hand, thy too-expanding
sails.

VERSES TO MISS S.

WHAT tho' thy rivals wear the dim-
pled smile, [dequile;
And with thy charms the borrow'd Loves
Such, midst the stars, the Lunar Queen of
Night [light;
Sheds from her silver tower the beams of
Till, rising clear, the Majesty of Day
In radiant glory re-assumes the sway:
Rise, heavenly Hope, and on the wings of
Time
With beaming hand obliterate the crime!

* Epidemic diseases were, by the ancients, believed to have been the effect of having offended Apollo. The arrows he shoots among the Greeks, in the first book of the *Iliad*, produce the pestilence which follows the rape of Chryseis. When we consider the dependance of the human constitution upon the temperate or intemperate influence of the sun, the avenging arrows of Phœbus seem an obvious allegory; and, since it is in the hours of health that the fine arts are sought and cultivated, the sun, under the name of Phœbus, Apollo, &c. is, with equal propriety of fable, supposed their patron, as well as the avenger of crimes by the infliction of diseases.

Hope

Hope still attends, and tempts the suppliant lay,
 Hope, the glad sunshine of each future day;
 Thus from the Memory's saddening seat erase
 The frowns of Anger that obscur'd the face.
 Thus let those eyes in which the Loves de-
 light,

Shed rays of pity on my wounded sight.
 And let those lips (whose charms no lines
 express)

With softer sounds my sighing soul redress.
 While, ever fix'd within this wounded heart,
 No distant time extracts the deadly dart;
 Tho' fatal time may to the alter'd view
 Fade in those eyes, and dim their beauteous
 blue, D.

ON THE DEATH OF JAMES SIX, M.A. (See p. 72. Translated.)

HERE lies—yet ah! how chang'd!—in
 early bloom [too!
 But late his fire's first hope—his country's
 Adieu, dear youth! whom to the walls of
 Rome [adieu!
 Thy luckless fate had led—dear youth,
 To thee; whilst Rome unwonted honours
 paid, [rite:
 She deck'd thee with thy Albion's funeral
 Thy fire's, thy country's hope—her earth
 was laid [light!
 Upon thy limbs—and, oh that earth be

ANOTHER TRANSLATION.

HERE lies the youth, how chang'd to mor-
 tal fight,
 So late his country's pride, his fire's delight!
 Adieu, dear youth, whom fate relentless drew
 To Rome's devoted walls; dear youth, adieu!
 Thy ashes now alas! Rome's earth receives,
 And fun'ral rights she unaccustom'd gives.
 Thy fire's, thy country's hope! thy loss we
 mourn,
 Light lie the earth upon thy hallow'd urn.

ANOTHER.

HERE lies—alas! how early lost!
 How chang'd!—his fire's, his country's boast!
 D ar youth, whom adverse Fortune drew
 To Rome's proud wall's—dear youth, adieu!
 Yet Rome to thee rare honours gave,
 And, as thy Albion, deck'd thy grave!
 Dutious her hallow'd mould she spread;
 Light rest it on thy blameless head! R. P.

THE FAINTING KISS.

AH, faithless fair-one, (Owen cries)
 How are my fondest vows repaid!
 'Al's! thy bosom's secret sighs
 'Heave for the swain in yonder shade.
 'The chaplet I so vainly wove,
 'Ah, now no longer priz'd, restore;
 'Ye dear the hour, when, wrapt in love,
 'That I lodge for me my Ellen wore.
 'Then, brighten'd by thy beauty's ray,
 'That giv' had power from death to steal
 'T y bloom—its slow-consuming ray
 'Amidst the groves of Marivale.'

"Take, take (she cried) thy gift—from
 "death

"That stole its slow-consuming ray—
 "But, first, give back the kiss, whose breath
 "That moment caught my soul away."

EPITAPH ON A YOUNG LADY.

HERE, while her parents o'er the pensive
 urn
 Pay the last honours to the shade they mourn,
 The Muse shall tell how soon Eliza flew
 From a deceitful world she never knew;
 And, (as inspir'd by Truth the numbers flow,)
 With Comfort's genuine balm alleviate woe.
 For what avails, if, musically-vain,
 Fancy with idle warblings fills the strain;
 What, if the pale urn catch the morning ray,
 Or the last blushes of declining day;
 If, round, the Bard romantic verdure throw,
 And fairy flowers breathe incense as they
 blow?

Say, will the eye of Anguish smile serene,
 While Fiction rears the visionary scene?
 No—rather, to relieve a father's breast,
 Point to the cherub in the realms of rest:
 Tell him, that, vanish'd every earthly care,
 His kindred shade shall meet ELIZA there;
 And, say, that He, by whom he seeks the
 skies,
 Shall wipe all tears for ever from his eyes.

S O N N E T

TO MR. JACKSON, EXETER,

JACKSON, the texture of whose polish'd
 min'd

The Graces wove, and dipp'd in harmony;
 Who in thy own unspotted thoughts canst
 find

No food for gall, or rancorous obloquy:
 To Merit ever just, whate'er her dress,
 Tho' clouds, and ancient night her charms
 enfold *

Whose speculations, Virtue must confess,
 With reason lively, and with candour
 bold †.

Thou

* Letters on Quares.

† See the letter on Self production; a term willfully misinterpreted by the writer of a Sonnet in the Gentleman's Magazine for December last, though its meaning, as he well knew, was explained, and all imputation of absurdity obviated by the author in the following words: "There is something in the sound of self-production which seems like a contradiction. I mean nothing more by it, than that a vegetable or animal does in many instances first exist by a different principle than that upon which the species is continued. As the term does not exactly express this, it may easily be perverted from the sense in which I wish to be understood." The letter concludes likewise in this ingenious manner: "If the consequence I have drawn from these facts appear to you wrong, or the facts them-

Thou wilt not heed the fly with tinsel'd wing,
Who circling lightly skims around thy head;
Nor shall th' invenom'd aspick's secret sting,
As from the dreary caverns of the dead

The reptile creeps, annoy thee with its smart;
From its pollution free, and pure thy conscientious heart!

F E B R U A R Y,
A PASTORAL POEM.

*Already now the snow drop darts appear,
The first pale blossom of th' unrisen'd year,
As Flora's breath, by some transforming power,
Had chang'd an icicle into a flower.*

Mrs. BARBAULD.

DOES frost still imprison the ground,
And Nature lie buried in snow?
From the Southward warm breezes are found
In muttering hoarse accents to blow.
Then torrents of water distill,
At once all the ice sweeps away,
To a river enlarges each rill,
And the vallies are fill'd with dismay.

Shall Nature in agony sigh,
And Pleasure, afloat at the waste,
Dejected with fear turn her eye
From scenes so horiferous haste?
Yet hold, gentle Goddess, and turn;
The rooks are beginning to pair;
That Spring shall emerge from her urn,
The buds of the currant declare.

To prospects less chearless O speed
The Muse in her pastoral sight;
Come, Flora, enamel the mead,
Replenish the earth with delight.
Deny not your mantle of green,
The landscape is naked and cold;
Your promise to paint o'er the scene
The elder's expansions unfold.

The snowdrop I see in the dell,
Bold herald, with Winter in fear;
Her looks her soft embassy tell,
She comes the sad season to cheer.

*"selves ill-supported, convince me of my error,
"and y^e whole shall be retracted as freely as
"it is advanced."* Indeed, that facts and observations, which evidently appear of the face of them to be merely thrown out to exercise the thoughts, and whet the wits of others, should be considered as formally designed to attack the first principles of religion, would seem inconceivable, except to the weakest bigotry, the most virulent prejudice, or the most ungenerous and personal animosity. Add to this too, that the whole of the letter is founded on the old philosophy, which was assented to by the most rigid divines and fathers of the church; and that the author unreservedly declares, he has no system to support.

The Daphne-mezereon I see,
The wood-laurel too is in bloom;
Protruding the vernal-crown-pea,
Is ready to burst from its tomb.

Fair minstrel, as early as sweet,
Dear woodlark! how welcome thy note;
That Janus has made his retreat,
We learn from thy musical throat,
As herself now expanded the day,
Soft Pity appears in the vale;
The sportsmen her mandates obey,
No longer the woodlands assail.

Nor longer with spaniel and gun,
In vest which the bushes defies,
Accusing the slow-rising sun,
To cover young Doriland hies.
The pheasant beneath the rude thorn
Her plumage unfeared may spread,
Or venture to pilfer the corn
The husbandman carefully shed.

No perils the covey annoy;
Securely the partridge may pair,
And taste of connubial joy,
As Phoebus impregnates the air.
But mercy is partial, for lo,
In the moor, and the marsh, and the fen,
The snipe feels the death-level'd blow,
And the woodcock still bleeds in the glen.

Should clouds in succession distress,
The landscapes still deluge in showers,
The snow on the cottages prels,
Consigning to dullness the hours.
Yet sorrow disturbs not the soul
Content for her residence forms,
Although to the farthestmost pole
Extends the rude blast of the storms.

Content, O with visage serene
Thy image unfold to my view!
Attendant be Innocence seen!
How mean is the wealth of Peru!
The bosom of calmness is thine;
Emit but thy silver-soft ray,
We hear from thy whispers divine
More musick than issues from May.

Pastors, with mirth fill my reed—
Can sounds more harmonious flow?
Panegyrics more justly proceed,
Than those which to Delia I owe,
For now the blest'd morning appears,
My Muse with enchantment to wing,
Another we add to her year:—
The birth-day of Delia I sing.

Though naked and brown are the lawns,
And Winter still harrows the day,
Aurora transcendently dawns,
'Tis Delia has brighten'd my lay.
For her, with each Grace in her train,
Shall Spring in gay beauty appear,

* On the first and thirteenth of this month, pheasant and partridge shooting ends.

The

The Summer's varieties reign,
And Winter no longer appear.

Prophetic methinks that my song
Awakens the earth-cheering breeze,
The thrushes their sonnet prolong,
The turtles soft coo in the trees;
The chaffinch their symphony hails,
The hedge-sparrow musick creates—
'Tis Cupid, my fair-one, prevails—
Presides o'er the plume-painted states.

A chaplet I'll weave for the morn,
The myrtle shall fly from her beds,
Young Flora the offering adorn,
And flourish wherever she treads.
Let Delia approve of my lays,
Accept of the garland I twine;
The Muse into honour she'll raise,
Whole Bard is her own *Vahnine*.

MALLING.

THE BRITISH KINGS.

WRITTEN IN MDCCCLX.

(Concluded from our last, p. 70.)

YET still his son, the coward father
gone,
Brave Ironside, disputes th' unsettled throne;
Edmund, how generous to his vanquish'd foe!

He gives him life, and half the kingdom too.
His vanquish'd foe how base, who, Edmund's son
[own]
Strips of his right, all England makes his

Here sinks the Saxon power, which now
had stood

Two hundred years, upheld by Egbert's blood,
And soon again shall rise; for when the sun
Five times five journeys has the zodiac run,
Canute the Great, and his degenerate seed,
Harold the Swift, Canute the Hardy, dead;
The land, impatient longer to sustain
Hertyrants, shall grieve the brutal Dane;
And Edward, sprung from Ethelred's em-
brace

Of Norman Emma, fill his father's place,
The Confessor, whose peaceful reign extends
To twice twelve winters, and then childless
ends,

Childless, for (shame to sanctity) his bride,
Virtuous and fair, a virgin pin'd and died;
Thy sister, Harold, who, fierce Goodwin's
heir,

Next wear'd the crown the Norman soon
[shall wear.

On Edward's gift the Norman sounds his
claim,

But, Harold conquer'd, takes a conqueror's
[name,
And thrice seven years despotic rules the
land,

Now shar'd a prey among his Norman
At death too wills it, as by arms his own,
Not to his Norman heir, but later son,
Fierce Rufus, doom'd to bleed from tyrant's
wound,

Ere thirteen Autumns have the woods em-
[brown'd.

Th' eleventh century hush'd to its
close

When Rufus fell, and the First Henry rose,
The Conqueror's youngest hope, whose pious
bride

Was Maud; thy blood, imperial Ironside
With Scottish Malcolm's mix'd, whence Eg-
bert's seed— [sway'd;

Once more must sway the sceptre Egbert
For tho' no male from their embrace remains
At Henry's death, who near seven lustres
reigns; [born,

Tho' Stephen, of the Conqueror's daughter
Shall next with regal gold his front adorn,
And their Matilda from her right exclude,
For nineteen years, tho' fought thro' seas of
blood;

Still shall Plantagenet, Matilda's son
By lordly Anjou, mount learn'd Henry's
throne;

Another Henry, near so long to reign,
And with fair Ireland swells his old domain.
But curs'd his nuptial-bed—thence Richard
rose, [pose;

And John, dire troublers of their fire's re-
Richard, before thy walls, Chalice, to grow
From Bertram's shaft, ere twice five years are
flown,

Richard, the Lion of his fierce crusade,
John, scarce a king, e'en after Arthur dead:
O'er his curst head tho' seventeen summers
roll

Ere Swinsted ministers the fatal bowl.

Had ten more moons o'er Richard's em-
pire shone,

The thirteenth century had risen with John,
A glorious century! for our fires then bought
With blood their freedom, and then Bacon
taught,

Bacon the Monk, by judging fame enroll'd
High o'er the thing whose head next glares
with gold;

He taught weak man like thundering Jove
to roar, [o'er;

Draw down the sun, and bridge whole oceans
Thence altering, like some world-directing
mind,

The face of earth, and cares of human kind;
Nor rested there, but aim'd on wings to spurn
The ground, and ever 'scape the fearful urn;
Whilst his mean prince conceiv'd no other
hopes

Than those of pillaging, with dirty Popes,
The murm'ring realms whose diadem he
wears,

Their scorn and terror, six and fifty years,
Henry the Third. Three Edwards next en-
gage [an age.

Our view, and stretch their reigns beyond
The first in love how blest! in arms how
great!

The lord of Eleanor, and, Caledon, thy fate!

The next, but, O, for ever be conceal'd
His death, which Berkeley's stones with tears
bewail'd,

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The

The last o'er England's every King re-
nown'd, ^[crown'd]
With Cambria's, Scotia's, Gallia's laurels
Ah, how unlike the monarch that suc-
ceeds,

Ill-fated Richard, who at Pomfret bleeds,
His grandson; and had he surviv'd who won
Poitiers and Cressy, his illustrious son,
From civil discord what enormous crimes
Had spar'd to stigmatize succeeding crimes !
For lo, old Lancaster's aspiring son,
Richard depos'd, ascends a tottering throne,
Beneath himself oft shook, and soon to fall,
Though the fifth Henry thence subdues the
Gaul,

Thence though the Sixth to heaven is heard
to pour ^[throne before]
More prayers than heaven e'er heard from
Weak prince, in vain to righteous heaven thou
criest

For aid, by England's rightful heir thou diest,
Edward of York, the Fourth of Edward's
name,

The lover and the love of every dame.
Nor less belov'd perhaps his youthful son,
Another Edward, long had fill'd the throne;
But Richard, cruel uncle, nips his bud,
And, two long years a King, enjoys his
blood.

Where sleeps the thunder? lo, on Bosworth
plain, ^[is slain]
Thanks, righteous heaven, the bloody wretch

Here dies Plantagenet's imperial name;
And now five Tudors swell the trump of
Fame:

But lo! o'er all Eliza claims the blast,
Eliza, best of Tudors, and the last !
Eliza, in whose manly breast conspire
With Richmond's caution the Reformer's
fire,

Young Edward's piety, and Mary's zeal
From bloody creeds transferr'd to public
weal;

The Virgin Queen, who curb'd the power of
Spain,

And fix'd fair England Empress of the Main.

But hark, what different sounds invade my
ears,

The blasts of insanity for seven score years !
The Stuart line begins, and Scottish James
Stains with Gomorrah's crimes th' indignant
Thames:

Two Charles's him succeed, for crowns how
fit !

That a state-martyr dies, this reigns a wit.
Then bigot James—off, off ! great Orange
cries,

And, good for once, the trembling bigot flies.

Again Britannia rears an awful brow,
The nations tremble, William thunders now;
William and Freedom. Anna him succeeds,
Anna how glorious from her Marlborough's
deeds !

While Marlborough fights can Anna aught
deplore ?

Alas, why weeps she? Gloster is no more !
Genl. M. B. 1787.

Weep, Britain, too, from Gloster's death
thine

With foreign dukedoms an Elector's care !
Two Germans come : O rise th' auspicious
morn,

When Brions shall obey a Briton born !
Th' auspicious morn is risen, and Britain now
Sees than herself enough happier heaven b' low,
Live George the Third ! who to all seas gives
law. ^[awe]

And earth's remotest tyrants strikes with
Yet knows no power but what from Freedom
springs,

The Monarch of a thousand thousand Kings !

EPITAPH ON A GARDENER.

*Altered from an Inscription on a Stone in the
Church-yard of Wimbledon in Pennsylvania.*

FOR public service grateful nations raise
Proud monuments that urge to deeds of
praise;

Whilst private services, in corners thrown,
Though much deserving, seldom gain a stone.
But are not lilies, which the valleys hide,
Perfect as cedars, though the mountain's
pride ?

Then let the violets their fragrance breathe
And pines their ever-verdant branches
wreath

Around his grave, who, from their tender
birth, ^[earth]
Uprear'd both dwarfs and giant sons of
For he, advanc'd in years, surviv'd to see
Trees of his raising droop as well as he :
Such were his care, while his own bending
age ^[rage]

His master prop'd and screen'd from Winter's
Till drown he gently fell !—then with a tear
He bade his mourning sons transplant him
here.

Burrough in weakness planted, as his fruit
Always bespoke the goodness of his root,
The spirit quickening, he in power shall rise,
With leaf unfading under happier skies.

W. HAMILTON REID,

*Author of a volume of Poems intended shortly
to be published by subscription.*

On Dr. B——'s new System of CURING FE-
VERS BY OPIUM AND BRANDY.

QUOD statum Themison, statum Bruno-
nius ipse,
Hic vetus Empiricus, recens Dogmaticus ille.
Quot homines uno, Themison occidisti anno !
Tot homines diro, miktet Brunonius Orco !
Ecce Platonis filii !—par nobile fratrum !
Heus bebe respondit Pluto—pede pergitus
sausto,

Pergite, et audemini, sine metu pergite nati,
Honores vestros semper mea regna combunt ;
Spiritus atque Opil laudes Acheronta fater-
tur,
Auxilium vestrum semper meminisse jovabit,
Per mare, per terras, longeque lateque per
umbras.

M. D.

FOREIGN

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

• In order to preserve some sort of consistency in giving an account of the present fluctuating state of foreign affairs, we find it necessary to produce our authorities.

Constantinople, Dec. 2. Intelligence has just been received here of the alarming progress of the rebel Scutari, in the province of Albania, where he has rendered himself popular by pretending to act from motives of relieving the people from oppression.

Constantinople Dec. 6. The bad conduct of the Pacha of Albania, who is protected both by the grand Vizir and the captain Pacha, it much to the disadvantage of those officers; it is even expected, that the Sultan will set aside their party, and re-establish the deposed Vizir. One alteration has already taken place, by the appointment of Naz Efendi to be first treasurer; and it is farther certain, that the son of the late Vizir will fill one of the most important offices here, for which purpose he is already sent for to court.

Constantinople, Dec. 9. Our accounts from Egypt are very afflicting; the Ottoman troops have been completely beaten by the Beys, and have lost their artillery; the captain Pacha is collecting soldiers from all parts; but it is feared those raw troops will not be able to resist the excellent cavalry of the enemy, whose party will be much strengthened by their late victory. If they should be able to re-enter Cairo, they will commit great excesses, and the merchants will lose the remains of their fortunes.

The Pacha of Adrianople has just sent a requisition for 3000 troops, to stop an insurrection of a very alarming nature, just broke out in his district.

Constantinople, Dec. 10. By letters from Egypt, the rebels have not only obtained a complete victory over the captain Pacha, but have surrounded the Ottoman troops in such a manner, as to cut off all possibility of escape. Our court, which till the arrival of this news, discovered every mark of satisfaction, now evinces the greatest consternation.

Constantinople, Dec. 20. Prince Heraclius, the most powerful of the Georgian princes, has declared himself independent of Russia, and has publicly avowed his readiness to admit the Sovereignty of the Porte, on condition, that, instead of exacting an annual tribute of Georgian women, the Sultan will condescend to accept of a stipulated sum.

Constantinople, Jan. 11. The plague has broke out with a violence altogether unusual at this season, in different parts of this capital, and in the suburb of Halkay, mostly inhabited by Jews. *Gaz.*

Petersburg Jan. 11. The treaty of commerce between France and our court was signed yesterday by the Comte de Segar, and the ministers of her Imperial Majesty; a courier was immediately dispatched to Versailles.

Petersburg, Jan. 19. Her Imperial Majesty, with her suite, set off yesterday morning at nine o'clock from Czarico Zelo, on her intended tour. The Austrian ambassadors, and the ministers of France and England, will follow her Majesty. Two couriers arrived from Vienna, with the news that the Emperor will meet our Sovereign at Cherson; the interview with the King of Poland will take place at Trachtemplow.

Petersburg, Jan. 20. Prince Frederick of Wirtemberg, lieutenant general in the Russian service, and governor of Finland, has hastily left this place, after a serious quarrel with his lady.

The treaty of commerce between this court, and that of Naples, was signed at Czarico Zelo, by the respective plenipotentiaries, yesterday morning.

Vienna, Jan. 13. The melancholy news of the decease of the old and respectable field-marshal Prince of Hildburghausen was received here a few days ago, and the emperor has given his regiment to major general Palavicini. Count Eamissi, vice chamberlain of Hungary, is appointed governor of Transylvania, *vice* baron Buckenthal, who is decorated with the great ribbon of St. Stephen, and retires with a pension. Count Marlath and count Samuel Teleky are appointed vice chancellors of Hungary. *Gaz.*

Vienna, Jan. 15. The deposition of Alexander Mauro Cordato, prince of Moldavia, is confirmed by the last accounts from Smyatin. This deposition was declared at Constantinople on the 14th, as being in consequence of the solicitations from that prince, who wished to retire. The same day Alexander Ypsilanti, well known for his faithful services, was appointed to succeed him.

Vienna, Jan. 21. An aid de camp from prince Potemkin arrived here from Cherson, to know what road the Emperor meant to take, in order to prepare every thing to facilitate his Majesty's journey as much as possible.

The same officer brought orders to the Russian ambassador, to direct all his dispatches to Cherson, till farther orders.

It seems fixed that our monarch will set out on the 10th of February, to meet her Imperial Majesty at Krow; but whether he will go as far as Cherson, is much doubted.

Warsaw, Dec. 28. The Russian troops, whose stay in the Ukraine gave occasion to several nuncios to make complaint at the Diet, have quitted that province.

Warsaw, Jan. 1. A letter from Cracovia gives the following account of the effects produced by the earthquake, which took place in that Palatine on the 3d ult.

All the houses at Casimierz, which stands in a northern situation, were much shaken, the doors were burst open, and the fire in the stoves scattered about the rooms. The walls of Sandomier Convent were deeply cracked.

cracked. The church of Ketzowitz is considerably damaged, and the steeple is shaken by the shock, as to set the bells a-ringing. It is said that the earthquake was felt with far greater violence in the Carpathian mountains. The annals of this kingdom have preserved the record of various earthquakes, by which it appears, that the most considerable were felt in the years 1000, 1016, 1200, 1257, 1303, 1348, and 1358.

Copenhagen, Dec. 23. The royal council here have caused an official letter to be circulated abroad, bearing date Dec. 15, formally contralicting the assertions contained in the foreign prints, that the Algerines had begun to have a misconception in the Danes, and had ordered their Corsairs strictly to examine all the Danish vessels they meet. Of the falsity of which, the above letter contains many proofs; and at the same time fully exhibits the good intelligence which subsists between his Danish Majesty and the Barbary powers.

Stockholm, Jan. 6. It has been calculated that the distilleries in this kingdom consume annually corn to the value of 300,000 rix-dollars.

Berlin, Jan. 23. It is positively asserted, that our court is negotiating a treaty of commerce with that of Vienna.

The king has repealed an edict prohibiting the transit of earthen and stone wares through his territories, and they are now allowed to pass as formerly, on paying the usual duties. His Majesty has likewise taken off the prohibition on the importation of English beer into his dominions, and the excise with which it is charged amounts to about 25s. the hogthead. An edict was published here to day, to abolish the monopolies of tobacco, coffee, &c.

Naples, Jan. 13. For some days past we have had the wind blow from the North with great violence. Yesterday the country and the mountains were covered with snow, and it has since frozen, which is rare in this climate.

Turin, Jan. 3. His Sardinian Majesty has appointed the Count de St. André, commandant at Nice, to be viceroy of Sardinia.

Gaz.

Milan, Dec. 10. The number of wolves in the circumjacent country is so greatly increased, that the inhabitants are obliged to suspend their respective employments for the purpose of defending themselves against those ferocious animals. Nine have lately been killed by hunting.

Dresden, Jan. 21. The distemper which had broken out among the horned cattle in the village and neighbourhood of Stolpen, has entirely disappeared; in consequence of which, the troops that were stationed to prevent the spreading of the infection, have been withdrawn.

Gaz.

Lipsa, Jan. 1. The commercial treaty

with England goes on as fast as the common security of the two nations will permit. The negotiators say, it is in a fair line; but they, as in duty bound, add no more.

Madrid, Jan. 8. An express has arrived from Algiers, with an account of the plague having broken out at Constantia with such violence, as to spread the alarm over all that part of the coast. The number of deaths are said to be from 50 to 80 a day; and the Consuls and other foreigners at Algiers, had shut up their houses, and renounced all communication with the rest of the inhabitants.

Madrid, Jan. 29. Mr. Leston, his Britannic Majesty's plenipotentiary at this court, having made application for a prolongation of the term of the late convention, for the evacuation of the Musquito country, his Catholic majesty has consented to prolong the same till the end of June next, when the said evacuation is to be fully completed. Orders have accordingly been sent from hence to the president of Guatemaln, and the commandant of Truxillo, to conduct themselves in conformity to this arrangement.

Rome, Dec. 27. By an edict dated Nov. 24, his Holiness has fixed the exact value on the following monies, viz. the Roman chequins, and those of Bologna, of Clement XIII. two crowns and 15 sols; the new Roman and Bolognese pistole three crowns and 18 sols; the Roman silver monies to remain as they were.

Malta, Dec. 27. The Venetian squadron, under the Procurator Emo, departed from hence on the 7th instant, with intent to cruize against the Tunefines; but the damage sustained by some of the vessels in tempestuous weather forced them to return on the 18th. The frigate Angelo Emo, which sailed last month, has been under the necessity of running on shore on the coast of Dalmatia.

Hague, Feb. 5. The Comte de Goertz, purposing to set out directly from Nimeguen to Berlin, without returning to the Hague, sent his letters of recall on Thursday last to the president of the week, of which the following is a translation, viz.

Letter from the King of Prussia to their High Mightinesses.

"High and Mighty Lords, and particularly Good Friends and neighbours..,

"As I sent my Minister of State, the Comte de Goertz, sometime since, to assure your High Mightinesses of my sincere friendship and consideration for the republic of the United Provinces, and in order to contribute all in my power towards the re establishment of the interior tranquillity of their country, your High Mightinesses must, by that, be fully convinced of my sentiments: but the principal purport of the mission of the Comte de Goertz having, to my great regret, not answered the end proposed, I cannot neglect the recall of that minister any longer. I charged

charged him to assure your High Mightinesses again, that I desire nothing more warmly than the repose and prosperity of their republic. And I am, with consideration and friendship, the good friend and neighbour of your High Mightinesses.

(Signed) FREDERICK WILLIAM.
Berlin, Jan. 22. And underneath

1787. FINKENSTEIN HERTZBERG."

The following is the memorial sent by the Comte de Goertz with the above letter, viz.

"High and Mighty Lords,

"Having received the orders of the king my master, which terminate my mission to your High Mightinesses, and which recall me to him, I take the liberty to send you the letter of recall which his Majesty commissioned me to remit to you, and which contains fresh assurances of the constant friendship of the king towards the republic, the most sincere wishes for its prosperity, and the regret felt by his Majesty at not yet seeing peace and tranquillity re-established in these estates, for the happy return of which he is most warmly interested by all the ties of neighbour and friend, but more particularly in his situation of near relationship with the illustrious house of Orange. I should have thought myself happy, if, during the short space of my ministry, I could have contributed to cement more and more the union of the two estates, and to have merited the approbation and good-will of your High Mightinesses.

"Your High Mightinesses will, I hope, pardon me, that my haste to return, the distance from their residence, and indisposition in health, prevent me from having the honour of presenting you with the letter from his Majesty, and of receiving from your hands those credentials you might honour me with.

(Signed) The Comte de Goertz: 2."
Nimwegen, Jan. 29, 1787.

The following is a translation of the letters of credence which the States General sent to the king of Prussia by the Comte de Goertz.

"Sire, When we had the honour to receive the letter from your Majesty, dated the 2d of September last, appointing your Minister of state, the Comte de Goertz, to give an assurance of your Majesty's friendship and esteem towards this republic, and your wish to contribute all in your Majesty's power towards the re-establishment of its interior tranquillity, we could not but be sensible of those particular marks of your Majesty's friendship to these estates; and we again beg leave to testify our acknowledgements, and offer our sincere thanks for the same.

"We could have wished longer to have kept amongst us a Minister who shewed such wisdom, prudence, vigilance, and zeal, in all his conduct; but, as it has pleased your Majesty to recall him hence, we cannot let him depart without testifying that he has acquitted himself in all respects, and with the

greatest energy, punctually to fulfil the orders of your Majesty. We do not doubt but he will, on his part, report to your Majesty, that he every where here met with the best disposition to contribute everything that might either testify our veneration and respect for your Majesty, or for the maintenance and strengthening of friendship and good intelligence between your Majesty and this republic; dispositions of which we shall endeavour, upon every occasion, to give your Majesty real proofs, &c.

Hague, Feb. 2, 1787."

Naples, Jan. 3. The eruption of Mount Vesuvius has not ceased since the 25th of October, when a fresh aperture opened very near its summit. The snow which covered that mountain since the 17th of November occasioned a variation in the appearance of that volcano. The torrent of the lava which issued from the new aperture, ran along the snow in streams of flaming matter, bordered with black, which, contrasted with the whiteness of the snow, formed a grand appearance. The rains which have fallen lately have washed away all the snow, since which, however, the mountain seems to have acquired fresh strength, as inflammable matter now issues in two torrents, and rises to some height before it takes its course down the mountain. The direction of the lava, which issues from the new mouth, is towards Resina."

Paris, Jan. 25. Monsieur Gerard de Rayneval is returned from Holland, where he has executed a particular commission with which he was entrusted by the king.

Paris, Jan. 28. Monsieur la Comtesse de Vergennes lies now at the point of death.

Brussels, Jan. 26. The troubles which broke out in the University of Louvain are far from being settled. On the contrary, a disposition is shewn even among the grave ones to oppose the execution of the Emperor's orders. An account is sent to Vienna; and we expect nothing less than an immediate dissolution of this seditious of academic learning, unless an immediate compliance takes place.

EAST INDIA AFFAIRS.

On the 7th Instant a General Court of Proprietors was held at the East India House, Leadenhall-street, to consider of the powers lately assumed by the Board of Control over the Directors, being summoned at the desire of nine Proprietors.

The Court was, when it first met, very full, and the debate continued for upwards of three hours; about two of which were taken up by Mr. Adair, who was exceedingly warm against the Board, whose conduct he described as highly unconstitutional, and contrary to the spirit and meaning of the acts of Parliament which have been at any time passed for the government of India. He was supported by Mr. Tierney.

Mr.

Mr. Jackson opposed the argument of the above two gentlemen, insisting that the Board had only acted with a becoming spirit, which could not be attributed to any wrong intention.

A variety of papers were called for and read; among which were the opinions of the Company's standing Counsel, and the Attorney and Solicitor General.

The Court, about three o'clock, becoming very thin, it was proposed, That a Committee of Directors and Proprietors be appointed to consider of and examine records, in order to determine the full power of the Board under the late act of Parliament.

It being suggested as improper to put such a question when so few Proprietors were present, it was resolved to take a ballot on a future day.

A general Court was accordingly convened on the 15th, and a ballot commenced about 11 o'clock, on the following question, "That a Committee be appointed, to take into consideration the state of this Company, under the operation and effect of the late acts of the 24th and 26th of George III, and to consider of the means which it may be proper for this Court to adopt, for the purpose of ascertaining and more effectually preserving the respective rights of the Court of Directors, and Court of Proprietors." The ballot closed at six in the evening, when the papers were.

For the Question 97 } Majority 48.
Against it 145 }

On Wednesday the 21st instant, the Directors filled up the vacancies in the Madras Government, occasioned by their late dismissal of Mr. Daniel from the service, and the removal of Mr. Davidson from his situation:—by appointing Henry Holland, esq. second, and Robert Maunsell, esq. fourth of Council at Fort St. George.

The Madras Council now consists of Sir Archibald Campbell, K. B. Governor, Henry Holland, James Henry Calamajor, and Robert Maunsell, esqrs.

WEST INDIA AFFAIRS.

Kingsley in Jamaica, Dec. 30. Monday a seaman belonging to the Charlotte, Moore, lying in this harbour, was shot dead by a Spaniard in Matthews's Lane. The circumstances that led to this disaster are as follow: A number of Spaniards spending the day at the house of a Frenchman in the above-mentioned lane, had erected an ensign-staff without the door, on which were displayed the colours of Spain over those of Great-Britain: This so enraged the deceased, that without any ceremony he forcibly hauled them down; when one of the Spaniards (not yet taken) immediately seizing a loaded pistol, lodged the contents in the seaman's bowels, who staggering a few paces fell down dead. A few hours after the murder, upwards of 100 of the deceased's comrades,

armed with cutlasses, pistols, &c. assembled in the lane, and immediately proceeded to pull down the house, destroying the furniture, wearing apparel, &c. and liberating upwards of 30 negroes confined for exportation. After this they searched the different houses in the neighbourhood, threatening destruction to every Spaniard they should meet. Information being sent to the Guard-house, Capt. Bartlet, with a party of men, immediately went in pursuit, and at the hazard of their lives rescued a Spaniard whom they had pinioned, and were conveying to Spring-path, for the purpose of executing him on the gibbet there erected. In doing this, a blow was aimed at Capt. Bartlet with a cutlass, which he luckily received on his sword, otherwise the consequence might have been fatal. Upwards of 30 of the seamen were apprehended, and lodged for that night in the cage, two of whom were committed the next morning to gaol, as was the master of the house where the murder was committed.

AMERICAN NEWS.

The Indian war, which threatened the province of Georgia, is happily blown over, as a treaty was concluded with the Creeks the 3d of November. The principal articles of the treaty are: that six Indians, who murdered some Whites last spring, shall be put to death; that all prisoners, both men and women, negroes, cattle, &c. taken by the Indians, shall be restored; no white person to settle on the Indian hunting-grounds; the punishment of innocent persons by way of retaliation is forbidden on both sides, and criminals on either part offending against the other to be punished by the party to which they belong; the present temporary line to be fixed agreeable to the treaty at Augusta in November 1783, and at Calphinton the 12th of November 1785; and after lines shall be duly marked, neither White, nor Indian to pass them without leave. Five hostages are given by the Indians, to secure the performance of the preceding and a few other articles. In consequence of this treaty, all posts, guards, and spies, are discharged by order of the Supreme Council of Georgia, and the apprehensions of the inhabitants are removed, their quiet being further secured by an article in the treaty, which stipulates for the Creeks giving notice of any hostile intentions that may be formed by any other tribe.

The beginning of last month a fire broke out at Richmond in Virginia, which in a few hours consumed upwards of 100 houses, amongst which were some of the principal in the town. The whole loss is estimated at 100,000l.

HISTORICAL CHRONICLE.

Accounts have lately been received from Capt. Ismayloff, Governor of Kamptchake, of the arrival of two ships under English colon

colours at the island of *Mémi*, from the Northwest part of the Continent of America, laden with furs; that at first they had been refused admittance; but that on proper application, and some presents of European articles to the Prince of the Island, they had been admitted, not only to purchase provisions, but to trade from thence with the Japanese, for the disposal of their cargo. These are supposed to be the two first ships fitted out in India on the plan recommended by Captain King, (see vol. LV. p. 33.) who accompanied Capt. Cook on his expedition round the world, and who succeeded to the Command on the death of Capt. Clarke, at *Kamperobaka*. The accounts say further, that the adventurers meant to leave some of their people at *Mémi*, to whom the Prince had promised protection, and had actually betrothed one of his daughters to the supercargo.

The French King has lately authorized the French East India Company, after the example of the English, to increase their capital from 20 to 40 millions, and to enlarge the term of their charter from 7 to 15 years.

It is asserted in a late political Journal, that the late King of Prussia left in his treasury 103 millions of rixdollars, (about 60 millions and a half sterling) an immense sum in ready money. When that Prince ascended the throne, he found 20 millions in ready money, the annual revenue 12 millions, and the number of the army 70,000 men. At present the revenues amount to 28 millions, and the number of the armies 224,431 effective men.—If this be a just calculation, the improvement of the revenue bears no proportion to the increase of the army.

There has been found in a Benedictine monastery lately suppressed by the Emperor in Hungary, the amazing quantity of 95,000 tons of wine, and a chest containing a quantity of ingots and a number of diamonds. This will be apropos for the 927 new parishes lately erected, to whom this treasure is ordered to be distributed.

The celebrated English philosopher, Mr. Howard, during his stay at Vienna, had the honour of a very long interview with the Emperor, in which he freely laid before his Majesty the state of the prisons and hospitals in his dominions. He told the Emperor, that he had found such alterations had taken place since his happy administration as did him great honour; but that there were yet some defects that wanted his further attention. His Majesty was much satisfied with the ideas of this worthy friend to human nature: In short, it was difficult to say on which side philanthropy shone with most brilliancy. Those who speak truth merit praise; but a Prince who will listen to it with acknowledgement, and who even seeks it, merits the love of all mankind.

A new field for electrical experiment has lately been opened in France. A gentleman,

inspired at the beauty and brilliancy of the electrical pencils and coruscations which he had produced by rubbing in the dark with a cat's skin two large taffeta curtains, conceived the thought of using silk in his machine. A professor of natural philosophy, in the University of Paris, caught the idea, and employed silk instead of glass in a large machine, which has been examined by Commissioners appointed for the purpose by the Royal Academy of Sciences there, who have reported, that the machine is ingeniously constructed, and exempt from the accidents to which others are exposed.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

A discovery of a forgery of a very singular nature, and importance to the manufactures of Great Britain and Ireland, has been lately made, and diligent search is making after the offenders; i. e. the stamps usual on Irish linens have been affixed to cloths the manufacture of France and Holland, of a similar texture, and passed for and sold as such. How long this has been in practice is not known.

A silver coinage, consisting of shillings and sixpences, to the amount of 75,000l. sterl. has lately been completed at his Majesty's Mint, and sent to the Bank. See p. 223.

January 25.

A Court of Common Council was held at Guildhall, the Lord Mayor, 16 Aldermen, and about 200 Common Councilmen present, when the report of the Bye Law Committee was taken into consideration, respecting the interference of the Surrey Magistrates with the Jurisdiction of the City of London in Southwark, which have of right for several centuries held Sessions of the Peace for the hearing and determining of all such offences committed within the said town and borough, as are by the Laws of the kingdom cognizable by Justices of the Peace, at any General or Quarter Sessions of the Peace.

This Court having elected and deputed Sir Wartin Lewes, Knight, as their High Bailiff of the said borough, to execute and return all writs, mandates, warrants, and precepts within the said town and borough;

Resolved, That any interference of the Sheriff of the county of Surrey in the premises, is an infringement of the liberties of this city within the said town and borough, and a violation of the express words of the charters.

Resolved unanimously, That this Court will maintain and support this city's rights and privileges within the said town and borough of Southwark, and for that purpose do refer it back to the said Committee, to take such proper measures as they shall be advised.

January 28.

Being the first Sunday in Hilary Term, the Lord Mayor, 12 Aldermen, and the two Sheriffs met Lord Loughborough, five of the Judges, the Recorder, and Serjeants

at Law at St. Paul's Church, when, after a Sermon preached by the Rev. Dr. Morice, they proceeded to the Mansion house, where they were elegantly entertained by the Lord Mayor.—A good old Custom revived.

January 30.

Being the anniversary of the Martyrdom of King Charles, a Sermon was preached on the occasion, in Westminster-Abbey, by the Lord Bishop of Oxford; the Lord Chancellor, the Archbishops of Canterbury and York, the Bishops of Rochester, Worcester, Exeter, and Landaff, were the only Lords who attended.

The same day a Sermon was preached in St. Margaret's Church, before the Speaker of the House of Commons, by their Chaplain; but no member attended.

Tuesday 31.

A Court of Aldermen was held at Guildhall, where, among a variety of other business, the Sheriffs were desired to wait on the Secretary of State, to request that the convicts sentenced for transportation to Botany-bay might be removed from Newgate, to some place of security, as that gaol was so crowded, that the health of the prisoners was much endangered, and so would be that of the Judges and others obliged by their offices to attend the approaching sessions.

Thursday, Feb. 1.

One of the King's Messengers, dispatched by the R. Hon. W. Eden, arrived at the office of the Marquis of Carmarthen, with the Most Christian King's Ratification of the Convention, signed the 15th of January last, concerning the execution of the treaty of Navigation and Commerce lately concluded between his Majesty and the Most Christian King, which was exchanged with Mr. Eden against his Majesty's Ratification, on the 29th of January last, at Versailles, by his Most Christian Majesty's Plenipotentiary. See a Copy of this Convention in p. 152.

Wednesday 7.

This day Mr. Sheridan made his memorable speech in the House of Commons against Mr. Hastings, which is said to excel any ever spoken in any assembly either ancient or modern. It shall be duly noticed in our next month's repository.

Thursday 8.

The contempt for which Mr. Bowes was committed to the King's Bench was taken off, at the instance of Mr. Erskine. It had been previously argued before the Master of the Crown Office.

Monday 12.

At the Court at St. James's, Feb. 12, 1787, present the King's Most Excellent Majesty in Council.

SHERIFFS appointed by his Majesty in Council, for the Year 1787.

Bedfordsh. Joseph Partridge, of Cranfield.

Essex

Burke, W. Bism Martin, White Knights.

Bucks, R. Dayrell, of Lullingstone Dayrell.

Camb. and Hunt. W. Camps, Wilburton.
Cheshire, Sir. R. Brooke, of Norton, Bart.
Cumberl. T. Whelpdale, Skirgill-hall.
Derbysh. Sir R. Arkwright, of Cromford.
Devonsh. John Quack, Newton Saint Cyres.
Dorsetshire, Peter W. Baker, Ransfon.
Essex, John Judd, of Chelmsford.
Gloucester. Samuel Richardson, Newent.
Hereford. R. Cope Hopton, Cannon Froome.
Hertford. J. Roper, Berkhamstead St. Peter.
Kent, John Cotton, of Hill Park.
Leicestershire. John Goodacre, Ashby Parva.
Lincoln. Theoph. Buckworth, Spalding.
Monmouth. Thomas Lewis, Chepstow.
Norfolk, Edward Billingsley, Hockwold.
Northamptonsh. W. Walcot, jun. of Oundle.
Northumb. Edward Collingwood, Chirtun.
Nottingham, Thos. Waterhouse, Beckenham.
Oxford. Charles Mariack, Caversham Park.
Rutlandsh. Geo. Belgrave, Rislington.
Shropsh. John Robert Lloyd, Aston.
Somersetsh. Nathaniel Daston, Shanks.
Herts, Sir H. Powlett, St. John Dormersfield, Bart.

Staffordsh. Tho. Whieldon, Fenton.
Suffolk; John Meadows Theobald, Henley.
Surrey, R. Ladbroke, Tadworth court.
Sussex, Richard Wyat, Trimmings.
Warwick. Tho. Mason, Stratford upon Avon.
Wilts, Isaac Webb Hocklock, Athwick.
Worcester. Rd. Harrison, Temple Langhorn.
Yorksh. Francis Ferrand Foljambe, Aldwark.

S O U T H W A L E S.

Breconsh. John Jones, Llanauvawr.
Cardiganshire, John Martyn, Alltgoch.
Carmarthenshire, Hugh Mears, Llansfehan.
Glamorganshire, John Price, Llanelli-Court.
Pembrokeshire, James Phillips, Pentypark.
Radnorshire, John Price, Penny Bont.

N O R T H W A L E S.

Anglesey, John Griffith Lewis, Trysilwyn.
Carnarvonshire, David Jones, Celyn Coed.
Denbighsh. Sir Foster Cunliffe, of Acton, Bart.

Flintshire, Philip Yorke, of Maes y groes.
Merionethshire, John Jones, Khyd y ten.
Montgomeryshire, Trever Lloyd, Llanafan.
At a Council of his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, held at Carlton House, Feb. 8, 1787.

SHERIFF appointed by his Royal Highness. County of Cornwall, Samuel Thomas, Tre-golls.

Wednesday 14.

The following malefactors convicted in December sessions were executed according to their sentence; Frederic Daniel Lucas, for robbing (in company with Edw. Ham) Wm. Pawlett on the highway on the Edgware road, of a watch and a few shillings; Samuel Phipps, for robbing his master's house (Mr. W. Hobbs) of a gold watch and many other valuables; James Brown, for robbing James Williamson, in Rider's Court, Leicester fields, of his money; Dennis Sullivan, for breaking into the house of Henry Ringing, and stealing goods; William Adams, for robbing the house

house of William Briggs, and stealing goods, the property of said Briggs, and John M' Donald; Wm. Jones, Henry Staples, and John Inner, for robbing James Pollard on Constitution-hill; Joseph Mander, for robbing the house of George Mundin, of divers goods; Robert Horsley, for robbing Jane Bearblock of her watch; and James Dobson, the letter carrier, for feloniously secreting a certain packet containing notes to the amount of 1000*l*. Their behaviour had nothing remarkable. They seemed to have no terror of futurity.

When the report was made to his Majesty of the prisoners convicted at the December sessions, of which those just executed were of the number, the following were respited during his Majesty's pleasure, John Gorwelt, for robbing John Davey of five bank notes, value 50*l*. and 27*l*. in money; James Watts and Francis Hardy, for robbing Geo. Austin in St. Clement's church yard; Francis Owen, alias Bates, for stealing two lambs; William Bead, for robbing Arthur French on the highway; George Wallace, for robbing Joseph Slack of a bundle in Stepney fields; William Allen, and Thomas Gaves (the latter convicted in January sessions), for robbing Alexander M' Donald, during the funeral procession of her late R. H. Princess Amelia, of his pocket-book; Joseph Rasy for robbing (in company with two others just executed) John Saville on the highway, of 2*s*. 6*d*; John Wright, for stealing a horse; Joseph Morrell, for returning from transportation; and Jacob Abrahams, for robbing Robert Black on Tower-hill.

Birt, who was capitally convicted for a robbery on his master, Mr. Evans, the Gold-beater, and last session refused his Majesty's mercy, has sent a letter to Mr. Akerman, expressing his sorrow for his obstinacy and presumption, and intreats to be sent to Botany Bay.

Tuesday 13.

Lord Stormont concluded a most elegant introductory speech in the house of Peers, with moving, "That it is the opinion of this Committee, that the Earl of Abercorn, who was to be of the number of Sixteen Peers, who, by the treaty of union, are to represent the peerage of Scotland in Parliament, having been created Viscount Hamilton, by letters patent under the great seal of Great Britain, doth thereby cease to sit in this House as a representative of the peerage of Scotland."

On the question, the numbers were, Contents 52. Not Contents 38.

As soon as the Committee was resumed, Lord Stormont moved it to be the opinion of the Committee, "That the duke of Queensbury, who was chosen to be one of the sixteen peers to represent the peerage of Scotland in Parliament, being created Earl Douglas, cease to sit in the house, as a representative of the peerage of Scotland." Agreed to.

The Prince of Wales and the Duke of Cumberland divided in favour of Lord Stormont's motion.

Friday 16.

A proclamation was this day issued for the election of two peers for Scotland, in the room of the duke of Queensbury and the earl of Abercorn, disqualified by being created English peers. The election to come on at Holyrood house the 28th of March next, exactly at eleven o'clock.

Saturday 17.

At a general meeting of the Chamber of manufacturers, at their house in Fenchurch Street, Mr. Wedgewood in the chair, among other Resolutions, the following were unanimously agreed to.

That it having been authentically stated by a member of this Chamber, that it had been urged in the House of Commons on Monday last, as an inevitable consequence of the present treaty, that the British market must be opened upon terms of a similar reciprocity to the Irish trader and manufacturer; and that no satisfactory answer having been given by the Minister; the Chamber, perceiving the weight and importance of this consideration, apprehend from his silence, that it is intended to renew the Irish propositions when the present treaty shall be confirmed.

That the Chamber have received and examined the report of their Committee, appointed to enquire how far the present treaty with France be contradicted of such principles as had been previously appointed by the Chamber on the 10th of February, and do entirely admit the facts, and concur in the reasoning advanced in it; so far as it extends.

That the Chamber are more than ever convinced, from a reflection of the important suggestions thrown out in the report, of the indispensable necessity which exists for deep consideration and all reasonable delay in this great subject, previous to a decision that may prove essentially injurious to all the commercial interests of the Country.

Saturday, 17.

Came on before Lord Loughborough, and a Special Jury, at Westminster-hall, the trial of an action, in which Lieut. Charles Bourne, late of the marines, was plaintiff, and the Countess of Crequi, of Walcot-place, Lambeth, defendant, for breach of a promise of marriage. But nothing having appeared in evidence to prove the promise of marriage, either by express words or by application, the Jury brought in a verdict for the plaintiff with 1*s*. damages.

Wednesday 21.

Mr. Beaudart de St. James, Treasurer to the French Marine, and to the Queen's Household, has lately failed, indebted to the state in the sum of fifteen millions of livres. He has been conducted to the same apartments in the Bastille that Cardinal Richelieu lately occupied.

MARRIAGES

MARRIAGES.

Jan. 25. **A**T Brington, Northamptonsh. Charles Boucher, esq; of Bramfield, Herts, to Miss Preedy.

26. Nathaniel Morgan, jun. esq; of Caermarthen, to Miss Amelia Lewis, of Chipping Wycombe, Bucks.

27. Rev. Francis Wragg, of St. Anne's, Aldersgate, to Miss Boovey, of the King's palace.

Feb. 14. Tho. Cowper Hancks, captain in the 1st regiment of Dragoon Guards, to Miss Morris, dau. of Col. M.

15. W. Smith, esq; of Austin-friars, to Miss Caalet, of Woodford.

Capt. James Hadden, of the Royal Artillery, to Miss Hillersdon.

DEATHS.

LATELY, while on duty, Joseph Carless, esq; governor of Fort James, in Africa.

At North Carolina, in an advanced age, Joseph Salvador, esq; F.R. and A.S.S. and one of the elders of the Portuguese Jewish nation in London.

Jan... At Rochester, Major Owen, of marines.

At Tewkesbury, Neast Havard, esq; who had been twenty years town-clerk of that borough. He distinguished himself in his dispute with, and proceedings against, a late vicar of Tewkesbury, Edward Evanfon, which originated so long ago as the year 1764, by an Unitarian pamphlet, published by George Williams, then a livery-servant in that town. Mr. Jones then vicar combated this doctrine in his sermons till his death, 1769. His successor Mr. Evanfon took the earliest opportunity to revive the new doctrines, to omit parts of the established service, and to change and new-model others, and proceeded to publish a pamphlet in vindication of his opinions, till it was found necessary by the parishioners at large to apply for legal redress. A prosecution was determined on, but not till after Mr. Evanfon had failed in his promise to resign the living if the legislature made no alteration in the Liturgy. This was carried in 1773, in the name of Mr. Havard and three other inhabitants, of whom Mr. Havard became the survivor, who, by some informality in the proceedings, was condemned in costs in the Court of Arches; from whence he appealed to the Court of Delegates. They reversed part of the former decree; and Mr. E. resigning the vicarage, Mr. H. declined all further proceeding in this suit, whereupon the cause was dismissed, and Mr. E. acquitted with taxed costs. See "A Narrative of the Origin and Progress of the Prosecution against the Rev. Edward Evanfon, late Vicar of Tewkesbury," and, "A Word at parting; being a few Observations on a mutilated Sermon and

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an Epistle dedicatory to the worthy Inhabitants of Tewkesbury, lately published by Edward Evanfon, M.A. to which are added, the Arguments of Counsel in the Court of Delegates touching Mr. Evanfon's Prosecution," both published in 1778 by Mr. Havard.

2. Aged 69, Mr. George Trout, of Jewry-street, merchant, formerly of Love-lane, Eastcheap; a man, though unknown to ambition or fame, as far as his acquaintance extended, respected and beloved, for he was an Israelite indeed in whom there was no guile. Mr. Trout having been originally intended for the pulpit, received an exceedingly good classical education under his father, who was a Dissenting minister, of extensive learning, in Yorkshire, and who, when a boy, was schoolfellow with the late Archbishop Secker, at Chesterfield or Attercliff. — Mr. T. was apprenticed to Timothy Hollis, esq; and was contemporary there with the late Thomas Hollis, esq; whose memory will be long revered by every patriotic breast. While in Mr. Hollis's compting-house, Mr. T. proved himself faithful, zealous, and steady, and in consequence, when that gentleman quitted his commercial concerns, he resigned them in his favour: having previously, by his animating example, added to Mr. T's natural benignity of disposition and intelligence of mind, a portion of his own benevolence, patience, gentleness, and learning. May that gentleman, who is still living, be long preserved, for the good of mankind, and the happiness of his numerous friends; while we trust that Mr. T. is gone to receive a blessed reward for that unrepining spirit with which he supported some severe mental sufferings, and a long and wearing corporeal disorder, during the space of upwards of four years!

15. At Bungay, Suffolk, aged 63, Thomas Manning, esq; of that place. This gentleman was bred a surgeon, and in the early part of his life practised in that line at Bungay, with distinguished reputation; but, being possessed of an easy fortune, and the fatigues annexed to that profession in a country situation being injurious to his health, he very early declined the practice, though he was ever ready to give his advice to his friends, when, as often happened, their opinion of his judgement induced them to request it. He was soon after this put into the commissions of the peace for the counties of Norfolk and Suffolk; for the latter of which he continued to act as a magistrate to the day of his death; it being his constant opinion, that no one ought to be idle whilst it was in his power by any means to benefit society. That he was of benefit, the unalterable voice of the county for thirty years can testify. To a thorough knowledge of every part of the law relating to his practice,

tice,

tice, and a steadiness which no art or cunning could affect, he joined the most unbounded humanity and benevolence. Unwilling to punish, the accused were always certain of the most impartial hearing, and that he would with eagerness catch hold of every circumstance which might appear in their favour; at the same time that the love of justice, and his attention to the good of society, made him inexorable to confirmed guilt and hardened villainy. The poor and unprotected were sure of support and redress, on application to him, whenever the hand of oppression was raised against them. In his private life he was revered and esteemed by the small circle to whom he was known; benevolent and placid in his disposition, he was never known to speak ill of any one; charitable to the poor, and unaffectedly pious, he lived in a constant discharge of all the Christian duties. His principal amusement, when retired from business and company, was the study of antiquities, particularly British, in which he had acquired considerable knowledge, and was supposed to have made some valuable collections.

20. At Tottenham, aged near 70 years, Mrs. Macmurdo, relict of Mr. M. an eminent grocer at the corner of St. Paul's church-yard and Ludgate-str. and mother of Mr. M. grocer, Bishopsgate-str. and of Mr. M. linen-draper, Cheapside.

21. Mr. Robinson, of Bishopsgate-street, turner.

24. At Caversham, Oxf. Mr. Henry Benwell, in his 64th year. The virtues of private life, "strip of the pomp and circumstance of greatness," are not often presented to public view, yet they might become the object of general imitation, while the multitude are apt to gaze at the splendid actions of the great, as at a meteor, which dazzles indeed, but which they cannot approach. From his early youth to his death, Mr. B. exerted his abilities in acts of beneficence. Whilst his equals respected him for his candour and his goodness, the poor considered his house as that of their benefactor. In acts of charity and of utility, as far as his power and his influence extended, he might be called another Man of Rofs. In the last years of his life he may be said to be employed solely in the relief of the poor, the worship of his God, and the study of the Scriptures. It is remarkable, that, a few hours before he was seized with an apoplectic fit, which in a few days put a period to his life, he finished a sermon, full of good sense and genuine piety. He has left two sons, the younger of whom is well known in the university of Oxford, and a daughter, married to Mr. Valpy, of Reading.

25. At Lisbon, Robert Wilkinson, esq; youngest son of John W. esq; of Lothbury.

26. At Merthyr-mawr-place, co. Gla-

morgan, Charles Bowen, esq; gentleman-usher to the Prince of Wales.

29. In New Norfolk-str. Grosvenor-sq. Mrs. Mary Morris, relict of the late Corbyn M. esq; commissioner of customs.

Mr. Marshall Sheehey, beadle of the Worshipful Company of Stationers.

Dowager Lady Frederick, relict of the late Sir John F. bart.

Mrs. Jennings, wife of Mr. David J. of Chiswell-street.

Feb. . . At Sudbury, William Fenn, esq; receiver-general of the land-tax for the western division of the county of Suffolk.

1. At his house at Ashed, Surrey, after a lingering illness, in his 61st year, THOMAS TYERS, esq; a gentleman universally known, and not less universally respected. He was one of the two sons of the famous Jonathan Tyers, the original embellisher of Vauxhall Gardens; and was a joint-proprietor of that delightful spot till the end of the season of 1785, when he sold his share to his brother's family. Many of the poetical trifles which were exhibited in these gardens, of which we have preserved a considerable number, were the production of his pen; and the satisfactory description of Vauxhall, in the lately-published "History of Lambeth," was originally drawn up by Mr. Tyers. Bred to the profession of the law, he resided for a considerable time in the Temple; but inheriting from his father an easy fortune, and from nature an inclination to indulge in learned leisure, he was happily enabled "to see what friends, and read what books he pleased." He was, if any man could be said to be so, most perfectly master of his own time, which he divided in a very pleasant manner between his villa at Ashed, near Epsom, and his apartments in Southampton-street. From one to the other of these places his carriage conveyed him in so short a space, that he could perpetually diversify his amusements. Indefatigable in reading the newest publications either of belles lettres or politics, and blest with a peculiarly retentive memory, he was every where a welcome guest; and, having the agreeable faculty of always repeating the good-natured side of a story, the anecdotes he retailed pretty copiously were rarely found either tedious or disagreeable. In the country, he was considered by all the surrounding gentry as a man of profound learning, who had some little peculiarities in his manners, which were amply atoned for by a thousand good qualities both of head and heart. In London, he was in habits of intimacy with many whom the world have agreed to call both great and good. Dr. Johnson loved him, Lord Hardwicke esteemed him, and even the mitred Lowth respected him. The Literati in general had more regard for him than authors usually have for each other; as Mr. Tyers, though known for many years

to have been a writer, was rather considered by them as an *amateur* than a professor of the art. He was certainly among the number of "Gentlemen who wrote with ease:" witness his Rhapsodies on Pope and Addison in 1781 and 1783, his "Dramatic Conferences" in 1782, and particularly his Biographical Sketches of Johnson (in our volume LIV.) warm from the heart, when his friend was scarcely buried, and which have not been exceeded by any one of our great moralist's biographers (for the labours of Sir John Hawkins have not as yet appeared!) The "Political Conferences" of Mr. Tyers, however, will place him in a higher point of view: in that production much ingenuity and sound political knowledge are displayed; and the work has received the plaudits it so well deserved, and passed through two editions. In 1784 he printed 25 copies only of another volume, of "Conversations Political and Familiar;" which he sparingly communicated, with this notice: "It is requested, that this pamphlet may not be lent. A very few copies only are printed, for the perusal of a very few friends. It is to be published next year, with corrections—enlargement—a decoration—and an inscription. . . . As these sheets are past through the press, they are welcome to the reading-closets of old and new acquaintance. If they deserve their approbation, and can honestly obtain their *imprimatur*, they may hereafter be made a book of, and have the decoration of an engraving for the title-page, for which a drawing is made. While this writer had Fenelon's Dialogues in his hand, a particular event, and it was of an interesting nature, suggested the subject for a conversation-piece. The archbishop's volume was laid upon the table; and a trial was made of executing it in his manner. Admiration naturally begets imitation. This has made the author, in good time, 'the fruitful parent of an hundred more.' The composition was conveyed to The Public Advertiser, that it might be observed how it looked in print. It had the stale denomination of a Dialogue of the Dead. The writer was found out, and became afterwards suspected of writing frequently, and indeed almost all that appeared with that title. It was time to withdraw his pen, and conceal his productions in the privacy of his desk." About the same time a good portrait of him was engraved by Hall, from a drawing by Taylor.—One part of Mr. Tyers's knowledge he would have been happier had he not possessed. He had a turn for the study of medicine, and its operations on the human frame, which gave him somewhat of a propensity to hypochondriacism, and often led him from imaginary to real ailments. Hence the least variation of the atmosphere had not unfrequently an effect both on his mind and body. The last

year or two of his life were also embittered by the death of several near and dear friends, whose loss made a deep impression on his sensibility—particularly that of his only sister, Mrs. Rogers, of Southampton, who died but four months before him, and whose character he has sketched in our vol. LVI. p. 908; as he had those of several of his friends in preceding numbers of our Miscellany; particularly, in the same volume, that of Mr. Allen, p. 715, and of Mr. Fielden, p. 814. Many similar articles might be recollected in a cursory glance of our later volumes; but we shall content ourselves at present by referring to his excellent "Reflections for Old Age," in our vol. LV. p. 581; and the rather, as an ingenious friend has just sent us the following character, supposed to be drawn up by Mr. Tyers himself, and annexed to a printed review of several of his own publications: "It being very natural, says the Spectator, for the reader with to know whether his author is tall or short, a married man or a bachelor, or otherwise, we are obliged to comply with this expectation, however undesirable the gentleman may be to be exhibited a prominent figure on our biographical canvas. We have a right to him as a public man, which we hope we shall not abuse, nor give him any material offence. The author, or editor, as he calls himself, of the Political Conferences (his greatest performances are richly bound in Morocco, and presented to the King's library), was sent so very early to the university, that he was animadverted upon as the boy bachelor, and not in the strain of compliment as was passed upon Cardinal Wolsey, on taking his first degree in arts. In the year 1753 he became a student of the Inner Temple, and became, after he had kept his terms, a barrister of that house. His father hoped he would apply to the law; attend, take note, and make a figure in Westminster-hall. But he never undertook any causes, nor went a single circuit.' He loved his ease too much to acquire a character in that or any other profession. It should have been mentioned in the former part of this paragraph, that he wrote and published two pastorals before he went to the Temple, that were printed for Doddsley. One was called "Lucy," inscribed to Lord Chesterfield; the other "Rosalind," to the Earl of Granville: never much enquired after by the world, and only in the hands of a few of his acquaintance; and perhaps now forgotten by himself. We just remember, they were Theocritus, Spenser, Philips, Pope, and Drayton, over again, and at second-hand. If we are not misinformed, very light studies became the choice digestion of his mind. Perhaps we might insinuate, a line of Pope, "He pen'd a stanza, when he should engro." digitized by Google

We are assured he was the author of a great deal of vocal poetry, or, in other words, of sing-song; part of which might be owing to the inspiration of love. Perhaps he was not in his heart,

—"A foe to the syrens of his father's grove!"

For he gave a great many of his hours, in his younger days, to Vauxhall Gardens, where, his father was sole proprietor and manager. When he had, without drinking deeply, tasted enough of the Fierian spring, and given up the invocation of the Muses, he addicted himself to the reading of history, and made enquiries into public affairs. For this gratification he went, for several sessions, to hear the debates in both Houses of Parliament. His leisure enabled him to run over a great number of English books. He has never been out of the kingdom (though he has travelled all over it); yet he has been all his life talking of doing it. He has been heard to declare, that he has not been, for these forty years, a single day, when in health, without a book or a pen in his hand—"nulla dies sine linea." He has out-lived a great deal of shyness, that by no means became a liberal man. He always was, and still continues, a frequent visitor of Dr. Johnson. That great man has acknowledged, behind his back, that Tyers always tells him something he did not know before. He attended, for twenty years, the literary levee of the communicative and good-tempered Dr. Campbell, in Queen-square, and values himself on having had his curiosity gratified in being acquainted with authors, as well as with their works. Having an affluent income, he affects to be ashamed of the imputation of being an author, and, the old case of Voltaire and Congreve over again, chooses to be considered only as a writer. If he is above ranking with authors by profession, they may place him among "the mob of gentlemen who write with ease." He is now obliged to pay a good deal of attention to his health. He purchased a snug box at Epsom, many years ago, for this purpose. He has been met with so often on the turnpike road, that he is supposed to pass a great part of his life upon it. He is inquisitive, talkative, full of notions and quotations, and, which is the praise of a purling stream, of no great depth. His principal care seems to be to prolong his life, of which he appears to know the use, at least the enjoyment, by exercise and cheerfulness. He seems to choose to pass for a valetudinarian. He never was capable of severe application. What he performs with his pen, he does without much labour.—"Who know him, know."—Johnson has told him, he would do better if he was content with his first thoughts. He is by no means original in his compositions. His two last pamphlets he has only printed, and not published, to give to his

friends, in imitation, perhaps, of his great acquaintance Lord Hardwicke. He has been at the expence of a signature of Memory, which he has had drawn and engraved, to adorn the title-page of all his pieces. He presents to his friends a head of himself, engraved by Hall, who executed the portrait of Mr. Gibbon. He aims only at amusement to his readers, and not without success. In his person, he is two inches under six feet—"feen him we have"—of a brown complexion, that threatens to receive a yellowish tint; wears what is not quite either a wig or his own hair; is neither heavy nor large, has a remarkable good appetite, was never married, and is fifty-eight years of age. We are well informed he has a good moral character, which we wish him to preserve as long as he lives.—All this we believe to be truth, and nothing but truth."

3. At Littlebury Green, near Saffron Walden, Mr. George Buck, aged 102.

6. At Walthamstow, in his 73d year, the rev. Hugh Farmer, 40 years pastor of a numerous and respectable congregation of Protestant dissenters in that place. As soon as he had finished his education under the pious and learned Dr. Doddridge, he officiated as chaplain in the house of Mr. Coward, and afterwards in that of Mr. Snell; a gentleman of the highest reputation in his profession for his abilities and integrity, and of whom no greater encomium can be given, than that he lived in habits of intimacy and friendship with Lord Chancellor Hardwicke, Sir John Strange, and others of the first eminence in that day. In this worthy family he was treated more like a friend and equal, than an inferior and dependant: here he enjoyed a long series of peaceful leisure, and availed himself of it to collect a large fund of sacred and profane literature, which, after digesting and arranging, he applied to the defence and illustration of natural and revealed religion. The meeting-house at Walthamstow was built by his friend Mr. Coward; and Mr. F. was shortly after chosen pastor, and continued so till his ill health obliged him to resign both that and the place of afternoon preacher and Tuesday lecturer at Salters-hall, in which he was chosen to succeed Mr. Barker, and was succeeded by Mr. Worthington and Mr. Jacobbe, as in the pastorate at Walthamstow by Mr. Foslet. Mr. F. first appeared as an author in "An Enquiry into the Nature and Design of Christ's Temptation in the Wilderness, 1761," 8vo. an attempt to explain a difficult passage in evangelical history, by showing that the temptation of our Saviour was not a diabolical trial, but a divine vision, premonitory of the labours and offices of his future ministry. But as there are other passages in sacred, as well as profane writers, which seem to countenance the preternatural influence of evil spirits over the bodies and souls of men, this

led him to examine the specific claims of Christ to a divine mission, the nature of diabolical possessions, and the foundation of Pagan idolatry—he therefore reduced his principles to a complete system in his subsequent *Dissertations on Miracles, Demoniacs, and the Prevalence of the Worship of Human Spirits*, in which he disproved the operation of malignant demons, and established the unrivalled sovereignty of God in the government of the world. Of these works it is but justice to say, they display a compass of learning, strength of argument, and perspicuity of expression, which few theological writings can boast. His second publication in order of time was, “*A Dissertation on Miracles, designed to shew that they are Arguments of a Divine Interposition, and absolute Proofs of the Mission and Doctrine of a Prophet*, 1770,” 8vo; which was followed in 1771, by “*An Examination of the late Rev. Mr. Lemoine’s Treatise on Miracles*,” in which Mr. F. vindicated himself from an injurious charge of having made considerable use of that Treatise in his own *Dissertation*, of which he added some further illustration. In 1775, he published, “*An Essay on the Demoniacs of the New Testament*,” 8vo. in which he shews, that the disorders imputed to supernatural possessions proceed from natural causes, not from the agency of evil spirits. This had been attempted before, by Mr. Joseph Mede, and Doctors Sykes, Lardner, and Mead; but it is more accurately discussed by Mr. F. The first answer to this was in “*An impartial Enquiry into the Case of the Gospel Demoniacs: with an Appendix, consisting of an Essay on Scripture Demonology*,” By Wm. Worthington, D.D. 1777,” 8vo. Mr. F. replied to this unmerciful attack, in “*Letters to the Rev. Dr. Worthington, in Answer to his late Publication, intitled, &c. 1778*,” 8vo. in which the argument was brought into a narrower compass, presented under different views, and confirmed by many additional observations. But he had hardly repelled this attack, when he met with another, from a minister of his own communion at Thaxted in Essex, in “*Demoniacs: an Enquiry into the Heathen and the Scripture Doctrine of Demons, in which the Hypothesis of the Rev. Mr. Farmer and others, on this Subject, are particularly considered*,” By John Fell, 1779,” 8vo. This attack also Mr. F. repelled, in an octavo volume, intitled, “*The general Prevalence of the Worship of Human Spirits, in the ancient Heathen Nations, asserted and proved*, 1783,” 8vo. His antagonist having treated him with incivility, he took occasion to animadvert on his arguments with great severity, and in his animadversions in his turn departed, in the opinion of some critics, from the character of a generous adversary. Mr. Farmer’s hypothesis was, that the immediate objects of po-

pular adoration among the Heathens were *deified human beings*; and that, by the united testimonies of Pagans and Jews, the Demons were only such human beings; consequently, that the beings, supposed to possess the Demoniacs in the New Testament, could have been no other, and that Demoniacal possessions were only another name for a particular kind of disemper. We are sorry to learn, that a second volume of the work on Demoniacs, left by him ready for the press, together with a great collection of very valuable discourses, are by his express will (the only act he ever committed injurious to society) devoted to the flames. As a writer, Mr. F. certainly had his peculiarities of opinion; but it is not to be supposed that any man should combat popular prejudices without being exposed to the attacks of zealous adversaries. Of these, it will appear by what we have already said, he had his share; but they only furnished him with an opportunity of defending what he had advanced with such additional force of argument, that even those who do not concur with him in his opinions must admire his ability to maintain them. As a preacher, neither energy, argument, nor good sense, were wanting in his matter or manner. His discourses must always be remembered with pleasure by those who heard them, though none of them will be transmitted to posterity, except a thanksgiving sermon on the suppression of the rebellion in 1746.—By avoiding speculative opinions, and enforcing practical subjects, on Christian motives, he had the rare felicity, without sacrificing his own principles, to be acceptable to all parties, and obnoxious to none; but the best eulogium on his pulpit talents, was the founding a respectable body of Protestant Dissenters, who rose with his vigour, and sunk with his decline.—Among the many literary occupations which employed his attention, he found leisure to engage as a trustee in the management of a seminary for the education of ministers endowed by Mr. Coward. This academy was conducted on the most candid and liberal principles, and gained considerable credit, while it continued at Hoxton, for the abilities of its tutors and the accomplishments of its pupils; but some event rendering it expedient to remove it from the metropolis to a more retired scene, he concurred with his associates in transferring it to the care of the rev. Mr. Belskian, at Daventry, where it still flourishes with deserved reputation and success. To some it may seem strange, that, with so just a title as he had to applause, he should pass through life without being dignified with some academical title; and if his desert had been less, he might have been more solicitous to augment it by such aids. But he wanted no such vouchers to his aid: he had the ambition to be crowned with honest praise, but not the vanity to be

decked with borrowed laurels: or, if he had, he thought himself more completely gratified in being an exception to those honours which lose their value by the indiscriminate, not to say unworthy, profusion with which they are distributed. "Præfulgebant Casires æque Brutus eo ipso quod effigies eorum non viscebantur." Learning, like virtue, must be its own reward; and the voluntary testimony of those who are distinguished by it, next to the service of truth and religion, is the only passport which challenges the regard of posterity.—In the beginning of 1785 he was afflicted with the loss of sight, which deprived him of his principal enjoyments, and made it necessary to submit to a surgical operation. This he underwent with a readiness and fortitude seldom to be found at his period of life. However, by the happy skill, first of Dr. Wenzel, and afterwards of Mr. Wathen, his eyes were again restored, and he was able to employ them in his wonted pursuits, till growing infirmities finally closed a life of real usefulness and moderation, devoid of ostentation; and his remains were deposited in Walthamstow church on the 14th inst. in the same grave with his friend and patron Mr. Snell. A funeral sermon was preached for him, in the meeting there, on the following Sunday in the afternoon, by Mr. Irvine, of Clapham.

7. Mrs. Furnish, wife of Mr. F. master of the Rose and Crown inn at Enfield highway.

8. In Charlotte-str. Bloomsbury, Mrs.

Boftock, wife of Benjamin B. esq.

9. Mrs. Warburton, wife of John W. esq; of Eltham.

In Broad-str. aged 73, John Free, esq; a Turkey merchant, and one of the Directors of the London Assurance Office.

11. At An'lover, John Poore, esq; in the commission of the peace for Hants.

12. At Leith, Major Henry Balfour.

13. At Brecon, in her 86th year, Mrs. Phillips, relict of the late Thomas P. esq; coroner for that county.

15. At Bath, Colonel Sir James Buchanan, knt. major of the royal regiment of artillery.

ECCLESIASTICAL PREFERMENTS.

REV. . . Rice, head master of the King's school at Rochester, Hoo St. Werburgh V. near Rochester.

Rev. Richard Fletcher, rector of Halftow St. Mary's in Hoo, Dedham V. Essex.

Rev. Frederic W. Blomberg, M.A. Shepton Mallet R. co. Somerset, *vice* Rev. W. Wickham, dec.

Rev. W. Pares, M.A. Kirby Mallory and Elmthorpe RR. co. Leic. *vice* Rowney Noel, D.D. and Dean of Salisbury, dec.

Rev. John Whitcombe, M.A. Waleby R. co. Linc.

Rev. Peter Haddon, M.A. elected Vicar of Leeds, *vice* . . . Kirshaw, D.D. dec.

Rev. . . Nichols, Old Sodbury V. co. Gloc. *vice* . . . Duval, D.D. resig.

Rev. Loder Allen, M.A. domestic chaplain to the Earl of Rochford, Easton R. co. Norwich.

CIRCUITS OF THE JUDGES.

LENT CIRCUIT. 1787.	NORTHERN	NORFOLK.	MIDLAND.	HOME.	OXFORD.	WESTERN
	E. Mansfield B. Perryn.	L. Loughbo J. Ashhurst.	L C B Eyre J. Heath.	J. Gould. B. Thomson	B. Hotham. J. Grofe.	J. Buller. J. Wilson.
Mon. Mar. 5					Reading	
Tuesday 6			Northamp.			Winchester
Wednesf. 7					Oxford	
Thursday 8				Hertford		
Friday 9			Okham			
Saturday 10	York & City	Aylesbury	Linc. & City		Worc & City	Salum
Monday 12				Chelmsford		
Wednesd. 14					Stafford	
Thursday 15		Bedford	Nott & Town			Dorchester
Saturday 17		Huntingdon			Shrewsbury	
Monday 19		Cambridge	Derby	Maidstone		Exon & City
Thursday 22		Thetford	Leic. & Bor.		Hereford	
Saturday 24			Coventry			Launceston
Monday 26	Lancaster		Warwick		Monmouth	
Tuesday 27				E. Grinstead		
Wednesd. 28		Bary St. Edm			Glouc. & City	
Thursday 29				Kingston		Taunton
Mon. Apr. 2						

AVERAGE PRICES of CORN, from Feb. 12, to Feb. 17, 1787.

	Wheat		Rye		Barley		Oats		Beans	
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
London	4	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	4	
COUNTIES INLAND.										
Middlesex	4	8	0	0	2	9	2	5	3	10
Surrey	4	8	0	0	2	10	2	5	4	5
Hertford	4	5	0	0	2	9	2	4	0	0
Bedford	4	5	3	0	2	7	2	0	3	7
Cambridge	4	3	3	4	2	8	1	9	3	4
Huntingdon	4	5	0	0	2	7	1	9	3	4
Northampton	4	7	2	8	2	5	1	1	3	3
Rutland	5	0	0	0	2	8	2	1	3	10
Leicester	5	1	3	4	2	7	2	0	4	5
Nottingham	5	1	3	5	3	0	2	7	4	8
Derby	5	9	0	0	3	1	2	4	4	7
Stafford	5	1	0	0	2	9	2	1	4	8
Salop	5	0	3	8	1	9	1	1	5	1
Hereford	4	3	0	0	3	1	1	1	4	9
Worcester	4	1	0	3	1	3	0	2	1	6
Warwick	4	5	0	0	2	6	1	1	3	11
Gloucester	4	6	0	0	2	8	1	0	4	7
Wilts	4	8	0	0	1	7	2	1	4	6
Berks	4	5	0	0	2	8	2	3	4	0
Oxford	4	2	0	0	2	6	2	3	3	11
Bucks	4	4	0	0	2	7	2	1	3	5

COUNTIES upon the COAST.

Essex	4	6	0	0	2	8	1	1	3	4
Suffolk	4	2	3	1	2	5	2	0	3	1
Norfolk	4	3	3	3	2	6	1	1	0	0
Lincoln	4	8	2	10	2	4	1	1	3	4
York	5	0	3	4	3	1	2	0	4	3
Dorham	4	1	1	3	9	2	10	2	0	4
Northumberland	4	6	3	6	1	7	1	10	4	0
Cumberland	5	1	0	3	4	2	5	1	1	0
Westmorland	5	8	3	8	1	7	1	1	4	5
Lancashire	5	8	0	0	2	7	2	2	4	0
Cheshire	5	7	3	8	3	0	2	1	0	0
Monmouth	5	3	0	0	3	2	1	10	0	0
Somerset	5	3	3	6	1	10	1	10	4	1
Devon	5	0	0	0	2	7	1	6	0	0
Cornwall	4	1	1	0	0	2	6	1	0	0
Dorset	5	0	0	0	2	8	2	1	4	5
Hampshire	4	4	0	0	2	7	2	1	3	10
Suffex	4	5	0	0	2	6	1	0	3	7
Kent	4	4	0	0	2	8	2	2	3	0

WALES, Jan. 8, to Jan. 13, 1786.

North Wales	5	3	4	4	2	8	1	7	4	0
South Wales	4	10	4	9	2	8	1	4	4	2

THEATRICAL REGISTER.

- Feb. DRURY LANE.**
1. Cymbeline—First Floor
 2. Rule a Wife and Have a Wife—Richard Cœur de Lion
 3. Cymbeline—The First Floor
 5. Ditto—Ditto
 6. Love for Love—Richard Cœur de Lion
 7. The Provok'd Husband—Poor Soldier
 8. Cymbeline—The Romp
 9. Love for Love—Richard Cœur de Lion
 10. Maid of the Mill—Harlequin's Invasion
 12. School for Scandal—First Floor
 13. Stratagem—Richard Cœur de Lion
 14. Love for Love—Richard Cœur de Lion
 15. She Would and She Would Not—The Sultan
 16. The Wonder—First Floor
 17. She Would and She Would Not—The Sultan
 19. Rule a Wife and Have a Wife—The Sultan
 20. The Heiress—Richard Cœur de Lion
 - 21.
 22. Beggar's Opera—First Floor
 23. Redemption
 24. Country Girl—The Sultan
 26. School for Scandal—First Floor
 27. The Heiress—Richard Cœur de Lion
 28. Redemption

- Feb. COVENT GARDEN.**
1. He Would be a Soldier—Two Misers
 2. Man of the World—Poor Soldier
 3. Merry Wives of Windsor—Love in a Camp
 5. Roman Father—Enchanted Castle
 6. He Would be a Soldier—Duke and no Duke
 7. Provoked Husband—Poor Soldier
 8. Merchant of Venice—Love a-la-Mode
 9. All in the Wrong—The Sultan
 10. Such Things Are—Enchanted Castle
 12. Provoked Husband—Ditto
 13. Such Things Are—Mock Doctor
 14. Ditto—Poor Soldier
 15. Ditto—Love in a Camp
 16. Ditto—Enchanted Castle
 17. Artaxerxes—Country Wife
 19. Such Things Are—Love in a Camp
 20. Artaxerxes—Devil upon Two Sticks
 - 21.
 22. Such Things Are—Love in a Camp
 - 23.
 24. Ditto—Poor Soldier
 26. Artaxerxes—Enchanted Castle
 27. Such Things Are—Baratania
 - 28.

Bill of Mortality from Jan 30, to Feb. 20, 1787.

Christened.	Buried.
Males 639	Males 817
Females 667	Females 875
Whereof have died under two years old 438	

Peck Loaf 21. od.

Between	50 and 60	60 and 70	70 and 80	80 and 90	90 and 100	100 and 110
2 and 5	111	126	102	41	5	1
5 and 10	71	126	102	41	5	1
10 and 20	69	102	41	5	1	
20 and 30	111	102	41	5	1	
30 and 40	158	90	100	5		
40 and 50	180	105				

EACH DAY'S PRICE OF STOCKS IN FEBRUARY, 1887.

Bank Stock.	3 per Cent. redem.	3 per Cent. consols.	Ditto 1726	4 per Cent. Consol.	5 per Cent. Ann.	Long Ann.	Short 1777.	Ditto 1778.	India Stock.	India Ann.	India Bonds.	S. Ser. Stock.	Old Ann.	New Ann.	1 per Cent. 1751	New Navy.	1 per Cent. Scrip.	4 per Cent. Scrip.	Exchange Bills.	Lottery Tickets.
27 Sunday	74 1/2	74 2/3		93 1/2	110 1/2			13 1/2			56					2 1/2 dif.				15 05
28 Sunday	74 1/2	74 2/3		93 1/2	110 1/2			13 1/2												15 05
29 Sunday	74 1/2	74 2/3		93 1/2	110 1/2			13 1/2												15 05
30 Sunday	74 1/2	74 2/3		93 1/2	110 1/2			13 1/2												15 05
31 Sunday	74 1/2	74 2/3		93 1/2	110 1/2			13 1/2												15 05
1	74 1/2	74 2/3		93 1/2	110 1/2			13 1/2												15 05
2	74 1/2	74 2/3		93 1/2	110 1/2			13 1/2												15 05
3	74 1/2	74 2/3		93 1/2	110 1/2			13 1/2												15 05
4	74 1/2	74 2/3		93 1/2	110 1/2			13 1/2												15 05
5	74 1/2	74 2/3		93 1/2	110 1/2			13 1/2												15 05
6	74 1/2	74 2/3		93 1/2	110 1/2			13 1/2												15 05
7	74 1/2	74 2/3		93 1/2	110 1/2			13 1/2												15 05
8	74 1/2	74 2/3		93 1/2	110 1/2			13 1/2												15 05
9	74 1/2	74 2/3		93 1/2	110 1/2			13 1/2												15 05
10	74 1/2	74 2/3		93 1/2	110 1/2			13 1/2												15 05
11 Sunday	74 1/2	74 2/3		93 1/2	110 1/2			13 1/2												15 05
12	74 1/2	74 2/3		93 1/2	110 1/2			13 1/2												15 05
13	74 1/2	74 2/3		93 1/2	110 1/2			13 1/2												15 05
14	74 1/2	74 2/3		93 1/2	110 1/2			13 1/2												15 05
15	74 1/2	74 2/3		93 1/2	110 1/2			13 1/2												15 05
16	74 1/2	74 2/3		93 1/2	110 1/2			13 1/2												15 05
17	74 1/2	74 2/3		93 1/2	110 1/2			13 1/2												15 05
18 Sunday	74 1/2	74 2/3		93 1/2	110 1/2			13 1/2												15 05
19	74 1/2	74 2/3		93 1/2	110 1/2			13 1/2												15 05
20	74 1/2	74 2/3		93 1/2	110 1/2			13 1/2												15 05
21	74 1/2	74 2/3		93 1/2	110 1/2			13 1/2												15 05
22	74 1/2	74 2/3		93 1/2	110 1/2			13 1/2												15 05
23	74 1/2	74 2/3		93 1/2	110 1/2			13 1/2												15 05
24	74 1/2	74 2/3		93 1/2	110 1/2			13 1/2												15 05
25 Sunday	74 1/2	74 2/3		93 1/2	110 1/2			13 1/2												15 05

N.B. In the 3 per Cent. Consols. the higher and lower Price of each Day is given; in the other Stock the higher Price only.

The Gentleman's Magazine

ST. JOHN'S GATE.

Edinburgh 5
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Embellished with an accurate Delineation of ROMAN PAVEMENTS and other Curiosities lately found near WARMINSTER; a beautiful View of ROCHE ROCK; a CELT found near HEREFORD; and STONE COFFIN, &c. at CANTERBURY

By SYLVANUS URBAN, Gent.

LONDON, Printed by JOHN NICHOLS, for D. HENRY, late of SAINT JOHN'S GATE.

Apr Days.	Barometer. Inch. 20ths	Thermom.	Wind	Rain 100ths in.	Weather in April, 1786.
1	29 16	45	E		gloomy, thin clouds. ¹
2	29 13	57	E		bright and warm. ²
3	29 9	56	E		bright. ³
4	29 6	51	NE		sun and wind.
5	29 7	54	NE		overcast. ⁴
6	29 7	51	NE		small rain, overcast.
7	29 9	46	NE		small rain and wind.
8	29 5	43	E	. 52	rain. ⁵
9	29 7	37	NE		hail, blustering, cold wind.
10	29 14	41	NE		thick ice, fair and still.
11	29 15	42	NW		white frost, ice, fair and still.
12	30	46	E		white frost, ice, bright and still. ⁶
13	30	53	S		white frost, thin ice, sun and wind.
14	29 19	63	S		fair and still.
15	29 19	61	SW		overcast and still. ⁷
16	30	63	NE		fair and still. ⁸
17	30 3		N		sun and wind. ⁹
18	30	54	N		sun, strong harsh wind.
19	29 13	56	E		sun and wind.
20	29 12	61	E		overcast and wind.
21	29 11	70	E		fair & still, diff. thun. summer's d.
22	29 15	64	SE		fair & soft. ¹¹ [except foliage. ¹⁰
23	29 17	62	E	. 22	fair, rain. ¹²
24	29 19	60	NW		overcast. ¹³
25	29 14	58	N		heavy clouds, mild.
26	29 13	50	N	. 34	gloomy and still, rain.
27	29 15	47	N		overcast and cool.
28	29 13	50	NE		gloomy and cool. ¹⁴
29	29 11	52	E		bright and still. ¹⁵
30	29 10	41	NE	. 14	rain and wind, sun.*

OBSERVATIONS.

- * Dog's-tooth violet in bloom; did not blow last year till the 12th.—² Male bloom appears on the Italian poplar. Wryneck or cuckoo's mate (*Jynx torquilla*) returns and pipes.—³ Early plum and daffodil in bloom.—⁴ Neckarines, peaches, and early pears in bloom.—⁵ Gooseberry in bloom.—⁶ *Saxifraga crassifolia* in bloom. Halo round the moon.—⁷ Wild strawberries in bloom. Tit-lark (*Alauda pratensis*) sings.—⁸ "Summer is i cumen, lude sing cucca."—⁹ Wood anemone and minute pasture rush (*Juncus campestris*) in bloom.—¹⁰ Swallows return, and frequent chimnies. Nightingale essays to sing.—¹¹ Redstart† (*Motacilla phoeniceus*) appears. Blackthorn and stitchwort (*Stellaria holostea*) in bloom.—¹² *Regulus non cristatus medius* Ravi laughs. Standard cherry in bloom.—¹³ *Anthoxanthum odoratum* in bloom.—¹⁴ Pastures yellow with bloom of dandelions.—¹⁵ Leaves of forward beech-trees and horse-chestnuts half expanded.

* Now lusty! † Aprilis with his shouris sote,—The drought of March hath percid to the rote."
† Redstart, that is, red-tail, from the Saxon *start*, a tail; this bird hath a similar name in many other languages.

METEOROLOGICAL TABLE for March, 1787.

Height of Fahrenheit's Thermometer.						Height of Fahrenheit's Thermometer.					
D. of Month.	8 o'cl. Morn.	Noon	11 o'cl. Night.	Barom. in. pts.	Weather in Mar. 1787.	D. of Month.	8 o'cl. Morn.	Noon	11 o'cl. Night.	Barom. in. pts.	Weather in Mar. 1787.
Feb.	0	0	0			Mar.	0	0	0		
27	40	51	45	30.3	fair	13	42	51	49	30.5	fair
28	42	54	46	29.86	showery	14	46	50	45	30.53	cloudy
1	51	56	51	29.82	rain	15	41	49	44	30.43	fair
2	49	52	43	29.33	showery	16	40	52	48	30.42	fair
3	45	47	45	29.5	rain	17	47	56	41	30.3	fair
4	42	43	37	29.14	rain	18	36	52	41	30.41	fair
5	36	38	40	29.73	rain	19	35	56	43	30.4	fair
6	45	45	44	29.43	rain	20	39	55	43	30.37	fair
7	41	51	36	29.27	fair	21	40	60	45	30.26	fair
8	35	51	37	29.9	fair	22	38	54	46	30.14	fair
9	34	46	42	29.56	cloudy	23	45	52	42	29.56	showery
10	40	47	41	29.21	rain	24	38	51	42	29.5	fair
11	39	48	37	29.86	show. with thu	25	40	46	46	29.73	rain
12	35	52	43	30.35	fair	26	48	54	43	29.55	fair

T H E

Gentleman's Magazine:

For M A R C H, 1787.

BEING THE THIRD NUMBER OF VOL. LVII. PART I.

MR. URBAN,

March 1.

N almost every account which has been published of Dr. Johnson since his death, mention having been made of Dr. Lawrence the physician, and some mistakes concerning him having found their way into most of them, the following short account of his life may not be unacceptable to your readers.

Dr. Thomas Lawrence was the grandson of another Dr. Thomas Lawrence, who was first physician to Queen Anne, and physician general to the army; he lived to a great old age, and held employments under four successive princes, beginning with Charles the Second, by whom he was appointed physician to the garrison at Tangier, part of the dowry of Queen Catharine: while he was in that station he married Mary Elizabeth daughter to the Lieutenant Governor of the garrison, by whom he had six sons and three daughters: the eldest daughter, whom we shall have occasion to remember again in the course of this narrative, was married to Mr. Gabriel Ramondon; a French gentleman; and the second, having become a widow by the death of her first husband, Colonel Edward Griffith, was afterwards married to Lord Mohun, well known for his fatal contest with Duke Hamilton, in which both those noblemen lost their lives. All the six sons dedicated themselves to the profession of arms, and two of them were killed in the service of their country, one a soldier and

the other a sailor, who was shot in a sea engagement, as he stood by the side of his eldest brother Thomas, then a captain in the royal navy, and father to Dr. Lawrence, who is the subject of this relation.

He was born on the 25th of May, 1711, in the parish of St. Margaret, Westminster, the second son of his father, by Elizabeth the daughter of Mr. Gabriel Soulden, Merchant of Kinsale in Ireland, and widow of Colonel Piers. About the year 1715 Captain Lawrence, being appointed to the Irish station, carried his family into that country, where his wife's relations resided; but she dying in the year 1724, and leaving him with five children, one of which was a daughter, he determined, being possessed of a very easy fortune, to quit the navy, and to accept the invitation of his eldest sister Mrs. Ramondon, who was lately become a widow, of settling with her at Southampton, where she undertook the superintendence of his family, till in the year 1726 he married a second time, to Elizabeth the daughter of Major Rufane, who survived her husband, and is still alive. Some years after this Captain Lawrence went with his family to Greenwich, and soon after his removal thither was appointed one of the Captains of the Hospital, where he died in December 1747.

On his arrival at Southampton young Lawrence was placed under the care of the Rev. Mr. Kingsman, master of the Free School at that place, and there finished the school education, which he had begun at Dublin, and was entered

1744
1744
in October, 1727, a commoner of Trinity College, Oxford, under the tuition of the Rev. George Huddesford, afterwards President of that College, when he removed to London, where he pursued his studies till some time in the year 1734, and, according to the custom of young physicians at that time, took a lodging in the city for the convenience of attending St. Thomas's Hospital, and became a pupil of Dr. Nicholls, who was then reading anatomical lectures in London, with a celebrity never attained by any other before or since. The novelty of his discoveries, the gracefulness of his manner, and the charms of his delivery, attracting to him, not only the medical people in every line, but persons of all ranks, and all professions, who crowded upon him from every quarter: what progress Dr. L. made under such a teacher is too well known to be here insisted on. At these lectures he formed many of those friendships, which he most valued during the remainder of his life; and here he was first acquainted with Dr. Bathurst, by whom he was afterwards introduced to the friendship of Dr. Johnson.

In the year 1740 he took the degree of Dr. of Physick at Oxford, and was, upon the resignation of Dr. Nicholls, chosen Anatomical reader in that University, where he read lectures for some years, as he did also in London, having quitted his lodging in the city for an house in Lincoln's Inn fields, which had before been occupied by Dr. Nicholls, and was vacated by him upon his marriage with the daughter of Dr. Mead.

On the 25th of May, 1744, Dr. Lawrence was married, at the parish church of St. Andrew Holborn, by Dr. Taylor Prebendary of Westminster, to Frances the daughter of Dr. Chauncy a physician at Derby, by whom he had six sons and three daughters. Upon his marriage he took an house in Essex Street in the Strand, where he continued to read his anatomical lectures till the year 1750. After which he laid them aside, and devoted himself more entirely to the practice of physick, in which he had for many years a considerable share of business, which he obtained solely by the reputation of his skill and integrity; for he laboured under the disadvantage of very frequent, and severe fits of deafness, and knew no art of success but that of deserving it.

In the same year (1744) he was chosen Fellow of the Royal College of Physicians in London, where he read suc-

cessively all the lectures instituted in that society, with great reputation both for his professional knowledge, and for the purity and elegance of his Latin; nor did he confine himself to the oral instruction of his contemporaries, for in the 1756 he published a medical dissertation, de Hydrope, and in 1757 *Prælectiones Medicæ*, and in 1759 *De Natūrâ Musculorum Prælectiones Tres*; and when the College published the works of Dr Harvey in 1766, Dr. Lawrence wrote the Life which is prefixed to that edition, for which he had a compliment of 100 guineas. In 1759 he was chosen Elect, and in 1767 President, of the College of Physicians, to which office he was re-elected for the seven succeeding years.

In 1773 an event happened in his family, which, as it gave occasion to a very elegant Latin Ode addressed to him by Dr. Johnson, and which is now published; it may not be impertinent to relate in this place. The East India Company being then in the meridian of their power, the second of his sons then alive, a young man of very lively parts and aspiring hopes, was so dazzled by the splendid accounts brought home by the servants of the company, and had so much fixed his mind upon trying his fortune in that part of the world, that his friends were induced to persuade his father to comply with his inclinations in this point; yet such was his opinion of the corruptions and temptations of the East Indies, that, though his son went out with many advantages of connection and recommendation, the grief of so parting with him, dwelt long upon his mind. The Supreme Court of Judicature being established at Calcutta a few years after, Mr. Lawrence complied with the wishes of his friends, in returning to the law, for which profession he had been educated, and became an advocate in that court; he died at Madras, whither he went for the recovery of his health, in December 1783, having obtained the rank of second advocate to the East India Company.

About this time Dr. Lawrence's health began to decline, and he first perceived the symptoms of that disorder on the breast, which is called by the physicians the Angina pectoris, and which continued to afflict him to the end of his life; notwithstanding, he remitted little of his attention, either to study or business; for no man of equal sensibility had a greater contempt of giving way to suffering

of any kind; he still continued his custom of rising at very early hours, that he might secure leisure for study in the quiet part of the day; and his old friend and instructor Dr. Nicholls dying in the beginning of the year 1778, he paid a tribute of friendship and gratitude to his memory by writing an account of his life, which was printed in 1780. [See our vol. LV. p. 13.]

The death of his friend was soon followed by a nearer loss, for on the 2d of January 1780, it pleased God to afflict him by the death of his wife, with whom he had lived with great happiness for above thirty five years; from this time his health and spirits began more rapidly to decline.

The following year, the lease of his house in Essex-street being expired, he had nearly agreed for another, which was more commodious, when his family observing the hourly and alarming alteration of his health, put a stop to the negotiation, and prevailed with him to retire from business and London: his own choice inclined him to Oxford, but it being objected that that city was not so eligible as some others, for a family that would consist chiefly of women, he at length fixed upon Canterbury, where he hoped that the cathedral would supply him with a society as suitable, if not so numerous, as that of Oxford.

In consequence of this resolution, an house was hired at Canterbury, and Doctor Lawrence removed thither with his family on the 16th of June 1782. But so rapid was the progress his disorder, which now indubitably appeared to be paralytic, had made during the course of the preceding winter, that, before the necessary preparations for the removal of his family could be finished, it had, by slight but repeated strokes, nearly deprived him of the power of speech, and entirely of the use of his right hand. He continued in this state for almost a year, and died on the 6th of June 1783; loved, honoured, and lamented, by all who knew him. [See our vol. LIII. p. 542.]

Original Letter from the Earl of BUCHAN to our Printer.

MR. NICHOLS, *March 10.*

I HAVE sent you inclosed an address to my learned correspondents, which will sufficiently explain the intention of it; and I wish it to be inserted in the foreign Journals, and in the most respectable periodical publications at home.

I consider the Gentleman's Magazine, under your direction, as one of them; and there it may appear when you think proper, and thence it will readily be copied by the printers of the foreign Journals at Paris, &c. &c. &c.—I am, Sir, with great regard, your obedient humble servant,

BUCHAN.

Omnibus Literatis & domi & foris, qui Epistolas ad me transmittersse haud dedignati sunt.

BUCHANIAE Comes, S. P. D.

VIGINTI abhinc annis me literis penitus dedi, & post moram forsitan nimis diuturnam in Edinburgo Scotiæ urbe primaria, ut veri investigandi & cum Doctioribus colloquendi mihi esset facultas, valetudinis cura mihi suadet rusticari.

Non me latent tamen commoda & voluptas, quæ ab hoc literarum jucundo commercio accipi, & in hoc secessu vivere vellem, nec oblitus meorum nec illis obliviscendus, quorum ope & auxilio reipublicæ, quantum in me fuit, interservire a prima adolescentia conatus sum.

Ita natura comparatum est, ut qui sitiunt, ad eos potissimum confugiant, qui sitim relevare possunt, ideoque vos obsecrare mihi liceat ut scribendi labor delectabilis permaneat, & ut lux illa quæ florem ætatis meæ illustravit usque ad ætatis flexum sit splendidior, in gratiam terræ hujus quam incolimus, & cujus summa est & erit ambitio, me civem fuisse non prorsus inutilem; “Non mihi sed toti gentem meo credere mundo.”

Ad impensas vestras minuendas a tributo literario, & ne nugis meis plus onerati quam honorati sitis, hanc supplicationem meam, in actis publicis inserendam curavi linguâ Latinâ, sermone eruditorum peculiari, præscriptionis jure, ut cum jurisconsultis loquar, quo profanum arcemus vulgus.

Historia, philosophia, et artes humaniores mihi præcipue arrident, in quibus progressus qualescunque facere cupio sub auspiciis vestris.

Prelum typographicum in animo est, rus mecum portare. Nihil inde emittetur, quod non spectat ad reipublicæ emolumentum & civium veram felicitatem, superstitioni & rebus politicis ut in hac insula vocantur, sub prætextu libertatis, catenas injicere infra prelum, fixum & ratum est.

Mulsi Libri MSS. pretiosi blattarum & linearum epulæ, in doctorem & in doctorem

doctorum scriniis jacent sepulti: Ea nunquam compilabit bibliopolarum societas, quos non scientiæ ardor sed lucrum semper sollicitabat.

Multæ etiam epistolæ, gravissimæ a viris doctis scriptæ, post literas xv sæculo instauratas, in eodem sunt statu mox perituro.

Tullij & Plinij Epistolæ injuriæ temporis, & superstitionis, felicitate evaserunt, quarum præstantia, & utilitas causa est cur alias antiquorum desideremus, quibus certiores facti essemus non tantum de vita privata Græcorum & Romanorum, sed de irradiantibus ingenij scintillis, quæ melius splendore æterni illustrantur, quam ponderosis voluminibus, quæ prelum unicum debent industria & labori; sed ad rem redeamus. Pergite, amici honoratissimi, mecum sententias vestras communicare. Me nec ingratum, nec immemorem unquam invenietis. Benevolentia vestra, quam expertus sum, mihi iterum roganti, ut spero, non deerit.

Epistolæ quæ a regionibus exteris veniunt, more solito mittendæ sunt ad Georgium Dempsterum, virum dignissimum, unum ex senatu inferiori in publicis regni Comelijs, libertatis & virtutis vindicem strenuum, vel ad me ipsum in Scotia. Denique promitto & spondeo me eâ amicitia, quæ omnes in studiis humanitatis ac literarum versantes, qui ubique sunt, connectere & conjugere debet, fore vobis devinctum.

Apud Cænobium de Dryburgh,

VI ante Kal. Februarii,

Anno S. MDCCCLXXVII.

MR. URBAN,

March 4.

TO comply with the wishes of R. H. in p. 103, accept this brief statement of the transaction he enquires after. Whatever pleasantry may have passed on the doubt whether the *present* Prebendary of Kilroot be *now* alive, you may be assured the following information was given to me, about Christmas 1784, by the Rev. Mr. Parker, who was *then* Prebendary of Kilroot, and seemed far from wishing to depreciate the character of his deservedly famous predecessor. I believe I am giving his very words; I am sure, I give their exact import.

Speaking of Swift's general character, as a writer, a patriot, and a private man; the subject of his marriage with Mrs. Johnson, a striking epoch in the Dean's life, came naturally into discourse; and one of the reasons very commonly assigned for Swift's neglect

of her (which no one who is acquainted with his history will require to be told here) was in consequence mentioned.

Mr. P. on this pleasantly observed, that he could scarcely suppose *that* to be the reason, and, in support of his opinion, assured me, "That the true cause of Swift's quitting his first preferment was a love-adventure, in which he was more gallant than has been commonly supposed. In short, he was accused of *attempting* a rape; and the original examinations on this business are said to be preserved in the Dobbs family. The living (or prebend as it is usually called) of Kilroot is, in the county of Antrim, about seven miles from Belfast; it was worth in Swift's time 100l. a year; and is now worth from 160 to 170l."

Such simply, Mr. Urban, is the whole story, and such the authority on which it stands: and, when the occasion which produced the anecdote from his successor is recollected, will it tell very much against him, or deserve the clamour that has been raised about it? An almost idolizer of Swift as I have always shewn myself, I should not have scrupled inserting it in any account of him that I might have had occasion to give to the public; and *from me* the Annotator on the Tatler received the information. The particulars of Lord Wharton (quoted in G. Mag. vol. LVI. p. 694) from the late Dr. Salter, were printed literally from his own hand-writing; and the letters of the Lords Somers and Wharton there mentioned, he assured me, he had read, but that they were burnt in the fire which destroyed the chambers of the Hon. Charles Yorke.

I shall trespass no longer on the patience of your readers, than to add, that, in June 1694, Swift (then being only 27, and a layman) had left Sir W. Temple about a month, not on the most friendly terms; and with intentions of "being ordained in September, and making what endeavour he could for something in the church;" that he obtained Kilroot as soon as he was ordained, and quitted it in 1696; that the Earl of Wharton was not made Lord Lieutenant till 1709; and that Swift's "Ballad on the Dean of Ferns" was not written till 1730; a period of 34 years distance from the time when this supposed youthful indiscretion had been committed; and which, having so long lain dormant among the papers of a private family, he had little reason to

expect would be revived; or, conscious perhaps that the charge (which had never come to open trial) was much exaggerated, he might be perfectly indifferent about it. It is certain that a few years only after (in 1700) he paid his addresses to a lady of family in the North of Ireland, and wrote to her one of the best letters in the whole collection of his Works.

Yours, &c.

J. N.

MR. URBAN,

March 7.

THE Annotator on the Tatler begs you will assure your correspondents, that he thinks himself indebted to T. R. the writer of a letter dated from Bristol, and others, who have, in terms very obliging, expressed their approbation of what he has published, and discovered themselves friends to his undertaking, by their desires of its continuance, and their hints for its improvement. It was certainly the aim and ambition of the Annotator to inform, or amuse his readers, by the occasional introduction of very many things into the work, unknown or unpublished, which tended, as he thought, to throw light on the period in which they were written, as well as on the papers themselves; and these likewise he flatters himself, he has in several respects improved, especially in the instances where passages are explained, that were before hardly intelligible; for in all writings, the Sacred Scriptures not excepted, whatever is not understood is unquestionably so much of them lost. Nevertheless, the best thing he believes he can say, in return for any compliments on this occasion, is, that he wishes to deserve them more.

The allusion to the HUMANE SOCIETY in TAT. No. 83. Vol. III. p. 81, must be very unfortunately expressed, if it may be fairly interpreted to the dispraise of that useful and patriotic institution, of which it is thought, and of which it was certainly meant, to be a commendation. The writer lived in habits of intimacy with the ingenious and benevolent institutor, Dr. Thomas Cogan, and co-operated with him, when he laboured, successfully, to engage the public attention to the rude method of re-animation, which began about that time to be practised with advantage in France, and in the country where he now lives. This gentleman's name would not have been mentioned here,

but that, since his retirement from London, there appears a disposition to forget his services. The person, to whom T. R. seems to allude, was certainly an early, an active, and a meritorious promoter of this laudable society; but neither was he the first, nor the second, who bestirred himself in favour of a then infant art, now pregnant with unfuspicious proofs of its origination from HIM who giveth understanding. This is said, without any spark of envy, by one who is not that person's rival in fame, or his competitor in business. He relates *what he knows*, in duty to friendship, in justice likewise to truth, and to the prior merits of Dr. Johnson, an able, amiable philanthropist, who started and struggled manfully in this service of humanity, almost as early, if not at the same time, with the absent gentleman abovementioned. *Humane Society*, in the note referred to, is metaphorical, and borrowed from the Medical Association, who commendably endeavour to snatch the persons of the dying from the jaws of death, to signify the literary combination of such writers as try to give, or enliven pleasure, by rescuing the characters of neglected people from oblivion, whose remembrance may still be useful or entertaining, and particularly illustrative of the papers in question. The four last lines respect the Annotator only, and his endeavours to revive decayed intelligence of such forgotten people. If he should have occasion to re-publish the note in its proper place, there shall not be the smallest doubt of this left. T. R. is requested to reflect for a moment, in hopes of his being convinced on second thoughts, that it is hardly possible to make any sort of use of communications for the purpose of elucidating the SPECTATOR and GUARDIAN, not better authenticated than by inexplicable signatures of initial, or final letters. The Annotator's responsibility, who is determined to keep himself, and what he publishes, respectable, requires his having real, and known names, in reserve, for his vouchers, which he will nevertheless suppress, or give up, at the option of his correspondents. He thinks there cannot be a grand-daughter of Steele, of the name of Steele, at Milbourn Port, or any where else.

The Annotator embraces this opportunity, to request his readers to over-

look, or expunge, what is said of Sanctorius, in TAT. Vol. II. No. 55. p. 218 *Note*. This very ingenious physician would most probably have been among the first of his profession to have befriended inoculation, but he was certainly dead, if not before the practice of it was prevalent in Asia, at least before its introduction into Europe. The mistake was occasioned by a hasty glance at a paper in a bookfeller's shop, in favour of inoculation, intitled, "*De Variolarum infectione*," in the 11th vol. of the best edition of Sanctorius, by Noquez, Par. 1725, 12mo: 2 tom. The Annotator, having since bought the book, finds that paper was originally written by Dr. Keilh. The Annotator has likewise got the pamphlet mentioned in the introductory note to the same paper, No. 55, p. 216, *Ibidem*, entituled, "A Full and True Account of a miraculous cure of a young Man, in Newington, that was born blind, and was in five minutes brought to perfect sight. By Mr. ROGER GRANT, 'Oculist.'" 15 pages, 8vo. 1709.

This publication was not, as the title leads to think, by Mr. R. Grant himself; nor is it in his favour, but indeed very much against him, and written most probably either by Mr. William Taswell, then minister of Newington Butts, or by Mr. William Dale, a surgeon there; whose names appear to the testimonial of this cure, recorded in TAT, Vol. V. p. 392, & *seq.* Additional Notes; though neither the one nor the other of them, it seems, ever signed that certificate. If this was really the case, the acrimony of the writer, or writers, is very pardonable, and but honest indignation. According to this representation of the case, which is by no means incredible, or in the least unlikely to be true, there was, on the part of Grant, much exaggeration, artifice, and knavery, and the pretended cure was the trick and fiction of an ignorant, impudent quack. Notwithstanding what is expressly said in this Paper of the TAT. No. 55, and in Grant's ostentatious advertisements, it is affirmed in this pamphlet, that Mr. W. Taswell, the minister of Newington Butts, was not present at the operation, when Jones was couched by Grant; that this clergyman had never then seen Mr. Grant in all his life; that he did not know any thing of the operation till almost a month afterwards; that he actually refused, and persisted to the last in his refusal, to sign the certificate of

the cure; and that another person wrote the name of the minister to it. It goes on to say, that when Grant learned that Mr. Taswell had never signed the certificate, and that this clergyman maintained, that the young man was not born blind, but only had an imperfection in his sight, which was very little mended by the operation, after which he still saw but hardly, with his left eye, and not at all with his right; this modest oculist still continued to re-publish, and re-re-publish the forged certificate, forbearing only to mention the minister in the preface, and his name among the subscribers. Mr. Dale too, said to have been an *expert surgeon* and under-churchwarden at the time, never could be induced to sign the testimonial of the cure above-mentioned; but his wife, a woman of a compassionate nature, was prevailed on to order the *elder apprentice* to write his master's name to this certificate. As for Jones himself, the silly subject of the operation, and a pensioner on the parish, it is said, and it seems true from instances adduced, that he had a speck on the outward coat of his left eye, which, if he looked downwards, came just before the pupil, and prevented his seeing; but, if he looked upwards, the apple of his eye being raised above the speck, he saw objects very well; but it was not true that he could not see at all, or that he was born blind. He was wont to play at tops with other boys, and to carry chalk in his pocket, for chalking his top, because, as he said, he could see white better than any other colour. In proof that he saw very well above him, it is affirmed that he saw a hawk, which accidentally escaped from the hand of a falconer in his neighbourhood, longer than almost any person present could perceive it. But, as, for the reason before mentioned, he could not see so well below him, it was his manner, it seems, in walking, to draw in his chin to his bosom, in order, as was apprehended, to raise the sight of his eye above the speck upon it, and in this attitude it was not unusual for him to walk alone, on a narrow causeway, between two ditches, in that neighbourhood, where if he met any persons he had a respect for, he would very commonly pull off his hat to them.

To Mr. Urban I can only say, that I am much obliged for the trouble he has had, and the pains he has taken with my work.

Digitized by ANNOTATOR.

Mr.

MR. URBAN, *Oxford, Feb. 19.*

TO the enumeration of the Works of Dr. Jortin, in your volume for 1776, p. 495, 496, should be added his "Letter concerning the Music of the Ancients," subjoined to Avifop's "Essay on Musical Expression;" Lond. 1775, small octavo: the whole of which truly learned and ingenious Letter would prove highly acceptable to many of your inquisitive readers, if you would make it more known* by allowing it a place in your excellent repository. In Dr. Maty's "Journal Britannique," which begins with January 1750, and concludes with December 1755, are to be found the following unnoticed writings by Dr. Jortin: in that for June 1751 a Latin Poem, addressed to his friend Bishop Hayter: in that for May, June, July, August, September, and October, 1755, Philological Observations upon Seneca the philosopher, with a few Observations also on Seneca the tragedian. There are likewise some Notes by Dr. Jortin in the late splendid edition of Euripides, from the Clarendon Press.

ACADEMICUS.

MR. URBAN, *Edinburgh, Feb. 15.*

IT is often useful and entertaining to collect facts which might otherwise pass unnoticed, and to present them to observation in one connected view. Such a plan may frequently lead to research and investigation, which scattered facts, faintly remembered, would not have suggested. Three years ago we had, in your Vol. LIV. a curious collection of facts respecting the progress of society, trade, and manners, in Edinburgh, from 1763 to 1783; and might not a collection of facts be also made, from time to time, respecting the physical world as well as the moral and political?

It is obvious that this globe which we inhabit has undergone great and astonishing revolutions. It is certain that the land we now occupy has once been covered by the sea, from the highest mountains being replete with marine productions.

That many of the rocks and mountains which we see, must have been occasioned by subterraneous fire, no person can doubt. For instance, the basaltic columns of the Giants causeway, the island of Staffa, the rocks at the

* We hope the Doctor's Son will yet favour the world with a complete collection of his Father's "Miscellaneous Works." EDIT.

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harbour of Dunbar, the hill of Arthur's Seat, and many others, too tedious to mention. These are only named as being more immediately under observation.

Nothing can account for the regular form which these rocks have taken, but being produced by fire, and this is supported by experiment. It has lately been found, that when similar substances are brought into fusion, and allowed to cool gradually, they assume the same regular shape as these columns of rock. Some time ago, a furnace of flint glass having been by accident allowed to cool, the matter was found to have taken the form of basaltic columns.

Of the great processes of nature, and the tremendous changes that have taken place in this globe, we have but very little knowledge, owing to the remote antiquity of the events, or the short period and imperfection of our records.

We now know of volcanos as far to the North and South Poles as land has been discovered; and through the intervening latitudes from Pole to Pole. It would hence appear, that there is a great body of active fire within the bowels of this earth; and we know the effects of it often appear at immense distances, and that it acts in a manner which cannot or has not yet been accounted for. Volcanos, we also know, have disappeared in one place, and have burst out in another; and that every part of the globe is subject to such convulsions of Nature.

The Northern part of this island of Britain has not, within the record of history, been subject to any remarkable physical change or revolution, although it is evident that such changes and revolutions have happened in it. The following recent facts, however, may not perhaps be thought unworthy of remark; and a few facts are of more value than a thousand hypotheses.

In 1782, at the time of the dreadful earthquakes in Calabria, the mercury in the barometer in Scotland sunk within a tenth of an inch of the bottom of the scale; and the waters in many of the lakes in the Highlands were much agitated.

In 1783 there was an immense volcanic eruption in the Northern island of Iceland, which began on the 10th of June, and continued till the middle of August. Several months previous to this eruption, a heavy, dark, blueish sulphureous fog had been observed to rest over the island, when not dissipated by the

the winds; this fog, at times, was spread all over Europe. The year before this eruption, and a few months before the earthquakes in Calabria, the influenza (a disorder hitherto unaccounted for) spread through Europe. This volcanic eruption in Iceland is perhaps the most remarkable yet in history. One stream of burning lava extended 40 miles in length, and 16 in breadth, and was in some places between 4 and 500 feet deep!

Upon the 18th of August 1783, a remarkable meteor, or ball of fire, was seen to pass from North to South, about half past eight in the evening. This meteor was seen all over Britain, and in many places upon the Continent of Europe. This happened much about the time of the termination of the volcanic eruption in Iceland; and it is remarkable, that this meteor was first seen to the north-west of the Shetland and Orkney islands; in the quarter of Iceland.

Upon the 12th of September 1784, a very extraordinary phenomenon was observed at Loch Tay *. The air was perfectly calm, not a breath of wind stirring. About nine o'clock in the morning, the water at the East end of the Loch ebbed about 300 feet, and left the channel dry. It gradually accumulated and rolled on about 300 feet farther to the westward, when it met a similar wave rolling in a contrary direction. When these waves met, they rose to a perpendicular height of five or six feet, producing a white foam upon the top. The water then took a lateral direction southward, rushing to the shore, and rising upon it four feet beyond the highest water mark. It then returned, and continued to ebb and flow every seven minutes for two hours, the waves gradually diminishing every time they reached the shore, until the whole was quiescent. During the whole of that week, at a later hour in the morning, there was the same appearance, but not with such violence.

Upon the 11th of March 1785, the Tiviot, a large river in the South of Scotland, suddenly disappeared, and left the channel dry for two hours, and then flowed with its usual fullness.

Upon the 16th of June 1786, a smart shock of an earthquake was felt at Whitehaven, in Cumberland, which extended to the Isle of Man and Dublin, and

was also felt in the south-west parts of Scotland.

Upon the 11th of August 1786, a very alarming shock of an earthquake was felt about two o'clock in the morning, in the north of England, viz. Northumberland, Cumberland; and in Scotland, across the island, and as far north as Argyleshire; and in all these places, at the same instant of time. This shock extended above 150 miles from south to north, and 100 miles from east to west.

What an immense power must it have been to have produced such an effect!

Upon the 6th of January 1787, a smart shock of an earthquake was felt in the parishes of Campsie and Strathblane, 10 miles north of Glasgow, about ten o'clock in the morning. A miller, which turns the mills, became dry in several places. A rushing noise was heard to precede the shock from the south east.

About the same time, the River Clyde, above Lanark, became almost dry, so as to stop the mills; and again flowed as usual.

Upon the 25th of January 1787, the River Tiviot again became suddenly dry, and continued so for four hours, and then flowed with its usual fullness.

In 1787, the month of January, and thus far in February, have been uncommonly mild, the thermometer at Edinburgh being in general about 20 degrees higher than usual at the season.

Upon the 12th of February 1787, the mercury in the barometer at Edinburgh was nearly as low as at the time of the earthquakes in Calabria.

I do not mean, at present, to draw any hypothesis or theory from what I have stated above, but merely to bring recent facts into one general view, and to induce others to make observations of the same kind. The knowledge of facts is the only foundation of true philosophy.

I am, &c. THEOPHRASTUS.

MR. URBAN,

Feb. 25.

IF your correspondent PHILEATHES, in your last Supplement, be what his name imports, he will not be displeased at the discovery of truth, though the advantage be obtained at the expence of himself.

I am not at all disposed to controvert the assertion he sets out with, that the author of "*The Plan of Coalition and Alliance with the Unitarians*" has endeavoured to render Dr. Priestley odious.

Whe-

* A fresh water lake in the Highlands, 24 miles long, and in general 4 or 5 broad. See Gen. Mag. vol. LVI. p. 358.

Whether odious or ridiculous, or whether that odium or ridicule, whichever it might be, belong to the plots or to the person of the Doctor, I leave to his own sagacity to discover. If he thinks them odious, I can have no reason to complain of the charge he makes against me for bringing them forward to the public eye. It is in that case not me, but the Doctor himself, on whom the blame must fall. But what I have to complain of is, that he should pretend to penetrate so far into the author's design, without having ever seen the pamphlet to which he alludes. Was it not natural, Mr. Urban, when he took offence at something in my letter which did not redound to the credit of the Doctor, to refer to the pamphlet itself for more of the same offensive matter, to make good the charge of "flagrant misrepresentations," or to become a competent judge whether I had really been guilty of any misrepresentation at all? Whether what I have said, even in the letter that has given such offence, be, as he calls it, a flagrant misrepresentation, or a fair deduction from premises that cannot be disputed, even the Doctor's own words, I leave to you and to your readers to determine. The little which is contained of the Doctor's unguarded language is not introduced as full quotations (which neither you, nor your correspondents, would have been well pleased to admit), but as some of those strong figurative expressions, which the Reviewers had tenderly overlooked, and I had not been able to reconcile with the simple propagation of truth, which his friends believed them to mean. Now these expressions are certainly no misrepresentations. They are, I venture to assert, literally the Doctor's own. And in the pamphlet itself, where the passages are quoted at length, if they be not fairly and literally quoted (unless there be any typographical errata, of which I am not aware), I will submit to the heavy charge he brings against me, without saying one word more in my defence. But, Sir, I must here take occasion to lament the propensity that we see in human nature to commit the very faults themselves that they are most forward to charge upon others. You, Mr. Urban, after more than fifty years acquaintance with the world, will not be surprized when I tell you, that your correspondent, in the moment that he is so unmercifully flogging me for fancied faults, is in the act of committing real ones himself.

Speaking of certain passages, which I

have quoted from *A Discourse on the Importance and Extent of Free Enquiry in Matters of Religion*, he says, "Indeed he has not vouchsafed to say from whence they were taken, it being probably more agreeable to his purpose that this should remain a secret, otherwise somebody might be disposed to compare his quotations with the same passages in Dr. Priestley's pamphlet."

Now, Sir, would you think it? Not only the pamphlet, but the very pages from which the quotations are made, are all pointed out. Nay, the very title-page tells, in large legible characters, the title of the pamphlet, which gave birth to the plan proposed! So far was the author from wishing that it should remain a secret; and so far is he now from shrinking from the strictest scrutiny, that he begs Philalethes will, with all his quick penetration and laudable zeal in the detection of error, compare the quotations with the pamphlet from which they are taken, and point out every variation that he finds. Should any such be found, I shall not expect that tender treatment which I am disposed to shew to the *involuntary* oversights and omissions that I have to complain of in him.

To take off the force of the expression "*these peaceable times*," he contrasts them, not with times more turbulent, but with times of persecution. I may have mistook the Doctor's idea; but, if it be an error, it is really involuntary on my part, and the Doctor must blame himself for not being more explicit. The passage is this: "Few persons have ever much scruple of openly declaring what they think; but the influence of habit, fashion, and connections in *these peaceable times* is such, that few persons, very few indeed, have the courage to act agreeably to their principles." I could not suppose, even though no stress had been laid upon the words which he has put in Italics, that *these peaceable times* were intended to be opposed to times of persecution, because, instead of being less scrupulous and more courageous at such times, it was very natural to conclude that their scruples and fears would increase with their danger, and that those might then shrink from the public avowal of their principles, who have now nothing to fear from the boldest opinions, or the most daring defiance of inactive laws.

But, to proceed, why did Philalethes, in his zeal to discover the truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth,

mutilate the passages he undertook to restore, and forget to transcribe those other passages which were necessary to support the charge of misrepresentation in me? "The converts that are daily made to the Unitarian doctrine, and who for the present continue members of Trinitarian churches, may in time be sensible of the obligation they are under to withdraw themselves from that mode of worship, &c." (why this &c. why not go on with the passage? "or, if not, they will be always ready to join their influence to forward any attempts that may be made towards a farther reformation"). "And when the generality of those who really read or think shall become Unitarians—(Here again a blank "and those who do not read, or think for themselves, are sure to follow their leaders, and of course join every majority") "a small change in the political state of things"—(Why not "such as no man can foresee before it actually takes place, and which may be at no great distance") may suffice to overturn the best compacted establishments, &c. (why, good Philalethes, why not go on with the sentence? "AT ONCE before the bigotted friends of them suspect any danger.")

To "the silent propagation of truth" I can have nothing to object; and had the Doctor confined himself to language and measures so harmless as this, neither he had been injured by the quotations I made, nor I had been struck with the terrible *panic* * I have been. Propagation is a metaphor than which none can be better adapted to illustrate the progress of truth. Whenever he is at a loss for an allusion, to convey the flattering idea he has formed of the plentiful harvest that is hereafter to reward his labours, or, in the language of your correspondent, when he is "exulting in the prospect of religious truth and religious virtue triumphant over all opposition;" when he is disposed "to indulge his delightful fancy with the glorious vision," though he should be "no other than a deluded visionary;" he cannot find a better metaphor to express his expectations than the grain of mustard-seed in the parable of our Lord. But let him not talk of *violence* to effect the end he looks to. The grain he sows, though it may grow up and become a tree of magnitude, will not in any circumstances "act with

the greatest violence." When he tells us that "the present silent propagation of truth may be compared to those canes in nature which lie dormant for a time, but which, in proper circumstances, *act with the greatest violence*," the metaphor is spoilt, and his allusion becomes highly unfit to illustrate or convey his ideas, if he means but to foretell the ascendance of truth, and by means no more violent than fair argument to effect it.

But to return to his quotations. "We are, as it were, laying gunpowder grain by grain, &c." Why again this &c? Why not the remainder of the sentence? "Under the old building of error and superstition, which a single spark may hereafter inflame so as to produce an *instantaneous explosion*, in consequence of which that edifice, the creation of which has been the work of ages, may be overturned in a moment, and so effectually as that the same foundation can never be built upon again." Did not Philalethes think with me that "*instantaneous explosions* and *momentary* revolutions did not well accord with the slow and simple propagation of truth?"

"If we be successful in the propagation of the truth, we need not give ourselves any concern about the measures of government respecting it"—"*Things are already in such a train, &c.*"—and "*till things are perfectly ripe for such a revolution, it would be absurd to expect it, and in vain to attempt it.*" These, I will do Philalethes the justice to own, are fair quotations. And what more he transcribes is perfectly innocent. I could myself transcribe a great deal more that is so. It would be strange if all were alike big with terror and alarm. But he might have added a little more that is not quite so harmless. For instance, "Circumstances may even arise in which the most indifferent may feel themselves inspired with courage, and become warm advocates for those principles which they now hold in perfect silence, *hardly speaking of them to their nearest friends.*"

"Solomon says, there is a time to speak, but my Arian friends may think that that time is not yet come." "To write in this manner may be said to be imprudent, as it is *giving an alarm to those who now apprehend no danger, and therefore make no efforts to prevent it.*" What all this means the Doctor himself best knows.

"The cause of truth (oh, this said truth is a very convenient engine to work with!) may be compared to an engine

* In your December Mag. p. 1052. there is a trifling error of the press. It should have been "I have not caught the smallest portion of my fan," not praise.

constructed so as to be put in motion by the tide, and which is kept in its proper movement whether the water flow in or flow out. Nothing here is wanting but *motion* (why an emphasis on this word?), it being impossible for that motion, from whatever quarter it come, to operate unfavourably."

One quotation more, and I shall refer the reader to the pamphlet itself, and to *the Plan of Coalition*, to judge between us whether there was not some cause for the panic I was struck with, and some reason, as a wakeful sentinel, to apprise our rulers of the danger we were in.

After saying, that the most equitable thing in the government of any country would be, to allow Unitarians, or any other description of men, the use of a *church* in any town in which they should be so numerous as to occupy one, and when the proportion of *tythes*, &c. (it was on this hint that the Plan of Coalition was formed), would be sufficient for the maintenance of a minister of their persuasion, from which no sort of inconvenience would arise to the state, he adds, "But, in the present state of things, it is in vain to expect any such equitable conduct. We may now, however, besides deserving it, be doing that which shall ensure such an event at a future time."

I have now done with Philaethes, and shall leave it to him to apologize to you for the length of this letter, which I could as little spare time to compose as you room to insert. The important fact, which he takes for granted, that "*the sentiments of a very large body of the ablest and wisest among the clergy are at variance in the extreme with the established forms*," I pretend not to dispute. His penetration, which is, no doubt, equal to his charity, I boast not to possess. Good grounds he must have for what he asserts, or he never would have involved so large a body of the ablest and wisest of their order in so severe a reproach. As I am not myself one of the number, nor have had the misfortune to be acquainted with such, I do not think myself at liberty to credit "*the important fact*," till I know the authority upon which he asserts it.

I will not add to the length of my letter by childishly retorting his reflections upon my understanding, or my heart. The former were I disposed to over-rate, I might, indeed, be humbled by the contempt in which he holds it. Such as it is, I find it of too much use to waste any more upon Philaethes, or his sub-

ject. I have done my part: I leave it to others, whose avocations it will less interfere with, to watch the motions of those who have declared themselves hostile to our church. It is sufficient pleasure and reward to me, for the part I have taken, that my services have so far effected their end, that the friends of Dr. P—, if not himself, are ashamed of the language he has used, and wish to interpret what he too precipitately divulged, some by recourse to figure, others to visionary zeal, all in any other sense than that in which any other but themselves must understand it to be meant.

J. E.

Description of TREES from the Roman Poets continued.

MR. URBAN,

I Shall beg leave to introduce this month's communication with an instance which has lately occurred to me, that will prove the necessity of mixing a little natural knowledge with the spirit of verbal criticism, if a writer would avoid very gross errors. Indeed, one of the blunders I have to note is of that kind, that it is surprising a person of common classical knowledge could fall into it: yet both the maker and adopter of it are scarcely to be supposed deficient in learning, whatever they were in taste and judgment. Bishop Newton, in his edition of Milton, has admitted the following note of Patrick Hume's, at the passage

"Up stood the corny reed imbattl'd in her
"field,"

PAR. Lost, vii. 347.

"The *borny* reed stood upright among the
"undergrowth of nature, like a grove of
"spears, or a battalion with its spikes
"aloft. *Cornus* (Latin) of or like horn."

VIRG. ÆN. iii. 22.

"Forte fuit juxta tumulus, quo *cornus* sum-
"mo

"Virgulta, & densis hostilibus horrida myr-
"tus,"

This is the note; and two grosser mistakes can hardly be found in the same space. For, in the first place, "*the corny reed*" was never intended to mean *borny*, but like *corn*; or resemblance founded on the closest natural affinity, and obvious to every observer. Indeed, it is probable that by this expression, the poet intended to describe *corn* itself, as a species of *reed*; but, whichever way it be taken, the similitude is equally just,

Thas.

Then, the "*cornea virgulta*," in Virgil, as every school-boy ought to know, and as all the translators render it, is the *cornel* shrub; which the same writer, in another place, terms "*bona bello cornu*." So much for blundering commentators!

PLATANUS.—The PLANE-TREE.

The Plane-tree was an exotic in ancient Italy; and perhaps, on that account, as well as from its intrinsic beauty, was a peculiar favourite. Its large leaves and wide-spreading shade rendered it particularly acceptable in that warm climate, where the greatest of all luxuries was to take a cheerful repast in the open air beneath a verdant canopy of Nature's forming. The Plane-tree was therefore consecrated to social pleasure. Ovid terms it "*platanus genialis*," (*Met.* x. 95) the genial plane; and Virgil speaks of it as,

—ministrantem *platanum* potentibus umbram.
Georg. iv. 146.

The plane to toppers gay affording shade,

Martial, in an elegant epigram upon a remarkable Plane-tree of the emperor Domitian's, supposes it to have received the visits of various deities, and, among the rest, of Bacchus, who gave entertainments beneath it.

Atque oluere Lares commissatore Lyxo,
Crevit et effuso lactior umbra mero.

Lib. ix. Ep. 62.

The Lares smelt of Bacchus' tipsy crew,
And from the liquor spilt, the shade more gladsome grew.

From the fair and stately appearance of the Plane-tree, it is selected by Ovid's Polyphemus, as a comparison for the nymph Galathea.

—platanis conspectior alta.
Met. xlii. 794.

More comely than the lofty plane.

It was customary to plant it in rows, in which all the trees were kept of equal height.

—creber *platanis* pariter surgentibus ordo.
Propert. ii. 23.

The ranks of close-set planes, that equal rise.

Martial calls a plantation of this kind *Platanona*. Lib. iii. 19.

This tree was either really, or, from inaccurate observation, supposed to be barren. Hence it is called by Virgil *sterilis* (*Georg.* II. 70); by Horace, *caulis* (*Carin.* II. 15); and by Martial, *vilula* (*III.* 58).

LAURUS.—The BAY-TREE.

It is now agreed that the *Laurus* of the ancients was our Bay-tree; a principal argument of which is, that they always reckoned it among the aromatic or sweet-smelling shrubs.

Et vos, O *lauri*, carpat, et te, proxima myrte;

Sic positæ quoniam suaves miscetis odores.

Virg. Ecl. ii. 54.

I'll crop ye, Bays and Myrtles, closely join'd,
So plac'd, that sweetest scents may be combin'd.

Inter odoratum *lauri* nemus. *Æn.* vi. 658.

Amid the fragrant grove of Bay.

It was cultivated for pleasure, as well as the plane; and was valued for its thick shade.

—spissa ramis *laurea* fervidos

Excludit istus. Hor. Carm. ii. 15.

With closely-woven boughs the bay
Shall quite exclude each scorching ray.

It is described as having a stait stem, rising to a considerable height.

—recto procera stipite *laurus*.

Catull. Nupt. Pel. et Thet. 186.

Tall bays, with upright trunk.

Virgil represents it as casting an ample shade; and in the same place observes, that its young shoots grow vigorously beneath the parent-tree.

—etiam *Parnassia laurus*

Parva sub ingenti matris se subicit umbra.

Georg. ii. 18.

Thus, too, their tender heads the poets' bays
Beneath their mother's ample shadow raise.

The beautiful gloss of its leaf is probably alluded to by Ovid, where, in relating the transformation of Daphne into this tree, he says,

—remanet nitor unus in illa.

Met. i. 552.

Nought but the former brightness now remains.

The Bay was remarkable for its property of crackling in the fire; which Lucretius describes in language rather too turgid for the occasion.

Nec res ulla magis quam Phœbi Delphica *laurus*

Terribili sonitu flamma crepitante crematur.
Lib. vi. 153.

Nor aught exceeds Apollo's Delphian bays
In sounding dire beneath the crackling blaze.

Bay-berries were gathered in the winter, along with other products of the season. Thus Virgil, mentioning what kind of work may be done even at that dead period of the year, says,

*Sed tamen et quernas glandes tunc stringere
Tempus,
Et lauri baccas, oleaque, cruentaue myr-
tas.* Georg. i. 305.
Yet then 'tis time to gather acorns shed,
Bay-berries, olives, and the myrtle red.

OLIVA.—The OLIVE. ♥

The valuable and common product of the milder climates could not fail of being noticed by the poetical painters of rural opulence and beauty. As it was one of the most important objects of culture in Italy, it naturally engaged a good deal of the attention of Virgil in his Georgics. He particularly describes the kinds of soil and situation most favourable to it; and in the same passage gives it the appellation of *vivacious*.

*Difficiles primum terræ, collesque maligni,
Temis ubi argilla, et dumosis calculus arvis,
Palladia gaudent sylva vivacis olive.*

Georg. ii. 179.

'Th' unfriendly cliffs, and unprolific ground;
Where clay sejune, and the cold flint abound;
Where bushes overspread the stubborn field,
Will best th' unfading grove of Pallas yield.

WARTON.

This translator seems to understand *vivacis* as referring to its being an ever-green: but a similar epithet in Horace seems to show that the quality of hardiness, or tenacity of life, was rather meant.

*Germinat et nunquam fallentis termes
olive.* Epod. xvi. 45.

And 'sprouts the never-failing olive-twig.

It was, however, reckoned a tree of slow growth. Thus Virgil,

—prolem tarde crescentis *olive*.

Georg. ii. 3.

And the slow product of Minerva's tree.
Dryden.

Ovid distinguishes it as an ever-green.
*Baccaeque cum ramis semper frondentis
olive.* Met. viii. 295.

The fruit and boughs of olive ever green.

It here is represented by Lucretius as bluish.

—*elestrum cœrulea* plaga. Lib. v. 1372.

Cerulean olive-grounds.

But the poets generally describe it as of a white or hoary cast. Virgil says,
Lenta salix quantum pallenti cedit olive.

Ecl. v. 16.

As plant willow yields to olive pale.

Ovid has

—*ramis albens olive*.

Ep. Her. xi. 67.

The whitening olive branch
and again,

—cum baccis factum *caerulis olive*.
Met. vi. 81.

A plant of hoary olive with its fruit.

Juvenal says of a mountain clothed with olives,

—denfa montem qui *canes olive*.

Sat. xiv. 144.

The hill with thick-grown olives hoary o'er.

Ovid also gives the epithet of glossy or shining to this tree.

—*nitide* ferax Peparethos *olive*.

Met. vii. 470.

In shining Olives Peparethos rich.

It is probably to the regularly cylindrical form of its stem that Virgil refers, when he calls the olive *round*.

Incumbens tereti Damon sic coepit olive.

Ecl. viii. 16.

On the round olive-branch, thus began.

It's berry, or fruit, is mentioned in some of the preceding quotations. In the following, the manner of obtaining oil from it is alluded to.

Pressa Venafranz quod bacca remisit olive.

Hor. Serm. ii. 4.

Oil, that the prest Venafranz berry yields.

The fruit itself was generally eat, both at temperate and luxurious tables. It is part of the poet's simple fare desired by Horace.

—*me pascant olive*,

Me cichoreæ, leveisque malvæ. Carm. i. 31.

Of olive, endive, simple tastes!

And mallow smooth, be my repasts.

And he informs us, that it was not yet banished by the great.

—*nam vilibus ovis*

Nigrisque est oleis hodie locus. Serm. ii. 2.

Cheap eggs and olives black have still their place.

Though the olive is here called *black*, Catullus terms it glaucous, or bluish green.

Mihique [ponitur] glauca duro olive frigore.
Catull. xx. 9.

In winter sea-green olives are my lot.

And when they appear at the hospitable board of Philemon, we find them of two colours.

Ponitur hic bicolor sinceræ bacca Minervæ.

Met. viii. 664.

Minerva's berry pure of double hue.

The state of maturity in which they were gathered, or the mode of preserving them, must have made this difference

La

Lastly, heat is mentioned by Horace,
as unfavourable to the Olive-tree.

~~deum~~ memoraverit efficit.

Ep. l. 8.

Or, bitten by the heat, my olive fade.

J. A.

(To be continued.)

MR. URBAN,

March 5.

I Have been somewhat surprised that your Obituary has not yet been supplied with some account of a gentleman well worthy of that distinction, the late Mr. Blackburne of Orford, whose death is just noticed in your last Supplement. Though my residence in a distant part of the kingdom renders me unable to supply this defect with the accuracy I could have wished; yet I shall beg your attention of such particulars as I can answer for, unless in the mean time a fuller account should come from a better informed person.

John Blackburne, esq. of Orford, near Warrington, Lancashire, was one of the venerable relics of the last century; for at his death he had attained to (I think) his 96th year. This uncommon age was the reward of a very regular and temperate life, and a mind undisturbed by any violent emotions. His health and tranquillity were also not a little promoted by the turn he took early in life to the cultivation of plants. He was, as I have been well informed, the second gentleman in England who cultivated that delicious fruit, now so common, the Pine Apple; and his garden always continued one of the chief objects of botanical curiosity for its products, both foreign and domestic, in the North of England. Of this a catalogue was printed by his gardener, Mr. Neal, in the year 1779, which was well received by the lovers of that delightful science. Here, as Mr. Pennant, in one of his Tours, observes, the venerable owner, like another Evelyn, spent the calm evening of his life under the flourishing shades of his own planting. He retained his faculties in very considerable perfection till within two or three years before his death; and the writer of this account has frequently enjoyed the pleasure of hearing him converse with cheerfulness, and ready recollection of the events of former years, and on topics of horticulture and natural history. He was exemplary in the discharge of religious duties, and in charity to the poor; and his numerous household was governed with that order, decorum, and regular economy, which, it must be

confessed, so well suited his station and character.

By his lady, of the family of Asheton in Lancashire, he had a numerous progeny; several of which are now living, in very respectable situations. Mrs. Anna Blackburne, his surviving daughter, who imbibed his taste for botany, and added to it the other branches of natural history, is well known as the possessor of an elegant and valuable museum, little inferior to that of her relation, Sir Ashton Lever. This was enriched with many curious specimens from North America, by a brother who died in that country several years ago. Mr. Blackburne's eldest son settled at Hale in Lancashire. The present John Blackburne, esq. knight of the shire for Lancashire, is his son and successor.

Yours, &c. J. A.

MR. URBAN,

I Beg leave to offer you an answer to your correspondents, who insist upon spelling our immortal poet's name *Shakespeare*; not *Shakspeare*, nor *Shakspere*. The meaning of the word is foreign to the question, which is, in one word, How did the Poet spell it himself? From *facsimilia* of his signature, in Steevens's edition, we know that he spells it once *Shakspeare*, but twice *Shaksper*. Do your correspondents also insist on *Milton* being written *Mill-ton*; or *Spenser*, *Despenser*.

Yours, &c. TIMOTHY CRAB.

MR. URBAN,

March 7.

HAD Virgil lived, would not the following passage have been corrected?

“(Æneas)—horrendumque intonat
“armis:

“Quantus Athos, aut quantus Eryx, aut ipse
“coruscis

“Cum fremit illicibus quantus, gaudetque nivali
“Vertice se attollens pater Apenninus ad

“auras.” Æn. xii. 700.

“Like Eryx, or like Athos, great he shows,
“Or father Apennine, when white with

“snows,

“His head divine, obscure in clouds he hides,
“And shakes the founding forest on his

“sides.”

DRYDEN.

There seems to be a strange extravagance and impropriety in this simile, which compares Æneas to a mountain when he was preparing for an engagement, which chiefly consisted in his pursuing a flying enemy. Had this hero withstood the united attack of numbers with

with immoveable fortitude, the simile might then have implied stability and resistance, and the personification of the Apennine would not have been so inapplicable. But, if the poet intended to compare the rattling of the armour of Æneas with the rustling of the leaves of trees on a mountain; the simile is very far-fetched, and borders on the burlesque. I wish that some of your critical readers, who are better acquainted with Virgil than I am, would reconcile me to this passage; for, at present, it always calls to my remembrance a simile in the encounter between two personages of characters very different from the Trojan and Daunian heroes. "*Ful.* The rogue (Ancient Pistol) fled from me like quicksilver. — *Doll.* I'faith, and thou follow'd'st him like a church." T. H. W.

P. S. P. 212. col. 1. of your last vol. for nine points of equal length, read nine joints, &c. and at p. 659, col. 1. for *sanguinis*, read *sanguis*. P. 45. col. 1. of your last January Magazine, for *bodies* of air, read *bladders* of air. P. 137. col. 1. of your last Magazine; for *argentum* poetam, read *argutum* poetam. P. 138. col. 1. for *roscile*, read *roscule*; col. 2. for *Florenti*, 1152, read *Florentia*, 1512; for *Aspicenis*, r. *Aspicenis*; for *κακα οργια Ηθικη Ποιονσις*, read *κακα τρα. Ηθικη Ποιονσις*, &c. for *glacium duorum*, read *glacium durum*.

THE PRINCIPLES OF THE ROMAN CATHOLICS; SECTION III.

(In Conclusion from our last, p. 107.)

1. **E**VERY Catholic believes that when a sinner repents of his sins from the bottom of his heart, and acknowledges his transgressions to God and his ministers, the dispensers of the mysteries of Christ, resolving to turn from his evil ways, and bring forth fruits worthy of repentance, there is then, and not otherwise, an authority left by Christ to absolve such a penitent sinner from his sins; which authority Christ gave to his apostles and their successors, the bishops and priests of his Church, in those words, when he said, "Receive ye the Holy Ghost, whose sins you shall forgive, they are forgiven unto them, &c."

2. Though no creature whatsoever can make condign satisfaction, either for the guilt of sin or the pain eternal due to it, this satisfaction being proper to Christ our Saviour only; yet penitent sinners, redeemed by Christ, may, as members of Christ, in some measure satisfy by prayer, fasting, alms-deeds,

and other works of piety, for the temporal pain, which in the order of Divine justice sometimes remains due, after the guilt of sin and pains eternal have been remitted. Such penitential works are, notwithstanding, no otherwise satisfactory, than as joined and applied to that satisfaction which Jesus made upon the cross, in virtue of which all our good works find a grateful acceptance in the sight of God.

3. The guilt of sin, or pain eternal due to it, is never remitted by what Catholics call indulgences; but only such temporal punishments as remain due after the guilt is remitted: those indulgences being nothing else than a mitigation or relaxation of canonical penances, enjoined by the pastors of the Church on penitent sinners, according to their several degrees of demerit. And if abuses and mistakes have been sometimes committed either in point of granting or gaining indulgences, through the remissness or ignorance of particular persons, contrary to the ancient custom and discipline of the Church, such abuses or mistakes cannot reasonably be charged on the Church, or rendered matters of derision, in prejudice to her faith and discipline.

4. Catholics hold there is a purgatory, that is to say, a place or state where souls departing this life, with remission of their sins as to the eternal guilt or pain, but yet obnoxious to some temporal punishment still remaining due, or not perfectly freed from the blemish of some defects or deordinations, are purged before their admittance into Heaven, where nothing that is defiled can enter.

5. Catholics also hold, that such souls so detained in purgatory, being the living members of Christ Jesus, are relieved by the prayers and suffrages of their fellow members here on earth: but where this place is, of what nature or quality the pains are, how long souls may be there detained, in what manner the suffrages made in their behalf are applied, whether by way of satisfaction, or intercession, &c. are questions superfluous, and impertinent as to faith.

6. No man, though just, can merit either an increase of sanctity in this life, or eternal glory in the next, independently on the merits and passion of Christ Jesus; but the good works of a just man proceeding from grace and charity, are so far acceptable to God, as

to be, through his goodness and sacred promises, truly meritorious of eternal life.

7. It is an article of the Catholic faith, that, in the most holy sacrament of the Eucharist, there is truly and really contained the body of Christ, which was delivered for us, and his blood which was shed for the remission of sins; the substance of bread and wine being, by the power of Christ, changed into the substance of his blessed body and blood, the species or appearances of bread and wine still remaining. But,

8. Christ is not present in this sacrament according to his natural way of existence, that is, with extension of parts, &c. but in a supernatural manner, one and the same in many places; his presence therefore is real and substantial, but sacramental, not exposed to the external senses, or obnoxious to corporal contingencies.

9. Neither is the body of Christ in this holy sacrament separated from his blood, or his blood from his body, or either of them disunited from his soul and divinity, but all and whole living Jesus is entirely contained under each species; so that whosoever receives under one kind is truly partaker of the whole sacrament, and no wise deprived either of the body or blood of Christ. True it is,

10. Our Saviour Jesus Christ left unto us his body and blood under two distinct species or kinds; in doing of which, he instituted not only a sacrament, but also a sacrifice, a commemorative sacrifice, distinctly shewing his death and bloody passion until he come; for as the sacrifice of the cross was performed by a distinct effusion of blood, so is that sacrifice commemorated in that of the altar by a distinction of the symbols. Jesus therefore is here given not only to us, but for us, and the Church is thereby enriched with a true, proper, and propitiatory sacrifice usually termed the mass.

11. Catholics renounce all divine worship and adoration of images or pictures, God alone we worship and adore; nevertheless we place pictures in our Churches to reduce our wandering thoughts, and to enliven our memories towards heavenly things. Further we allow a certain honour to be shewn to the images of Christ and his saints, beyond what is due to every profane figure; nor that we believe any divinity or virtue to reside in them, for which they

ought to be honoured, but because the honour given to pictures is referred to the prototype or thing represented.—In like manner,

12. There is a kind of honour and respect due to the Bible, to the Cross, to the name of Jesus, to Churches, to the Sacraments, &c. as things peculiarly appertaining to God, also to the glorified Saints in Heaven, as the friends of God, and to Kings, magistrates, and superiors on earth; to whom honour is due, honour may be given, without any derogation to the majesty of God, or that divine worship which is appropriate to him.—Moreover;

13. Catholics believe that the blessed Saints in Heaven, replenished with charity, pray for us their fellow members here on earth; that they rejoice at our conversion; that, seeing God, they see and know in him all things suitable to their happy state: but God may be inclinable to hear their requests made in our behalf, and for their sakes may grant us many favours; therefore we believe it is good and profitable to desire their intercession; and that this manner of invocation is no more injurious to Christ our mediator, than it is for one Christian to beg the prayers of another in this world. Notwithstanding which, Catholics are not taught so to rely on the prayers of others, as to neglect their own duty to God; in imploring his divine mercy and goodness; in mortifying the deeds of the flesh; in despising the world; in loving and serving God and their neighbour; in following the footsteps of Christ our Lord, who is the way, the truth, and the life, to whom be honour and glory for ever and ever! Amen.

Sirs, ye are Brethren; why do ye wrong one to another?

MR. URBAN, March 12.

WHEN fellow-citizens join in good-will, and in virtuous endeavours to serve their country, it is to be lamented that any little difference of opinion should make them forget their being engaged in the same cause, and should make them lose that attention to good behaviour, which gentlemen ought always to preserve in the discussion of every matter of business, or of amusing speculation. Addison somewhere has exposed the illiberality of throwing out national reflections against our fellow-subjects, whose interests ought to be the same as our own; and why should

Should not men of the same part of the united kingdom have different ideas of serving the community by an attention to one particular object, without letting any ill humour escape them?

What leads me into this train of reflection is the reading the publications of Dr. Anderson, and Mr. Knox, relating to the Scotch Fisheries. I suppose them both to be natives of North Britain; and I am very sure they agree in the main facts, viz. that the improvement of our *home* dominions is infinitely more politic in every possible view than an attention to distant possessions, which are *always* burdensome and mischievous to the parent state, though some individuals may be benefited by them; that, even in point of revenue Government* would find their account in domestic improvements; that the fisheries would afford employment to thousands of our fellow subjects, whose deplorable situation has hitherto been* unaccountably neglected by Government, that they would furnish a large portion of hardy seamen for the royal navy in case of necessity; that certain restrictions on the poorest fishermen ought to be taken off, and the severities of the salt and coal duties mitigated, before any improvement in the fisheries of any consequence can be effected, &c. &c. In these great and leading facts they are perfectly agreed. But unfortunately Dr. A. happens to say, that a bus-fishery will never answer "*as some have supposed.*" These words Mr. Knox takes to himself, and accordingly does belabour the poor Doctor as unmercifully as his namesake, the great reformer, would have used a Popish priest. Whether Dr. A. be right in his criticisms upon Mr. McKenzie's charts I pretend not to judge.

* It is to be lamented, that all the concern (or nearly all), of our Government should be engrossed by an attention to the revenue, which prevents all works of national improvement being thought of. Let but the bulk of the people be enabled to live at their ease, so as to have a sure prospect of providing for a number of children, and population will continually increase, and the revenue will of course be constantly increasing. But the rage for present revenue forces a minister into many impolitic measures, which must in the end (and that not far distant) decrease population. This surely is killing the hen that lays the golden egg. Vide Neckar, Dr. Smith, Mr. Paley, and every political writer of common sense.

Mr. Knox also attacks Dr. Adam Smith, and charges him with prejudices, and a self-interestness, from which one would expect to find so great a man totally exempt. I would not willingly suppose that the Doctor's place in the customs could so bias his judgment as to lead him to think of his own emolument, in opposition to the welfare of his country, to rivet the fetters upon the commerce of his native land, merely to retain his fees of office. That he should be weak enough to indulge the prejudices of an Eastern coast-man against those of the Western coast seems highly improbable, though there may be such an unhappy party spirit in our Northern brethren. I am an entire stranger to all these gentlemen; and should Mr. Knox ask, "*who made THEE a judge between us?*" I can only answer, that a regard to the welfare of my country makes me lament any unfortunate difference between those who wish to serve it: for I fear such difference, if not expressed with the utmost delicacy and politeness, will have a tendency to ruin every scheme of national improvement.

I have no doubt but Mr. Knox wishes to promote the good of his country; and he certainly has taken such pains to do it as merit the thanks of government, and of every lover of Great Britain. I really believe that Dr. Anderson also is of the same opinion; and his introduction to his report is surely very able and well deserving the attention of every patriot. Dr. A. Smith's work, "*on the wealth of nations,*" is full of important matter, and is an excellent study for all statesmen. I believe it has already opened the eyes of the nation to its true interest in one* very important concern; and when it becomes more generally read in England and Ireland†, it may lead to still greater improvements in commerce, agriculture, &c. &c.

That men should have different opinions is natural; but it grieves one to think, that such men should ever suffer such differences to lead them into personal reflections.

Whatever attention should be given by the legislature to the improvement of Scotland, must be an advantage to England, beyond any schemes of distant

* Can one help thinking that the Doctor's able discussion has had some effect in producing the late commercial treaty?

† He clearly shows how much Ireland would gain by a union with Great Britain, Scotland,

possessions or attempts at colonization. This I am fully persuaded of; and, though an *Englishman*, "I glory in the name of *Briton*."

P. S. Why will most of the Scotch writers use that barbarism of "*caught*" for "*caught*," in the perfect and participle of the verb *to catch*? PL—T.

MR. URBAN,

March 10.

AS several of your correspondents have expressed a desire that an account of the various translations of the Classic authors might be given in your valuable miscellany, I have attempted to begin with Homer first, who is really the Prince of poets, and purpose to proceed with Hesiod next. Should any person know of any other translation, besides those specified underneath, it is requested of him to acquaint the public with it through the channel of your Magazine, that the list may be as complete as possible. Yours, &c. J. O.

Homer, B. C. 850.

Chapman translated *Homer's Iliad*, and dedicated it to Prince Henry, in fol. after that he translated the *Odysey*, and the *Battle of the Frogs and Mice*, and dedicated it to the Earl of Somerset, in fol. 1614. Mr. Pope says of him, that he was an enthusiast in poetry, and that his translation is animated by a daring and fiery spirit, but that he is too paraphrastic; though he took the advantage of an immeasurable length of verse.

Hobbes first translated four books of the *Odysey* in 1674, which met at that time with the public approbation, so that he was encouraged to publish the whole *Iliad* and *Odysey* in fol. in 1675. Mr. Pope hath given his opinion of the work, that it contains a correct explanation of the sense in general, but that he lops off particular circumstances, and that the most beautiful parts of a sentence are frequently omitted; and than he concludes, in his preface to his translation of the *Iliad*, that "his poetry, as well as *Ogilby's*, is too mean for criticism."

Ogilby's translation of the *Iliad* was published in fol. in 1660, and his *Odysey* in fol. also in 1665. In the above work *Ogilby* was assisted by James Shirley, a school master in White Friars; and it was dedicated to King Charles the Second. It was also printed on imperial paper, which work *Hollar* and other eminent engravers adorned with sculptures. This circumstance (as Mr. *Watson* observes in his *Essay on the Life*

and Writings of Pope) recommended the *Iliad* to Mr. Pope's notice, when he was a school-boy; so that by reading it he was inspired with a relish for poetry, which he afterwards manifested in an eminent degree. But it appears rather ungrateful for him to have made that severe declaration which is cited above.

Dryden translated the first book of the *Iliad*, and part of the sixth, with so much spirit, that Mr. Pope declares, he would not have attempted a translation of him, if he had gone through the whole work.

Dacier's Homer in English prose, 5 vols. 12mo. This translation is from the French, by *Ozell*, in 1712.

Congreve translated *Homer's Hymn to Venus*, 12mo. 1720. Whether any other of the Hymns attributed to Homer are translated, I know not, except the the Hymn lately discovered, which hath been well translated by Mr. *Hole*, in 8vo. There is also a translation of this by Mr. *Lucas*.

Homer's Batrachomyomachia, or the *Battle of the Frogs and Mice*, in three books, was translated by Dr. *Parnell*, and published in the different editions of his works.

Pope's Homer. Of this excellent translation, there have been various editions, in fol. 4to. 8vo. 12mo. and of course the numbers of volumes have varied, according to the sizes of the different editions.

Macpherson's *Homer's Iliad*, in English prose, 2 vols. 4to. This is but an indifferent translation.

Besides the above, some particular *Episodes*, &c. have been translated by various hands, and printed in several periodical publications *. J. O.

MR. URBAN,

March 11.

THE instructions in *Gent. Mag.* p. 19, were not given on account of Prince Arthur, but of the King himself. Prince Arthur was married in 1501; and Lord Bacon in his History of Henry VII. says, when the King was antient (1505), he had thoughts of marrying the young Queen of Naples, and sent three ambassadors with curious and exquisite instructions for taking a survey of her person, &c. These instructions appeared in print about the time of our present Monarch's marriage. L. M.

* Proposals are now before the publick for a New Translation of the *Iliad*, by Mr. *Cowper*, the very ingenious author of the *Task*.

EDIT.
MR.

MR. URBAN,

March 1.

AS your Miscellany will probably survive as long as the English language itself shall exist, you will not, I presume, receive with indifference any communications which may conduce to its propriety, or tend to its improvement.

There is an inconsistency, frequently practised by our best writers, which deforms our language, and greatly embarrasses foreigners who wish to learn it; and this is—the promiscuous use of the particles *a*, and *an*, before words which begin with the letter *b*. The confusion arising from this inaccuracy is the greater, because it is not occasioned solely by different authors varying from each other, but by the same author not unfrequently differing from himself in this matter.

I will beg leave to state a list of examples in proof of what I have just advanced; and will request your permission to subjoin to that list some remarks and reflections upon the subject at large.

H A I R.

Estimation of <i>a</i> hair	Shakl.	At <i>an</i> hair-breadth.	Bib. Tr. Judges
Breadth of <i>a</i> hair	Swift.	Breadth of <i>an</i> hair	Swift
Judges to <i>a</i> hair	Dryden.	Esaú <i>as</i> hairy man	Bib. Tr. Gen.

H A N D.

However strict <i>a</i> hand	Locke	To have <i>an</i> hand in	South.
In <i>a</i> hand benumbed	Young	Not <i>an</i> hand touch it	Bib. Tr. Exod.
Of <i>a</i> hand-bell	Bacon	Never was <i>an</i> hand	Bacon
As <i>a</i> handmaid	Bacon	About <i>an</i> handful	Bacon
<i>A</i> hand's breadth	Johnson	Of <i>an</i> hand-breath	Bib. Tr. Exo.
Was <i>a</i> hand-breadth	Bib. T. Kings	Was <i>an</i> hand-breadth	Bib. Tr. Kings
<i>A</i> handful of oats	Addison	With <i>an</i> handful	Robertson
<i>A</i> handful of men	Clarendon	<i>An</i> handful of men	Robertson
Upon <i>a</i> hand-gallop	Dryden	<i>An</i> hand was sent	Bib. Tr. Ezek.
As good <i>a</i> hand	Swift	Form of <i>an</i> hand	Bib. Tr. Esak.

H E R O, &c.

Proceeds <i>a</i> hero	Swift	Such <i>an</i> hero	Pope
Way of <i>a</i> hero	Johnson	Suitable to <i>an</i> hero	Johnson
<i>A</i> hero in learning	Johnson	Character of <i>an</i> hero	Johnson
<i>A</i> heroine	Johnson	To <i>an</i> hero	Johnson
Pronounced by <i>a</i> hero	Hawkefworth	Choice of <i>an</i> hero	Young

H I G H, &c.

To be <i>a</i> high flier	Swift	To <i>an</i> highwayman	Swift
<i>A</i> high-red tincture	Boyle	<i>An</i> high hand	Bacon
<i>A</i> high-priest	Johnson	<i>An</i> high-priest	Johnson
Upon <i>a</i> height	Swift	To <i>an</i> height	Young
In <i>a</i> high rank	Robertson	Such <i>an</i> high price	Robertson

H I S T O R Y, &c.

Writing <i>a</i> history	Beattie	<i>An</i> historian	Swift
In such <i>a</i> history	Beattie	<i>An</i> historian	Johnson
<i>A</i> historian	Travis	<i>An</i> historian	Gibbon

H O L Y.

Know <i>a</i> holy man	Shakspeare	Is <i>an</i> holy man	Bib. T. Kings
<i>A</i> holy-day kind	Dryden	Of <i>an</i> holy-day	Bib. T. Coloss.

H O U S E.

Place in <i>a</i> house	Johnson	Furniture of <i>an</i> house	Johnson
Two of <i>a</i> house	Dryden	Was not <i>an</i> house	Bib. T. Exod.
If it were <i>a</i> house	Swift	Build me <i>an</i> house	Bib. T. Sam.
Becoming <i>a</i> housewife	Johnson	As good <i>an</i> house-wife	Addison
If <i>a</i> house be divided	Bib. Tr. Mark	We have <i>an</i> house	Bib. Tr. Cor.

H U N D R E D.

<i>A</i> hundred leagues	Robertson	<i>An</i> hundred manors	Johnson
Above <i>a</i> hundred yards	Addison	Consisting of <i>an</i> hundred	Johnson
<i>A</i> hundred examples	Pope	From <i>an</i> hundred	Pope
<i>A</i> hundred times	Pope	<i>An</i> hundred things	Pope
<i>A</i> hundred friends	Pope	<i>An</i> hundred sons	Pope

Peruse <i>a</i> hundred	Swift	Above <i>an</i> hundred	Swift
In <i>a</i> hundred places	Swift	That <i>an</i> hundred mortals	Swift
<i>A</i> hundred times	Swift	<i>An</i> hundred tricks	Swift
<i>A</i> hundred noisy curs	Swift	<i>An</i> hundred tradesmen	Swift

This list of examples might be extended to an enormous length. Many of them are contradictions of the same author to himself. Those, which I will venture to subjoin, shall be wholly such.

Dr. SWIFT.

Two feet and <i>a</i> half	Sixteen feet and <i>an</i> half
Only <i>a</i> heap	Into <i>an</i> heap
To want <i>a</i> heart	<i>An</i> hearty fit
Like <i>a</i> human creature	Resembling <i>an</i> human creature

JOHNSON.

From <i>a</i> hedge or hedge-born man	Like thorns in <i>an</i> hedge
<i>A</i> hoghead holds 63 gallons	Qualities of <i>an</i> hog
To catch with <i>a</i> hook	To fasten with <i>an</i> hook
Covered with <i>a</i> husk	Bearing <i>an</i> husk

POPE.

Ride on <i>a</i> horse	Shod <i>an</i> horse
<i>A</i> horse-laugh	Maketh of <i>an</i> horse

WATTS.

The notion of <i>a</i> humourist	<i>An</i> humorous conduct
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YOUNG.

<i>A</i> Homer casts them away	Giving us <i>an</i> Homer
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Your readers, Mr. Urban, will wish to see the question determined as to the comparative propriety of the two preceding and opposite columns. They cannot both be right: unless it be right that the English nation should use a confused and incongruous jargon, rather than a regular language defined by known and precise rules.

In order to lead to this determination, let it be remarked, that the letter H is in the English, as in other languages, "a note of aspiration, sounded only by a strong emission of the breath, without any conformation of the organs of speech." If this definition be just (and I see no reason to distrust its correctness), it seems that the usage of the particle *a* (and not *an*), immediately before words beginning with the letter *h*, ought universally to prevail in our language. I will beg leave to state two cases, in which it seems absolutely necessary to observe this regulation, viz. (1st) of those who are to read aloud in public, and (2^{dly}.) of all public speakers whomsoever.

For first, as to him who is to read aloud in public, in order that he may produce

this strong emission of the breath, it seems necessary: that he should make a short pause before he pronounces such words as require this aspiration. Now the words which require this aspiration are, according to the definition just stated, those which begin with the letter *h*. But if the experiment shall be made, it will, I believe, be found much more difficult to afford this strong emission of the breath in reading loud, and of course much less practicable to give due force to this note of aspiration, in cases where an author has placed the particle *an* immediately before the words in question, than it would be were the other particle *a* made the prefix to them. In the former case, the reader slides on to the succeeding word without effort, and without impression. In the latter, he finds himself, in some degree, compelled to pause in his annunciation; and the very hiatus, caused by the utterance of the particle, assists the succeeding aspiration.

If, therefore, the quality or characteristic of the letter H be such, as to require the person who reads aloud to aspirate the words to which it is prefixed,

* Johnson's Dict. sub letter H.

† Were this supposition possible in fact (which it is not) yet the confusion, the want of uniformity, the inconsistency, and the embarrassment, arising from this promiscuous use, would still remain.

and to "sound them with a strong emission of the breath," it seems requisite that every author should prefix to those words the particle *a* only. The indiscriminate use of these particles by our authors might perhaps be tolerated, were their works never to be read *, save in silence, and in the closet. But he alone can be said to write for the publick with correctness, who may be read aloud to the publick with propriety.

But if it be thus requisite for an author to adopt this rule, for the sake of his reader, it seems absolutely necessary for the *public speaker* to confine himself to it for the sake of his *bearer*. The indiscriminate use, by *him*, of the particles in question, immediately before such words as begin with the letter H, will render it almost impossible for him to make that momentary pause in speaking, which is requisite for this "note of aspiration." Habituated to slide onwards, in speaking, without aspiration, in the words *an airy, an art, an edge, an arm, &c.* he will be in the utmost danger, if he shall use the same prefix, of making no distinction in his enunciation between those and such other phrases as *a bairy, a bart, a hedge, a barm, &c.* which require a marked discrimination from the others. In which case his hearers will have no means of ascertaining the scope of that part of his argument, but by retaining in their memory the whole sentence in which those phrases stood, and comparing it with the context of his speech, as he proceeds to unravel it. But this is a drudgery to which few hearers will submit for any length of time. Rather than bear a frequent imposition of this task,

they will suffer their thoughts to expatiate some other way, and will lose the speaker, and his subject, in equal inattention.

None of the authors, from whom I have selected the foregoing examples, are clear from this error, one alone excepted. It was, indeed, the perusal of this treatise †, which led me to bestow some thought on the subject. And it seems that there will be no difficulty in effecting a complete reformation of this abuse, (as it appears to be), save in a very few words. *A bonest, a habitual, and a bonour*, will ‡ sound a little uncourtly for some time. But practice and perseverance (which have surmounted much greater difficulties than these) will at length reconcile these sounds to the most fastidious ear. And the credit of the speaker, the ease of the hearer, and the accommodation of the learner, of our language, as well as the consistency, the uniformity, the beauty, of the language itself, seem to demand the effort to be made without delay, and to be pursued with unceasing resolution. KUSTER.

MR. URBAN,

March 8.

ONE of your correspondents has amused himself by shewing, in a letter published in the Supplement to your Magazine, what expressions are not grammatical errors in Mr. Harris's Dedication, supposed to be censured by Dr. Johnson: but as the Dedication mentioned by Dr. J. contains only fourteen lines, and that which your correspondent scrutinizes contains thirty, he rightly concludes that probably another Dedication is referred to. In this I be-

* Were this supposition possible in fact (which it is not) yet the confusion, the want of uniformity, the inconsistency, and the embarrassment, of foreigners, arising from this promiscuous use, would still remain.

† Travis — Letters to Gibbon, 2d edition.

I am tempted to lengthen this note, by remarking that a very respectable correspondent, in the Gent. Magazine for 1786, had but just pronounced this Writer's Letters to Mr. Gibbon to be unanswerable; when lo! an answer to them appears in the Commentaries and Essays, No. V. But your correspondent, and the author whom he (very deservedly) applauds, need not feel much disquieted at this answer, although signed *SOSPATER*; which, I am told, is the usual signature of Mr. Lindsey. He affects to have read the first edition only of these Letters, although the second edition of them had been nearly two years before the publick, when his strictures appeared. And he urges, under that pretence, various objections against the Letters, taken from Sir Isaac Newton, Michaelis, Wetstein, Griesbach, and others, as *new*, and unanswered; although, at the same time, *all* of them (to the best of my recollection) had been obviated beforehand, or avoided, in that second edition, which is thus kept out of sight!

Let the writer in the Commentaries and Essays, and, if he will, Mr. Gibbon, pursue their controversy with Mr. T. in any method which shall be fair and candid. He seems to be more than equal to them both, upon the ground which he has taken. But let not unwary readers be drawn in, by the attraction of a promising title, to purchase a shadow, instead of a substance, as I have been.

‡ One expression, 'an hour,' seems to be entitled to a perpetual exception.

lieve he is right. Mr. Harris's Dedication of the first of his three Treatises, to the Earl of Shaftesbury, contains in the second edition exactly fourteen lines, which therefore I take to be the Dedication meant, and suppose Mrs. Piozzi's calling it the Dedication of Hermes to be an inaccuracy, which might very easily happen.

Yours, &c. Y. Z.

MR. URBAN, Mar. 7.

A Correspondent in your last Magazine, having given some hints for the improvement of the English language; and having justly condemned the number of French words which have been lately introduced among us; permit me to enlarge the list, as follows.

Agrement	Entre nous
Amateur	En passant
Bagatelle	En Famille
Badinage	Environs
Critique	Fierté
Chaperonne	Ferme ornée
Coup d'Oeil	Gout
de Main *	Hauteur
d'Essai	Je ne sçai quoi
Canaille	Lieu. In Lieu of
Carte blanche †	Mauvaise Honte
Dernier resort	Naïveté
Debret ‡	Politesse
Douceur §	Presentiment
Degagée	Piquant
Embaras	Papillotes
Enjouement	Spectacle
Eclat	Tendre; for <i>Tendresse</i>
Etiquette	Toutensemble
Eclaircissement	Tapis
Entrée	

With these I would wish to banish such words and phrases, as *ultimatum* ||, *sine qua non*, *fac simile*, *fac totum*, et cetera †. Ditto, I leave to the merchants; *ad valorem* to the commercial treaty; and am,

Yours, ANGLUS.

MR. URBAN, Mar. 8.

AS I am a constant reader of your excellent Miscellany, I observe it is recently embellished with the correspondence of a medical gentleman who has given us an instance of his candour and philanthropy, in the case of Immemor. I am induced to trouble him with a question concerning a custom which is now become almost universally prevalent (except among fine effeminate beaux), and that is Smocking Tobacco.

* Judge Pendleton's Charge.

† Ditto.

‡ All the News-paper critics.

§ Judge Pendleton's Charge.

|| Ditto.

† Ditto.

I would therefore wish to solicit your medical correspondent's opinion, Whether it is injurious to persons afflicted with a weakness of the lungs, or with much expectoration of phlegm? as a gentleman of my acquaintance who is troubled with such a complaint, and is fond of smoking, is desirous of such information respecting it, as is consistent with propriety and universal good-will to each other: for we are naturally led to enquiries of those who possess so much good-nature and politeness, added to medical knowledge, as your correspondent before mentioned; thinking or hoping it will not give offence.

Yours, &c.

J. O.

MR. URBAN, Mar. 9.

AS you have lately admitted into your agreeable repository some observations on early Typography, indulge me likewise with a few remarks in continuation of that subject. Literature owes so much to the discovery of this art, it cannot be remembered or investigated without some degree of enthusiasm. Before that happy period,

The mind with mind dared not converse unknown,

Nor sage to sage could yet commune at ease.

The commerce of letters was often interrupted by national feuds, and state at war with state denied all liberal communication. Learning then remained entirely confined, knowledge undiffused, and history, with the sciences penned by narrow limits, incapable of that extensive circulation which the press has there supplied.

After this short exordium, it would be vanity in me to enter into a longer panegyric on this so useful an invention; let the works of authors published in almost every language, declare its praise. I only propose, at present, taking notice of those particular productions which appeared under the various names of Diurnals, Offices, Hours, Missals, &c. many exemplars whereof are still preserved; having myself collected a few of the sort. Amongst the number some are printed on vellum, with illuminated borders and historical cuts; one book in particular done at Paris, 1506, by *Tielman Keruer imprimeur et libraire juré de l'université de Paris demourant en la rue St. Jacques*; wherein I find those verses, a little varied indeed, of which you have given us a short specimen, at p. 13 of your last Magazine. The old English translation of them seems very uncouth, and

And the original French better sense and more poetic.

Under each calendar month of this book there is likewise medical advice, written in Latin verse, entirely appropriated to the respective seasons of the year; and, if read by a modern physician, might shorten the muscles of his theoretic gravity: the antiquary, not so nice, would be amused on a subject rather interesting.

One of the pictures of this book is a trinominous representation, a *triplex confusa facies sub uno capite*, holding a triangular diagram, expelling at the points the *trinitas personarum*, whence issue three conducting lines to the central word DEUS. Similar *schemata* are to be found in many old books of that time. I have frequently seen them in the coloured glass of church windows; one in particular I remember seeing at a village church in Warwickshire, where, in the Gothic tracery of an arched window, a like device appears under the form of the iron-shaped escutcheon, having been repeatedly mistaken for some armorial bearing. The key-stones of the roof over the nave in large cathedrals, stone porches, &c. frequently present us with figuratives done in the same intention, with a little variation of manner. Projections of so sublime and incomprehensible a mystery are, in my opinion, very improper either for sculpture or delineation. I am, on that account, very little inclined to promulgate by a drawing what I do not approve of myself; since no art can represent what is above the reach of human understanding.

Your correspondent B. R. p. 13, Jan. Mag. is apparently right, in suggesting that many books of the above description were printed abroad, and imported, at that time, by our then indolent un instructed booksellers. For, I presume, in the early progress of this art, printers were likewise bibliopoliſts, the venders of other works of the fraternity, as well as their own. Moreover, it is evident, by their productions, how much inferior the first English printers were to foreigners. The types are not only less accurate, but the embellishments and wooden cuts are imperfect copies from the latter; examples whereof may be seen in Caxton, Wynkyn de Worde, &c.

The more central situation of Paris, connected with the greater part of learned Europe, gave, no doubt, the first topographers of that capital a considerable advantage over those of London, who, for want of due encouragement, were

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content with importing from the others books of general utility, such as manuals, primmers, &c.

I have a small duodecimo by me intitled 'Horæ Beatæ Mariæ Virginis secundum Uſum Sar.' which has every appearance of a foreign press, notwithstanding a few English titles of dissection. The feasts of English saints are red-lettered in the calendar, viz. St. George, St. Wulſtan, St. Augustin Anglor. Ep. Translatio Sti Cuthberti, Sti Thome, &c. where it is also remarkable the *w* is printed throughout by two separate consonants *wo*; *chamber* is spelt *chambre*, and *water*, *vwater*.

The wooden cuss, about 20 in number, are better executed than the generality of de Worde's. The pages are not figured, and the sheets lettered A. B. &c. with the addition of Sar. to each, consisting of only eight leaves; yet to call it an octavo, in the modern way, would be absurd, the leaves being only 2 inch. 3-quarters by 3 inch. and 3-quarters. The first and last pages are lost; therefore, it is impossible to say who was the publisher. It is bound in leather, and stamped with the figure of a person addressing the Deity. Yours, &c. OBSERVATOR.

MR. URBAN,

March 3.

YOUR correspondent, p. 191, has, I believe, committed an error, both in supposing that a treaty of Marriage was the avowed object of the Embassy, and that the lady, concerning whom the enquiry was really to be made, was Catharine, the future wife of Prince Arthur, &c. Prince A. was married to Catharine of Arragon, previous to this mission; and, as we are informed by Lord Bacon, she even sent letters of compliment to the two Queens by the Commissioners, in order to conceal and forward their real purpose; which was, covertly to make enquiries concerning the young Queen of Naples (a personage, therefore, perfectly distinct from Catharine of Arragon, unless we suppose her, like Petulant, to write letters to herself); and not for the sake of Prince Arthur, but Henry himself, whose Queen Elizabeth had been some time dead. Yours, &c. Y. H.

MR. URBAN,

March 4.

THE inscription on the ring, fig. 5, plate II. of last month, is a poetry, to be read thus: 'Par ce present ami A.W. me rent.' The words being conjoined, and the initials of the donor's name A. W. ill-placed, it was difficult

to decypher; but, under the following arrangement, it will appear plain enough.

‘ Par ce present
‘ Ami me rent *. } A. W.

Imitated in English:

To gain a friend,
This ring I send.

The words on the carved board (fig. 3.) not being entire, the sense cannot be made complete. The four last words are *every degree when* (for when) *God plese*; perhaps this explanation, in part, may lead to a discovery of the whole sentence. I should suppose the cabinet is of German or Dutch extraction, and the date 1509.

Can any of your learned correspondents assign a reason why the mottoes on rings of ancient date are composed in French? Is it any proof of their great antiquity? Or may we not infer from this circumstance, that foreign mechanics excelled our natives of those days in works of ingenuity. For what reason could the French language be preferred to our own? It must have originated from caprice or fashion, not in any superior excellence of expression.

Yours, &c.

OBSERVATOR.

MR. URBAN, *Margate, Mar. 9.*

THE late Dr. James, in his Medical Dictionary, under the history of Anatomy, (speaking of Ruysch, mentions the following curious circumstance, which appears to be extracted from the life of that great man, written by Frederick Schreiber; ‘The entire carcases of children were injected; for the operation was thought very difficult, if not entirely impossible, in adults. Nevertheless, in the year 1666, by the order of the States General, he undertook to inject the body of the English Admiral Berclay, who was killed on the 11th of June in the engagement betwixt the Dutch and English fleets: this body, though very much spoiled before Ruysch put his artful hand to it, was yet sent over to England, as curiously prepared, as if it had been the fresh carcase of an infant; and the States General bestowed a recompence, which was at once proportioned to their grandeur and the artist’s merit.

Perhaps, sir, some of your ingenious correspondents may be able to inform me where the body of Admiral Berclay was deposited, and in what state (if not buried) it continues at present.

Yours, &c. ROB. ED. HUNTER.

* Old French for *rend*. See p. 226.

Extract from a paper by the Marquis de Chabert, on the use of Time-keepers in Navigation and Geography; in which the Longitude of some places in the Antilles, and on the coast of North America, from Paris, from Fort-Royal in Martinique, and Cape François in Domingo, are determined with greater exactness than has hitherto been done.

IT is now known, by the experience of those who have carried out time-pieces to sea, that we can arrive at a greater degree of exactness, in determining the longitude of places, than is required by the British Parliament, to entitle a person to the rewards for this important discovery, namely, to less than half a degree after 42 days sail; so that we need not fear a greater error than from 4 to 8 leagues, after sailing 12 or 15 hundred leagues; whereas, by the common reckoning, the error amounts sometimes to one hundred leagues. Thus by the means of time-keepers, p. 4, an officer, who has the command of an expedition in time of war, may repair to his place of destination with certainty, and without loss of time, by which he may, perhaps, surprise an enemy. Or, if he convoy a fleet, the same certainty of his longitude may enable him to avoid a superior force, supposed to be cruising off the harbour he is bound to, by waiting at a certain distance for a wind, which, at the same time that it is favourable for him, obliges the enemy entirely to quit his station. Or, if sent on a cruise of consequence, he can make directly for his station, and keep at a proper distance from land, without being obliged to reconnoitre, and thus run the hazard of a discovery.

It was to give some proofs of these advantages, that the Marquis de Chabert embarked his time-keepers, which he had observed carefully during four years, on board the *Vaillant*, which he commanded under Comte d’Estaing in 1778 and 1779, and the *Saint Elprit*, which he also commanded in 1781 and 1782, under Comte de Grasse.

Accordingly, the Marquis informs us, that in the passage of Comte d’Estaing from Toulon to the Delaware, about the middle of their course, his observations from the time-keepers shewed that the common reckoning was near 6° behind the true one. By this means the admiral, when he was sufficiently to the westward of Bermu-

udas,

mudas, could pass securely from south to north, when it would have been dangerous, according to the common reckoning; and thus the voyage was shortened, which had been very tedious on account of contrary winds.

P. 6. M. le Comte d'Estaing, sailing from Boston to Martinique in November 1778, was desirous of cruising some days to the windward of Desirade, in order to intercept a convoy of the enemy; he gave orders for the meridian, where he thought proper to cruise, from the longitude given by the time-keepers; which was found to be exact.

When M. le Comte de Broves was convoying some ships, among which the Vaillant was one, from Savannah to Brest, or L'Orient, at the end of the year 1779, his approach to land was marked by the time-keepers with great exactness.

The land of Martinique was indicated, by the time-keepers, within a third of a degree, after a sail of six weeks; when M. le Comte de Grasse sailed with the fleet from Brest, at the beginning of May, 1781.

The situations of Cape François, in the island of St. Domingo, and Cape Henry, at the entrance of the Chesapeake, determined by the time-keepers, in the same fleet, at the end of August following, agreed with the best charts; and proved that the fleet, in passing through the channel of the Bahama islands, had been driven by the current 2° and a half more to the eastward than the usual computation.

The Marquis then proceeds to inform us, that he was enabled, by means of his time-keepers, to measure the direction and velocity of this current, with sufficient exactness, by comparing the ship's way from the noon of one day to that of the next, resulting from the agreement of two observations, both of longitude and latitude which the ship's way made during the same time, according to the ordinary observations.

The Marquis agrees in general with Dr. Franklin, as published in his little chart of the Streights of Bahama; except that he did not find the velocity of the current so great; and says, that a chart is intended to be published at Paris, of that part of the ocean comprehended between the Antilles, the coasts of the United States of America, and those of Newfoundland, in which his observations will be laid down.

P. 10. The Marquis had two time-

keepers on board, one going by a pendulum, another by a spring; the first was put out of order in an engagement, and he recommends to take only the second sort; to have two of these; and to observe them every day for two months before the ship sails.

The longitudes and latitudes, which the marquis has determined, are these:

	Longitude	Latitude
The Light-house on Cape Hinlopen, at the entrance of the river Delaware	77 33 0	38 45 30
The light-house at Sandy-hook	76 33 0	40 45 0
New York	76 31 30	
Boston, at the ruins of the light-house, on a little island to the right of the entry of the road of Nantasket		42 20 6
Light-house on the highest part of the town †		42 22 11
Light-house at the entrance of the Savannah river, west of Cape François	8 38 0	34 0 45
The S. W. extremity of Tobago, E. from Fort Royal, Martinique		
N. E. end of Granada, W. of Fort Royal, Martinique	0 20 0	0 35 0
Fort Royal in Granada, W. of Fort Royal in Martinique	0 44 15	
Point des Salines, at the S. W. end of Grenada, W. of Fort Royal in Martinique	0 45 15	
E. end of Tortuga, W. from Cape François	0 45 15	
S. E. end of the little island of Cape Romaine, on the N. coast of the island of Cuba, W. of Cape François.	5 21 45	22 1 30
W. point of the entrance of the harbour of Matance, on the N. side of the island of Cuba, W. from Cape François	9 18 15	
The same point W. from the S. E. point of Cape Romaine	3 56 30	

† The above are from the Observatory at Paris, which is 2.25 to the eastward of that at Greenwich.

The mountain Pain-de-Matance from Cape Francois	9	18	30		
Cape Henry, at the entrance of Chesapeake Bay, from Cape Francois W.	4	13	30	36	57 0
Basseterre on the island of St. Christopher, W. from Fort Royal, Martinique	1	43	30	17	19 30
The town Des Rozeaux, on the island of Dominique, from Basseterre, E.	1	17	0		

The Origin of Gaming, and her two Children, Duelling and Suicide. An Allegory.

ONCE on a time, as the goddess Fortune, that capricious jilt, was sporting at the shady foot of Mount Olympus, she was met by the gay and captivating God of War, who, as they were quite alone, forced her to put off, for a time, her sickle coyness, and receive him to her arms. The consequence of which adventure was, in due process of time, a mis-featured child, called Gaming, who, from the moment of her birth, despised the rattle, and was quiered only by cards and dice, or a box of counters.

As she grew up she was followed and courted by all the gay and extravagant of both sexes; but particularly by men of the sword, by one of whom, whether knight of the post, or German officer, is doubtful; she had twins, the one called Duelling, the other a lad of untoward parts and distorted features, called Suicide.

The gates of her palace, which was situate in the most conspicuous street of the metropolis near the king's palace, was like the gates of gloomy Dis, ever open to daily and nightly visitants. It was elegant and magnificent; with lamps ever burning at its door, more costly in appearance than the palace of the monarch, which was dirty and *sombre*, and resembled more an hospital.

Her eldest son, Duelling, was a sprightly, active, and adventurous youth; but fond of picking quarrels with his comrades at his mother's table, and generally in the wrong. He sometimes fought for the fair sex, and would stab, with the same degree of *sang-froid*, his bosom friend and bitterest enemy. He delighted in recounting the exploits

of his Gothic ancestors, and, like them, defied all order and justice, appealing solely to the sword.

The younger son had less spirits than his brother, and met with frequent disasters, such as bankruptcy, loss of honour and friends, which at last broke his spirits, and gave him up to Despair, to whom he was fondly and inseparably attached. In short, they were made one, and have continued ever since to perplex and depopulate mankind. His features were well known to some of our ablest painters, who have described them in apt and glowing colours: One (Dryden) though a copyist, who borrowed the outlines from Chaucer, has filled it up with such warmth of fancy, you might justly take the picture for an original.

MR. URBAN,

QUITE enough has been said in your late Magazines on the subject of Mr. Toup's peculiarities. That he had his foibles who can doubt? for he was a man; but one remark, the writer of this knows, may be made with truth;—that he was most beloved and esteemed by those who saw him the nearest, and knew him the most intimately. If it be said, that all these were under obligations to him, what better testimony of goodness can be desired, than that, for upwards of thirty years, a man was continually conferring obligations on his parishioners, his servants, and his relations? Your readers, I believe, will all be pleased to see the account of him *closed* with the following inscriptions to his memory (the one engraved on a tablet of statuary marble, the other on a medallion of gilt brass, enclosed in black-marble appendant to it) on the south-wall of the church of St. Martin's in Cornwall:

“Near this place lie the remains
of Jonathan Toup, A.M.

Rector of the parish 34 years,
Vicar of St. Merrin's,
and Prebendary of Exeter,

His abilities,
and critical sagacity,
are known to the Learned throughout
Europe:

His virtues,
from the retired privacy of his life,
were known but to few;

To those few
they have endeared his memory,

J. T.

J. T. was born December 1713:
died Jan. 19, 1785.

[Underneath is this inscription:]

"The Tablet above"

was inscribed to the memory of her
uncle,

by Phillis Blake;

The charge of it was afterwards defrayed
by the Delegates of the Oxford Press,

as a small testimony

of their respect for the character of Mr.
Toup,

and of their gratitude

for his many valuable contributions."

Yours, &c.

B. B.

MR. URBAN,

Sep. 9.

I Should have given your correspondent, C. N. the best information in my power, had I sooner observed his request in your Magazine for March last, p. 216, concerning a book entitled "Certeine Preceptes," &c. written by H. Zuinglius. "Translated out of Latin into Inglysh by Master Richarde Argentyné, Doctour of Physick. Imprinted at Ipswich by Anthony Scoloker; dwelling in S. Nycholas Paryshe, Anno 1548. Cum Privilegio, &c." Dedicated "unto the ryght worshipfull Master Edwarde Grymeston." I have used the orthography of my copy of the book, which is perfect, but observe it differs from that of C. N. So that it seems as if there were two editions of it printed there the same year. Indeed, they both differ, in that respect, from that in Ames, p. 476.

The best account of the author may probably be found in the General Dictionary, &c. I know nothing more of R. A. than that he translated also M. Luther's sermon on John xx. 21, 22. and sermons by B. Ochine of Siena; all printed by the same printer, at the same place in the same year: and, as he dates his epistle dedicatory at Ipswich, probably lived there, and his patron, perhaps, in its vicinity. We may expect a particular account of them will be given in the new edition of Typographical Antiquities, when the third volume is published.

Yours, &c.

W. T.

MR. URBAN,

Feb. 28.

I F you think the following slight notice of a gentleman who appears never to have printed, but only prepared for the press, a volume of no inconsiderable bulk in the Greek and Latin languages, chiefly poetical, can either interest or a-

muse any of your readers, especially those who live in the city or neighbourhood of Chester, perhaps your insertion of it may be the means of procuring farther intelligence.

The work is N^o 573 in the catalogue of the late Dr. Askew's manuscripts, sold by auction, 1786; at Messrs. Leigh and Sotheby's, who describe it in the following words: "Gymnasmata Græca, Latinæ, et plerumque Versibus translata, with a Head, and several curious coloured Drawings and Maps." Subjoined to the introductory verses addressed to the reader is the author's name, Gulielmus Burgainæus, to which he adds the following couplet:

Inspicis hunc nostrum lector quicunque libellum:

Sis placidus, mea nec carpe, sed edo tua.

And in a poem towards the close of his volume, intitled, "A Description of West Chester," he informs us he was born at Pulford, a village about four miles to the south of that city; that he was educated at the school near Chester cathedral, where he became conversant with the poems of Virgil and Horace: the Greek letters in the margin make the date of his birth 1618, and of his writing this piece, 1688, when he mentions his continuing to reside at the place of his nativity in a state of agreeable indolence.

This is all I meet with relating personally to the author, except that he says he purchased "ce livre du papier" for eighteen pence, of a Mr. Minshull, at Chester, in 1683. He begins with a few little dialogues and short orations; then follow poems, which form the bulk of the volume, and contain several thousand lines chiefly in hexameter measure. The Greek and Latin is carried on from the beginning to the close of the volume in opposite pages: he is sometimes spirited, but often flat and tedious. His Latin verses are frequently mutilated in their sense, that they may keep in exact proportion with the Greek.

His longest piece of all is "A Series of Divine Revelation from Adam, Noah, and Moses, down to Jesus Christ," in Greek verse and Latin prose: but the "Downfall of Cræsus," the "History of Androcles and the Lion," with most of his other topics, are treated poetically in both languages. The following is an extract from his Cosmology:

Ελλαδος αρχαι; ου ου μοις αιων; το-
ουιν
[φαλοι;
Θαρσαλιου μαχιμου ου ου γινος αρχισ
ΤΤ..

Παυθαις Θεμιστοκλεις και Μιλτιάδης τροπαια;
 Ατθης, πα σοφια, Σπαρτης Θρασυλhma, Κο-
 ρινθου [Ελλαδος ευχος;
 Κρι Κληα; πα Μακεδον ο Μιγας, της
 Cella ubi nunc virtus quā Gracia floruit
 olim?

Tot bellatorum quo nunc abiit genus audax?
 Tanta Themistoclisque, ubi Miltiadaeque tro-
 phaea?

Antica mens, Sparta fiducia tanta, Corinthi
 Laudes nunc ubi sunt? Graebum ubi gloria-
 magnus?

The omission of Macedon his country, makes the encomium on Alexander, thus mentioned only by his title of "The Great," hardly intelligible in the Latin, unless compared with the Greek.

Events in the English history, the greater part of which took place in the author's own time, or not long before, occupy no inconsiderable part of his volume. The subjects are, the Defeat of the Spanish Armada, the Gunpowder Plot, the Report of a Peace during the Civil Wars, the Restoration of Charles the Second, and the Fire of London.

The poem on the civil war is written with so much caution as to its political sentiments, as to carry with it no trace whether the author was a royalist or a parliamentarian, though he observes, that the whole nation was obliged to adopt the ancient law of Solon, which forbade any man to stand neuter: he, however, warily confines himself to describing the miseries of war, without discovering a bias towards either party.

Αγαθός κλαυσα τυχης φαιον ετι καλο-
 τρον [δκ.

Αγγλι, ελθυμα φημι, καποις ανομοις; κοι-
 Fortune instabilis speculum est flens Anglia
 clarum:

Vera loquor, minimè vates imitatus inanes.

In his verses on the Restoration he catches the zeal of the times, and denominates Charles the Second "a Second Phoenix."

The first drawing is the author's portrait, who is represented with a thick bushy head of hair combed over his forehead, and hanging down behind almost as low as the broad bands he wears do before, his coat and waistcoat, with a multitude of small buttons, are such as were commonly worn in the last century; the following couplet is underneath:

Corporis effigies nulla tam viva tabellis
 Nostri quam scriptis mentis imago nitet.

Of the other twenty drawings, I can challenge the greater part as copies from Sandys's Travels, Quarles's Emblems,

and the prints in the Common Prayer Books; under one of them is written, "per me T. Burgaynie," which look as if they were executed by one of the author's family; under his own direction.
 Yours, &c. L. L.

MR. URBAN,

March 13.

I HAVE reason to think that every thing relating to the late Mr. Tyrwhitt will be well received by you and all your readers, either as good men, or as literary men; but I do not intend to take up any more of your miscellany than will suffice to supply what was omitted in your account of that gentleman, in your Obituary for August last; so that if you, or any of his friends, think it worth while to interweave and arrange both accounts, there will be a pretty correct history of that benevolent and learned man. Mr. T's father was the Rev. Dr. Robert T. of a very antient (Baroner's) family in Lincolnshire (whose elder brother had also a very considerable estate there; but who, on his travels, preferring the Roman Catholic religion, settled in France, and died there; but left the shipwreck of his fortune to his nephew): and I have heard that at the death of the last Sir John T. the late Mr. T. might have claimed the title, but as Sir J. gave all the estates to the female line (now possessed by Mr. Drake Tyrwhitt, who took that name by Sir John's will) Mr. T. never thought proper to stir in it. Dr. T. might be called in those times a Pluralist, for he was Residentiary of St. Paul's, Canon of Windsor, and Archdeacon of London, and at one time Rector of St. James's also, which he resigned, though he had interest enough to have kept them all by his connections with the Walpole family, as well as his father-in-law. Mr. T's mother was the eldest daughter of that excellent prelate Dr. Gibson, Bp. of London, whose virtues of liberality and hospitality Dr. T. so well followed, that, dying at the age of 44 years, he left a numerous family, very moderately provided for. Mr. T. was the eldest son. The second was many years chaplain to Bp. Sherlock, from whom he got some preferment in Essex, or Hertfordshire. The third was chaplain to Bp. Thomas of Winchester, and fellow of a College in Cambridge, and had a small living or two from it; but growing dissatisfied with the Articles and Establishment of the Church, after fight-

ing for many years the battles of reformation in vain, he resigned all his present and future prospects, and at last his fellowship. The fourth is an officer in the army or navy, and lives retired in the country with a large family; he married a woman with some fortune and connections, whose eldest son has lately changed his name for a large estate in Shropshire. Three other children are dead. Mr. T. was educated at Eton, which place forsook what he would be (for he never was a boy), and these prophecies were fully confirmed by Queen's and Merton Colleges in Oxford. He studied the law at the Temple, and was called to the Bar, but his health was visibly unequal to the fatigues of the profession; therefore, at the beginning of the war in 1756, he accepted the post of Deputy Secretary at War, under his noble friend and patron Lord Barrington, with whom and his family he preserved (and valued highly) the most intimate friendship to the last hour of his life. About 1762 he left the War-office, and was appointed Clerk of the House of Commons; and if the too constant fatigues and late hours of that office had not proved too much for his constitution, there is no saying how high he might have soared; his friends used to think then that the highest offices of the state were within his abilities, if not within his reach. After getting through one parliament he retired to his beloved books, and the remainder of his life was devoted entirely to literary pursuits; how well he employed himself, and how well he succeeded, your miscellany has very correctly recorded. You say truly that no difference in politicks (nor indeed difference in any thing) could interrupt his benevolence, as Mrs. Mulgrave and others have experienced for many years. His love of learning carried him to the encouragement, and partly to the support, of young men of promising abilities, and application. His love of his family and friends, and his care of his dependents, made them all sharing in his fortune. "Ex uno disce omnes." I have heard that in one year of his life he gave away two thousand pounds; but he had no luxuries, no follies, no vices to maintain. Such was this excellent man! and to him belonged this uncommon eulogium, "*He had no enemy.*"

He left the most valuable and scarce books of his library, to the amount of a great many hundreds, to the Museum,

a generous and suitable return for the unsolicited and unexpected honour conferred on him by the trustees.

Yours, &c.

VERAX.

MR. URBAN, Feb. 13.
"PRO CLERO", is right, exclaimed I, the moment I finished reading his epistle. The clergy do too much neglect appearances,—I mean their appearances with respect to their habit.

I have often wished for some kind of sumptuary laws in England (upon a similar principle with those of Sweden and Denmark) that men might walk and act their real character. Would the box-lobbies abound then with so many Heroes? Would passengers in the streets (females in particular) be so often incommoded by Gentlemen; or our places of public amusement, and even of public worship, be filled by many assumed Beaux? Strip a *petit maitre* of his modern garb, and give him a suit made agreeable to the *light, sassy* mode of 1708, and how chopp-fallen he would appear! but even then he would be in disguise: but put on him a plain drab coat, and fix him in his real station, selling snuff, and you have him and his character together.

But to the point: such is the present state of the clerical dress, particularly (I may say entirely) amongst the young, that if a man happen to wear his hair in curls (or short) and is in half-mourning, he cannot be distinguished from an Ecclesiastic.

Some time since I experienced a very disagreeable sensation, from appearing (innocently) in disguise; for waiting on a merchant to solicit a favour (as a tradesman) he mistaking me for a divine, before I could explain myself, very politely rose and handed me a chair: I hurried over my request, feeling (from a kind of impulse, and knowing from the different treatment I generally received) his mistake; which when he heard, conscious of his error (evidently to be seen from the muscles of his face) he as coolly denied my request, keeping his chair,—elevating my person into a more erect posture, whilst I, chagrined, bowed low and retired.

Determined to meet with no more receptions like this, I altered my dress into a *jockey half-mourning*, i. e. a striped black and white waistcoat, leather breeches and boots. Now I thought myself certainly under no similitude to

a Divine : unfortunately for me, one morning I stretched away to the Exhibition at Somerset-house ; and I had not been a quarter of an hour in the room before I heard it (whispered, "That's he:" this repeated several times towards me, excited my curiosity,—when two females bust out a laughing, and walked away. I thought this behaviour extremely rude ; when happening to cast my eyes upwards, I saw a picture in the exact garb of myself, and the catalogue told me it was the Rev. somebody. I then supposed these girls had laughed at my vanity, in coming to see my own sweet "phiz" (although there was no real likeness excepting dress and stature). Again in disguise, thought I ;—it is hard that an *officer's* waistcoat would not preserve me from such a charge.

As I could not with decency quit my sable hue, I put ~~to~~ a pair of ruffles ; this, indeed, has done ; but how long it may do, it is not for me to say.

A young man that appeared before a Bishop's Examining-Chaplain, lately, for that purpose, had a silver star in each of his coat buttons. The Chaplain remarked, "that their twinkling might affect the Bishop's eyes," and recommended him to have them taken off.

Whilst speaking of buttons, I do not see why the Clergy should be confined to *death's-head* buttons ;—they should be on the cloaths of Undertakers. Most certainly decency in dress highly becomes every respectable character, and more particularly the Clergy. For it is equally ridiculous to see a man dress so far beneath himself as to become a proverb, as to see another in a garb that is suitable to a station in life which he does not occupy. A circumstance happened in America, that justifies my remark.

An American colonel, that spent most of his life amongst the Indians, used to go habited like one ;—one day, in the coffee-house in a genteel city, he was rather refractory from some occasions, when a gentleman turned him out ; "Sir, (says the Colonel) I am a gentleman."—"Then dress like one," says the other, turning on his heel, and walked in. Yours, &c.

CHRONOTOTONTOLOGOS.

P.S. How long has the custom prevailed for the Clergy to wear dark grey

great coats, and the Dissenting Ministers drabs ?

MR. URBAN, *Oxon, Feb. 10.*

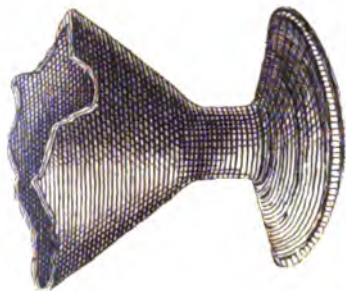
WITH due deference to the learned Editor of that truly splendid work, "The Sepulchral Monuments of Great Britain," I beg leave to submit an observation on an article of the 149th page, the monument of Sir Simon Burley, knight of the Garter, in Old St. Paul's. The arms affixed to that monument are described to be "three water bougets impaling Stafford and Mortimer ; Mortimer single, Mortimer and Stafford." The family of Burley of Pontesbury, co. Salop (from an achievement in my possession) bore Barry 6 Or & Sab. on a chief, 1st two pallets of the 2d, over all an inescutcheon Barry 6 Gules and Ermine." The armorial bearing of Mortimer is, Barry 6 Or and Azure on a chief of the 1st three pallets between 2 base Esquires of the 2d, over all an inescutcheon Argent or Ermine.

From the great resemblance of these coats, a mistake has originated ; for it is hardly probable that a monument should have been erected to the memory of so eminent a man, without his own arms ; besides, on referring to the pedigree, I find no connection between the families.

We are informed by Dugdale (Hist. St. Paul's, page 102) that Sir Simon was twice married ; in the epitaph preserved by him, "Connubio sibi conjunctas habuit ex amplissimis familiis duas uxores, alteram de Stafford, alteram Baronis de Roos filiam."—"Gules 3 water bougets Argent," are the ancient arms of Roos ; the impalements are therefore Burley and Stafford, Burley and Roos. This monument was erected, says Anstis (Hist. Garter) by the Earl of Derby (afterwards Henry IV.), who used his interest to save his friend's life. In the anecdotes, Dr. William Burley should be Dr. Walter, of whom Holinshed gives a summary account, vol. iii. p. 464. Sir Simon was beheaded May 5, 1388, according to Stowe, p. 303, and not on the 15th, 1386 ! but these are probably typographical errors.

These hints are not offered with any motive but a love of accuracy, which I trust Mr. Urban's well-known impartiality will not neglect. I am, &c.

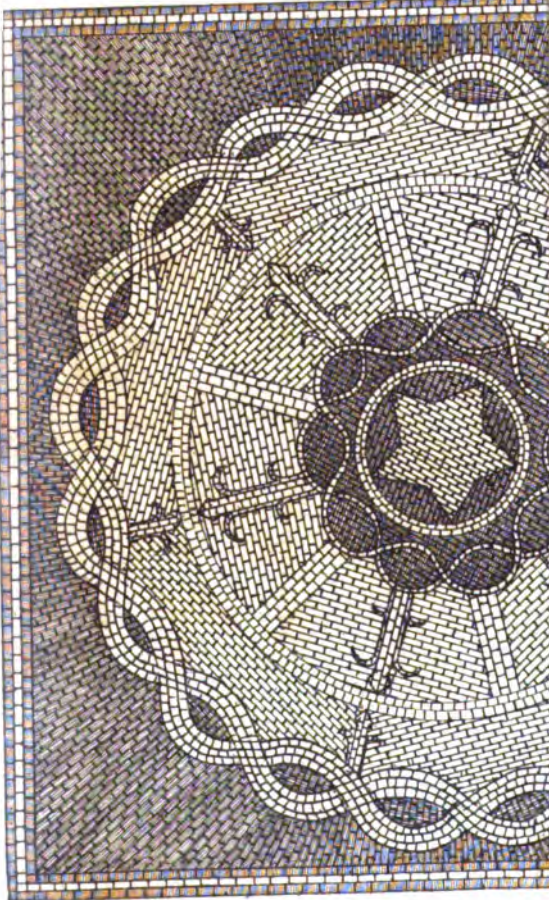
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*Many Fragments of Small Vases of black & red
Earth have been found in the Rubbidge of Naze
& Shape similar to those two Drawings*



5 Feet square



MR. URBAN, *Warminster, Dec. 18.*

A VERY beautiful Roman pavement has lately been discovered near this town. The elegance and variety of those parts already explored, some of which are represented by the drawings annexed, cannot fail to engage the attention of many of your readers. Sorry I am to inform them, that great part of it is already destroyed, through the curiosity of the neighbouring *virtuosi*, who have broken up and carried away the tessellæ of which it is composed.

Pit Mead, a large watered meadow two miles to the East of this town, is intersected from West to East by the river Willy, on the South side of which, at about twenty yards distance, is the seat of these curiosities. Half a mile off, on the other side of the river, exactly opposite, are two hills, the summits of which are very deeply intrenched, and are supposed by some to have been Roman encampments. The most conspicuous of these is called Battlesbury, on which a quantity of parched corn was found, some years ago, curiously preserved under ground in a sort of stone trough.

The person to whom this discovery has been falsely attributed in the newspapers calls it "the remains of a Roman villa;" and although no very large stones, nor any that appear to have been wrought or hewn out for building, have been found, yet it is difficult to conceive that such nice and delicate workmanship should have been lavished on the floor of a tent, or any slight building intended only for a temporary residence: the great extent of the pavement likewise makes against this supposition. Add to this, that on the same rising, at about forty yards distance, are great heaps of rubbish; on digging into which, the foundations of buildings were discovered, and in another part a smooth floor of artificial stone, the extent of which is not yet ascertained.

In these researches, broken pieces of earthen ware of various colours and shapes, a bit of glass of an unusual thickness, bones of different animals widely scattered, many iron nails, and quantities of charcoal, have been found. One coin only (probably belonging to the second Claudius) has hitherto been discovered, which is so much impaired that nothing can be gathered from it. The cement is very strong, and of two colours, black and red, both full of little broken shells, corresponding with the ac-

count given by Pliny, lib. xxxvi. cap. 25, where the different kinds of pavements in use among the Romans are accurately described. The same writer takes notice of a very curious work of this kind constructed by Sosus at Pergamus, in which the artist had depicted, in little tiles of various colours, the relics of an entertainment, as if it had been overturned on the floor. There was all so the figure of a pigeon drinking, which, he says, was executed in so admirable a manner, that even the shadow of the pigeon's head was represented in the water.

What particular deity or person is meant to be represented by the female figure, those who are better versed in antiquity may perhaps determine. As neither of the compartments are entire, I conjecture, from her inclining attitude, as well as the situation of the hare sitting among rocks, which is not exactly under her feet, that there might have been other figures in the piece.

The figure of the female is graceful and elegant, and the drapery expressed in a very easy and flowing manner. The colours and shades are thrown in very beautifully, so as to have the effect of a good painting. The tessellæ used for forming the figure are all very small, and some of them minutely so; particularly the black, in which the outline of the figure is delineated. The colours of the stones are reds of various shades, black, brown, pale yellow, and white.

The figure of the hare is in its natural colours, light brown and white, and most admirably and naturally expressed; the rock work composed of reds of different shades and black. The braid under it is composed of red, black, and white. The pavement to which it joins is of various colours, red, white, yellow, and black.

Another pavement, 56 feet long, 3 feet 9 inches wide, was perfectly entire and complete, but has since been almost all taken away. The tessellæ are about the size of common dice, and were black, brown, red, yellow, and white, and formed eight different stripes, which ran regularly in the braid through the whole length of the pavement. The white diamonds in the midst of the braid give a lively appearance to the whole.

A third pavement here was very beautiful and curious, but so imperfect that no regular design could be traced

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traced out. Being only two or three inches under the surface, it had probably been trodden to pieces by the cattle.

Many rising grounds and heaps of rubbish are seen in other parts of this field. Some of the coarse large tesserae were found on a heap, at a considerable distance; and there is reason to suppose that similar discoveries might be made on searching them. There are also two large barrows at the East end of the meadow: one of these was cut through a few days ago, from the center of which was taken a large urn, of a rude shape, full of burnt bones intermixed with earth. But this is more probably a British than a Roman antiquity.

The Verlucio of the Romans is supposed by Camden to have been situated at or near Warminster; an opinion which these discoveries will probably confirm.

Yours, &c.

W.

Mr. URBAN,

Dec. 12.

I SEND you a drawing (plate II. fig. 1.) of a picturesque rock, which forms a striking object to travellers on the great turnpike road from Exeter to Truro and Falmouth. It stands between Bodmyn and Michell, in the county of Cornwall, and is the more singular, as it rises in the midst of a very extensive plain. I should suppose the middle of the rock to be about thirty feet high; but, as I have not measured it, I am by no means certain. I can find no account of it either in Camden or Borlase; but it seems likely that the parish (Roche) has taken its name from it.

On turning over Carew's Survey of Cornwall, I since find the following account, p. 138, which I send in that author's own style and spelling:

'After we have quitted Restormel, Roche becomes our next place of sojourn, though hardly inviting with promise of any better entertainment than the name carries written in his forehead—to wit, a huge, high, and steepe rock, seated in a playne, girded on either side with (as it were) two substitutes, and meritorious, no doubt, for the hermite who dwelt on the top thereof, were it but in regard of such an uneasy climbing to his cell and chapel, a part of whose naturall wals is wrought out of the rock itself.

'Neere the foote of Roche there lyeth a rock, level with the ground above, and hollow downwards, with a winding depth, which containeth water, re-

ported by some of the neighbours to ebbe and flowe as the sea.'

These quaint rhymes follow the above description:

You neighbour-scoomers, holy-prowd,

One! people Roche's cell—

Farre from the world, neere to the heavens,

There, hermits, you may dwell.

Is't true that spring, in rock hereby,

Doth tide-wife ebbe and flow?

Or have wee fooles with lyers met?

—Fame saies it—Be it so.

P.S. In answer to Guibert's queries, the memorial of Rufus stands near Minstead, and within view of the road leading from Lymington, through Lyndhurst, to Salisbury. I believe there are no remains existing of the chapel mentioned by *Leland* (not Camden): but there is a large intrenchment, called Malwood Castle, near the spot. J. P. A.

Mr. URBAN, *Hay, Breconsh. Dec. 28.*

THE drawing herein enclosed, (fig. 2, 3.) is an exact representation of a copper instrument, found about three feet below the surface of the ground (where it had probably lain some centuries) by a labourer employed in repairing the turnpike road leading from this town to the city of Hereford, and about a mile and a half from hence. It is about twice as large as the figures, and weighs a pound. There is a small loop on one side of it, at A, which may have served to fasten it to a handle. The small end is hollowed in a semicircular form, like a scoop, on both sides, as far as B, where it is little more than an inch thick. The partition between the hollow sides in the middle is about a quarter of an inch thick. If it be a battle-axe, it is difficult to comprehend how it was used. Perhaps, should it be deemed worthy of notice in your Magazine, it may induce some of your ingenious correspondents, through that channel, to explain the use of it, and, if a weapon, to whom belonging, to what nation, Danish, British, &c.

Yours, &c.

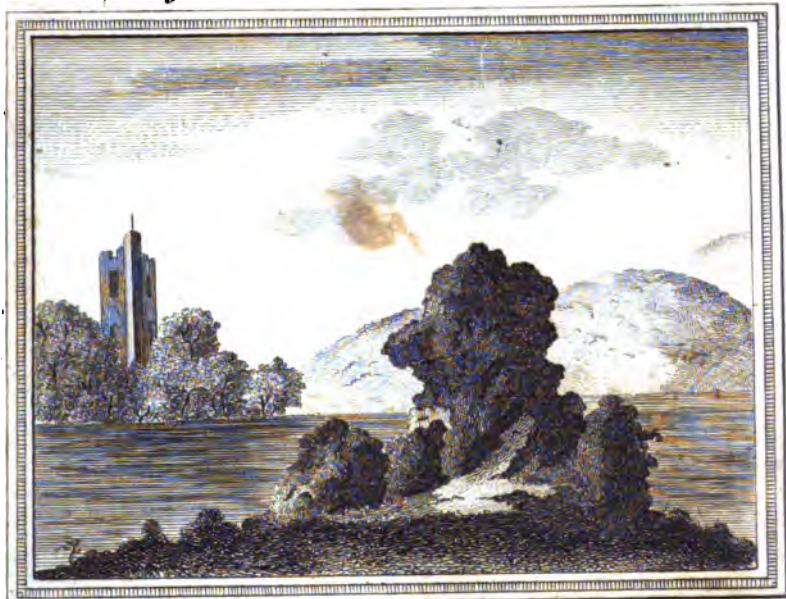
J. T.

Mr. URBAN, *Canterbury, Feb. 26.*

ON removing the present pavement of Canterbury Cathedral, at a small distance from the tomb of Archbishop Islip was found a stone coffin, or cyst (the lid of which was supposed to be stolen at the Reformation) fitted to the shape of the human body, like the sketch in plate II. fig. 4.

Fig 1. Roche Rock. and Church.

*Cont. Mag. March 1
Plate*



Drawn 978 J.R.D.

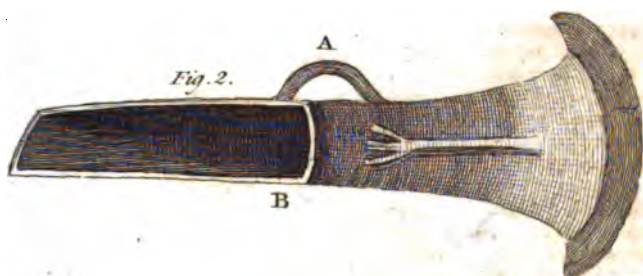


Fig. 4.



Fig. 5.

The Dimensions.		feet.	inch.
Cavity of the head	—	2	11
Breadth of the shoulders	—	2	6
Breadth at the feet	—	1	3
Length within from shoulder to feet	—	6	3
From out to out	—	6	10
Depth of the coffin	—	0	10½

I have no doubt (though some imagine this cannot be Islip's grave, as stone coffins were of much earlier date, and therefore then out of use) that this curious coffin contains the remains of Archbishop Islip, who died in 1366, and according to Somner was buried in the middle of the body at the upper end, inclining to the north side, under a fair tomb of marble, which was afterwards removed and placed between two pillars, where it remained till taken down last week. The bones had been disturbed, the skull much broken, and lying upon the breast, but the teeth nearly perfect.

On the south side of the nave, between two pillars, under a large raised tomb, were found the remains of Archbishop Wittellsey, who died in the year 1374. He was buried in the solid foundation, cut out partly in the shape of a coffin; the skeleton was entire; the body had been lain in wood ashes; a leaden seal of a papal bull was found near the hand, and is now in the possession of the Rev. Dr. Berkeley, our Vice-dean; a copy of which is given in plate II. fig. 5.

Yours, &c. ANTIQVARIUS.

Mr. URBAN, *Hampshire, March 5.*
THE compiler of the Essay on Government considered the will of God as the highest of all appeals, and a sufficiently cogent reason for man's conformity to the rules necessary to society, instituted and ordained by the Creator, for the welfare, the happiness, the *utilitas*, and existence of mankind. *Utilitas* may therefore be allowed, if not *justi prope mater et aqua*, with regard to society, yet to be the test or touchstone of them.

But the Essayist was too sensible of his own incapacity, to attempt a solution of that problem which has not, perhaps, been satisfactorily compleated by the greatest of men, I mean, moral obligation. Our fathers were not even satisfied with Dr. Warburton's Triple Chord, of which the truly learned Mr. Archdeacon Paley has taken only a single strand, while he asserts, that moral, and all obligation, is nothing more than an inducement of sufficient strength, and

resulting in some way from the command of another. That we should not be obliged to do what is right, to practice virtue, or obey the commands of God, unless we ourselves are to gain or lose something by it. Such are the Archdeacon's very words, in his 32d page.

The opinions of some other philosophers have been different: *oderunt peccare boni virtutis amore, mali formidine pœna*. One would not indeed have looked for a solution of moral obligation in the usual inscription on the public cage or stocks, "Fear God, and Honour the King." Our blessed Saviour has declared the greatest rule or command in the law to be the love of God with all our heart, and the second, the love of our neighbour. Saint Paul confesses, that although he should give his body to be burnt, yet, if he were without charity, he would be nothing worth. All our hearts assure us, that the love of God; of our neighbours, and charity, are quite different things from fear of punishment, or hope of reward, in this or a future state.

The Essayist dared not to rush in where angels fear to tread. The application of the principle, on which he has endeavoured to explain the origin and progress of society, to the discussion and explanation of moral obligation, he must allow to be the Archdeacon's own effort, however successful, who did not meet with that application in the Essay.

As some person has taken upon him to assure me, in your last Magazine, that the author of the Principles of Moral and Political Philosophy never saw the pamphlet of which he is supposed to have made so unfair a use, and as the author has declared likewise in his preface, that the insertions of the notes which he took were commonly without the name of the author, I profess myself convinced, that, if the Archdeacon has seen it, he has, with the rest of the world, forgotten it, or that he has only seen such extracts from it as were published by the Constitutional Society, or contained in the reviews of that pamphlet, and has forgotten them likewise.

The comparison of the following references and extracts (to say nothing of their general agreement in order) may, I hope, afford a justification for me in thinking the concurrence of principles or opinions, contained in the two publications, to be somewhat extraordinary

The

The Archdeacon's considerations respecting the will of God, particularly in p. 56.

Definition of Government.

The authority of one over many, p. 400; and that coeval with the human species.

A family contains the rudiments of an empire, p. 400.

Obedience to the patriarch, and transfer of it after his death—how and to whom, p. 401.

Every branch which was slipped off from the primitive stock, &c. p. 401.

The effect of proverbs, p. 402.

Our theory affords a presumption that the earliest governments were monarchies, p. 403, &c.

Confederacy, &c. the origin of large societies, p. 404.

Examination of the social compact, p. 414, &c.

Rejecting the compact, as unfounded in its principle, and dangerous in its consequences, we assign, for the only ground of the subjects' obligation, the will of God, as collected from expediency. It is the will of God, that the happiness of life be promoted; civil society conduces to that end, p. 423.

Lawfulness of resistance—measure of it—the divine right of kings is like the divine right of constables, pp. 425-440.

The Essayist's 5th page, &c.

The authority of one being over another, p. 8; and indispensable to beings intended for society.

We are assured by reason, and convinced by Scripture, that a family was the first rudiment of society, p. 9.

P. 9, &c.

At length the patriarchal family would separate, &c. p. 11.

P. 12.

Proofs of the same supposition, pp. 12, 13.

P. 17.

Pp. 4-5.

Having thus traced government, from its origin in the will of God for the happiness of mankind (evinced by the propriety and necessity of it), to the nature and faculties which, in his infinite wisdom and goodness, he has thought fit to bestow on us—p. 44.

As a king or a constable holds his office merely for the good of the people, the sceptre of the one, and the staff of the other may justly be taken from them on the first provocation, if the good of the people require or permit it to be done, p. 39, &c.

Definition and consideration of the constitution, p. 463, &c.

Every district enjoys the privilege of choosing representatives. Each order and profession of men become virtually represented, &c. The levying of taxes is almost entirely referred to the popular part of the government, p. 471, &c. To prevent the destructive contentions for supreme power—for the advantages of secrecy, decision, and dispatch, &c.—for these purposes the constitution has committed the executive power to an hereditary king, p. 474.

The House of Lords is instituted, &c. and thirdly to answer a purpose, which, tho' of superior importance to the other two, does not occur so readily to our observation, namely, to stem the progress of popular fury. Large bodies of men are subject to sudden phrenzies, &c. p. 482.

P. 28, &c.

The strength and utility of the House of Commons rests on three pillars: the universality (local) of its representation, unity of action, and the power of taxation, &c. p. 35, &c.

P. 37, &c.

One of the greatest defects in the republican form of government is the want of a resource if political phrenzy should pervade the body of the people. All assemblies of representatives are liable to be seduced by their own prejudices, and also by those of their constituents. The constitution has therefore appointed the House of Peers, &c. which, for the sake of the people, guards the crown from the people, and the people from themselves, p. 35.

What degree of novelty or originality there may be in these opinions, these principles, or in their application; or how far they may be original as to the Archdeacon, or to the Essayist, is beyond my judgement. But I will venture positively to affirm, that the Archdeacon has proved himself an able and zealous friend to religion, virtue, and mankind.—I am, Mr. Urban, his and your sincere well-wisher, APTHORPS.

P.S. The extracts are from the second editions of the Principles, &c. and also of the Essay; the third edition of the latter having been published but a few months before the first edition of the Principles of Moral and Political Philosophy.

MA.

MR. URBAN, *March 3.*
HOW little obligation Europe in general, and this country in particular, has to Mr. Hastings for the translation of *Baghavat*, introduced into the world under his patronage, if it had not been displayed in the Review of it in your vol. LV. p. 955, may be collected from the account given of it by the French editor of the *Exoni Vedam*; and the French knew a great deal more about these matters than the English ever did or are likely to do.

The Bagavadam is, to use the words of its author, "the substance of Vedam, and the most excellent of the eighteen pouranams," i. e. history or life. Viasen, in compiling it, intended to set forth the life and wonderful works of Vichnou, and therefore gave his work the name of *Bagavadam*, or Divine History. It contains the doctrine of the Indians on the Deity; beatitude, contemplative life, the history of the creation, preservation and destruction of the world, the origin of the inferior deities, men, giants, &c. Although the author of this treatise of popular theology, divided into 12 books, seems to relate many fables which he expects should be belied, he nevertheless condemns idolatry. "The true sacrifice," says he, "is that of the mind and heart. Ignorant people address their prayers to idols, made by men's hands; the wise adore God in spirit." In another place, he as expressly disapproves those who follow other gods, and pray to idols, the stars and planets, their deceased relations and evil genii. Vichnou is always considered by Viasen as the Supreme Being and Principle of all; "by his nature exempt from all the vicissitudes of humanity, self-known, incomprehensible to all others. The doctors, who dispute about his essence, know not what they talk of. This God is so great that it is impossible to form a just idea of him. He is therefore called, the *Ineffable*, the *Infinit*, the *Incomprehensible*." How can we reconcile these sentiments, concerning the Deity, with the system of the soul of the world, and the materialism which perpetually occurs in this work? The Bagavadam contains excellent moral precepts; but are not they to be met with in every book of the sort, and in every nation? They cannot compensate for an heap of extravagancies, absurdities, and fabulous stories, which weary and disgust the imagination. Nature has unfortunately endowed the Indians with a genius too

fruitful in productions of this kind. They multiply *ad infinitum*. Every metamorphosis of their gods is accompanied with circumstances and episodes that fill whole volumes."

With regard to the boasted high antiquity of the Baghavadam, the same editor has proved, from a prophecy in it explained in its own country to refer to the Moors or Moguls and the Turks, and consequently to the 15th century, that the *Vedam* is but 1000 years later than the Christian era †.

The object of the *Vedam*, called also *Exoni Vedam* or the *true Vedam*, seems to be to confute the received fabulous opinions and the popular system of Theology of India. *Cbumontou*, the compiler, is introduced maintaining a philosophical dialogue with *Biache*, and establishing his own system in teaching the Vedam, without troubling himself to prove whether it is really consonant to the doctrine of the book §.

The *Shasters*, or *Shastars*, are commentaries on the Vedam. If we may judge from extracts of them published by Hollwell and Dow, it should seem that each author's aim is to reduce the Indian theology to reason, and its fables to philosophical allegories; in short, rather to set forth the system of the several sects than the doctrine of the antient books ¶.

The French editor has taken a wide scope both of time and place; carrying the Indians from Egypt to China, and at last finding in their Bagavadam the principal circumstances of the Mosaic accounts of the flood, the history of Ismael, and sacrifice of Isaac, &c. and even an intermixture of Christianity; many historical truths of the New Testament mingled with much fable and extravagance. See the incarnation travestied, if one may so apply the term, in the legend of Chrixnou **.

All that our countrymen have published on the subject of the Indian theology and policy, that has any appearance of connection, is the writings of Hollwell, Dow, and Halhed. How they have been misled by prejudice, imposed upon by bramins, and fooled by false chronology and wonderful antiquity, may be seen in the additions to the French edi-

* Observ. Prelim. p. 123—131.

† Ib. p. 132—137.

§ Ib. p. 146—149.

¶ Ib. p. 139.

** Ib. p. 49—98.

tor's Preliminary Observations. At the same time, it must not be forgotten that the late Mr. Costard detested both the anachronisms and the oppressive principles of both; and no little praise is due to your very shrewd correspondent (see vol. xlvii. p. 478, 523, 645); and if our further acquaintance with Indostan, in a literary view, produces nothing more correct or pure than what the three gentlemen before mentioned have given us, our arms will ill subserve the cause of truth. We may confine ourselves to the wonderful hacknied stories of women burning themselves alive with their dead husbands, and idolatrous images and rites of *Savamis**, which the East India Company's officers, when they commence antiquaries, amuse the learned Society at Somerset-place †.

PALÆOPHILUS INDICUS.

Mr. URBAN,

March 12.

THE inscription round the gold ring referred to in your last, as fig. 5. of Pl. II. is to be read,

† *Par ce present a mi awumér.*

By this present to love me.

Or the syllable *ent* in the second line being alone in the inside of the ring may be a continuation of the other inscription, which overfilled the outside, and may be read, *ami awumer rent*, to my love given. [See p. 213.]

The inscription, fig. 1. in same plate, is 1509, which fixes the date of this plate mark, for such I presume it is, to the reign of Henry VIII. These sort of cabinets are not uncommon in our old family mansions, and seem to be of foreign extraction, and originally imported from the Continent, from Germany or Italy. Enamelling on metal, is historical and emblematical figures, is of great antiquity among us. Rosamond had a small cabinet thus ornamented, preserved at Godstow, in the time of John Brompton‡, who thus describes it. "*Cissa ejusdem puellæ*

* The Ezour Vedam discards the impurities of the lingam, which modern Indian antiquaries bewildered, make a fundamental rite of the Indostan theology.

† On whom also, and on one of their distinguished members, who communicated it to them, the spurious inscription qualified by the name of *Ajéu'sprie*, see vol. iv. 680, IMPOSED deities carved in various monstrous forms on the walls of Pagodas, as on that of Elephanta.

‡ Scriptores, p. 1151, copied verbatim by Knighton, ib. 2396.

"*vix hypedalis mensura, sed mirabilis architectura ibidem servatur, in qua conflictus pugilum, gestus animallium, volatus avium, saltus piscium absque hominis impulsu quasi movere conspiciuntur.*"

Thus translated by Higden (Polychron. fol. cclxxxix.)

"This wenche had a lytyll coffer scarcely of two fot longe, made by a wondercrafte that is yet seen there. Therein it semeth that geauntes fighte, bestes startle, foule see, and fische lepe without any manes mevyng." And by Fabian (Chron. p. 321). "In the sayde abbay was shewed a cofer of the saide wenches of the length of ii fote, in which appered fighting giauntes, sterling of bestes, swimmyng of fishes, and flyeng of fowlys." See also to the same effect Grafton (Chron. p. 77, and Hollinshed (Chron. p. 115). Flor. Nar. Hist. of Oxfordshire ch. ix. 144, translates *Cissa* a *Coffre*, forgetting its size, and that her tomb (*tumba*) was mentioned before. We might otherwise have fancied that it was some ancient sarcophagus, on which such reliefs are not unfrequent. Nor did these reliefs as above described convey any of the indecent ideas or odd postures that Hearne strangely applies to them. (Account of Antiq. in and about Oxford at end of Leland's Itinerary, II. p. 136.)

The inscription, fig. 3, at least the latter part may be read, . . . *in eueri degre when God please*. Perhaps it begins *floritur* [flourish], *in*, &c. Its meaning I leave to others to unriddle.

"In St. Paul's parish opposite to St. James' church, is an ancient house, in which Mr. Richard Carr now dwells, which was antiently called FASTOLFE's place, and was built by the great Sir John Fastolfe of Caister by Yarmouth, knight, and is called in some evidences his place, or city house, in Pocholthorp, to which manor it pays a rent of 15. 5d. a year. His great hall is now a baking office. The bow window is adorned with the images of St. Margaret, St. John Baptist in his garment of camel's hair, the Virgin Mary, St. Blaise holding a wool-comb, and St. Catharine. In the North windows are ten effigies of great warriors and chiefs, as David, Sampson, Hercules, &c. holding bows, swords, halberds, &c. ornaments suitable to the taste of so great a warrior as Sir John was.*" When I saw this house in 1768,

* Blomefield's Norfolk, i. 804.

most of these Saints, except the Virgin Mary, were defaced, and the North window where the figures were more entire was defaced.

A Life of Bp. Tunstall may be seen in the *Biographia Britannica*, as well as in Godwin de Presulibus, and in Hutchinson's History of Durham, vol. I.

Dr. Johnson has been very well compared to Actæon; worried by his *own pack*.

In the Memoirs of Mr. Young in the last European Mag. it is said that his "Spirit of Athens," which was printed 1777, 8vo. was followed by an "History of Athens." This last publication I never heard of before, and I believe it is little known. I found it however well spoken of in Mr. Maty's Review, Vol. IX. p. 349, June 1786, in which year it was published.

Mr. Joseph Warton in his notes on the 8th Æneid, (Vol. III. 301.) explaining the dogs attending Evander, says Syphax *in Livy* "inter duos canes stans Scipionem appellavit." Mr. Bofwell comparing this with Gen. Paoli's dogs (Cœlica p. 245, n.) says, he cannot find this passage in Livy." But the mistake is Mr. W's, who, quoting it from Servius, forgot that that commentator says, only "*in Historia Romana.*" unless Mr. W. supposed Livy's History was so cited by way of eminence: or rather the author's name has slipped out of Servius' MS.

The prayers by Henry VI. which your correspondent S. E. mentions as being in the "Horæ in usum Sarum," by Pigouchet, 1498, cannot be so easily found as in the other edition. They are entered in the contents as his; but not so in the body of the book where they are to be found at fol. h. i.

In Callet's print of the Emperor St. Henry, the church in his right hand represents that of Bamberg, which he built from the ground with the monastery; the palm branch in his left refers to his victory over the Hungarians, in which he was assisted by the visible ministry of angels; the three devils hovering round him may be a general representation of the temptations which he overcame, particularly that of *lying with his wife*. P. Q.

MR. URBAN, *March 14.*
PERMIT me to relieve my mind from much disappointment in the perusal of a work just published, by re-

flecting on the prudence and propriety of the Horatian maxim,

"Solve fœnefcentem naturæ fatus equum, ne Peccot ad extremum ridendus, et illa ducat."

The powers of the mind, like those of the body, seem to have three stages, or gradations; their youth of fervour, their manhood of vigour, their old age of debility. From various causes, either of constitution, or climate, situation, or education, the mental like the corporal faculties arrive at maturity, and again decline, at very different periods, in different persons. There is a degree of self-partiality inherent in the strongest understandings, which makes us blind to discern, and unwilling to acknowledge any decay either of exterior beauty, or internal ability. The same fatal love of self-deceit renders us incapable of adopting the advice, which any "vir bonus et sapiens" might faithfully communicate. Confident that our own judgement must, after a length of years, be superior to that of younger critics, and long habituated to expect from the publick that approbation, which has deservedly been given to many of our works in better days, we go in pursuit of literary fame, till we expose our imbecillity, and rather excite pity for the inferiority of our faculties, than admiration that we can still write. But as he is a temperate man, who can rise from a feast before his appetite be quite closed, so is he a wife man who can restrain his "Cacoethes scribendi" before his mental powers are decaying. In the work which occasioned these reflexions, and in another Essay of an author still living, are striking instances of the ill consequences arising from man's ignorance of his own decline, and from his impotency in discerning when he has written enough. It is to be lamented, for JOHNSON'S credit, that he ever published the Lives of the English Poets. Though FINE TASTE were never the property of that strong writer, yet in the days of vigour when he translated the third Satire of Juvenal, and at that period of his life, when he was carrying on the Rambler had he then passed judgement on the merits of our best authors; there is reason to conclude he would have determined on their several excellencies with greater impartiality, and would have adduced more sound and manly reasons for his decisions. The admirers of "Hermes," and

and the "Philosophical Arrangements," (works in which depth of understanding, clearness of expression, exact precision, and apt illustration, are eminently conspicuous), have often regretted that the "Philological Enquiries" were ever made public. They were indeed elegant amusements for an old man; but they contain all that garrulity natural to age, and that love of praising self, family, and connections, which predominates in weak minds. It were to be wished that the author had ceased publishing before his great powers degenerated into debility. Though in the "PARADISE REGAINED" are many passages highly poetical, and though that part of MILTON's works deserves to be read and known much more than it commonly is (especially by young men who wish to imbibe generous, virtuous, and religious principles), yet is it confessedly inferior to that sublimest of human compositions, "PARADISE LOST." And here we see another instance of bad effects arising from the self-esteem so inseparable from length of years. Not only would MILTON write this in his old age, but he would even prefer it to the "Paradise Lost." The trash and stuff which came from the pen of VOLTAIRE towards the close of his life, disgraced the productions of his earlier days. Not that much praise for any excellence but GENIUS was ever due to a writer, who in his Histories would not scruple to falsify, in his Miscellaneous Pieces would sacrifice morals and religion for the sake of raising a laugh. There have been indeed examples of men, who in extreme old age have written admirably. The misfortune is, we flatter ourselves by thinking we are vigorous as they were, not perceiving in ourselves the gradual decay of imagination and energy, our recollecting that in comparison with one, who retains his mental faculties beyond his climacteric, hundreds find their understandings, &c. impaired. The classical old man remembers, that SOPHOCLES when upwards of ninety composed the "ŒDIPUS COLONEUS," and that HOMER wrote the "ODYSSEY" in his latter days. The vigour of the Tragædian seems in the close of life to have exceeded that of his Epic master.

The "Œdipus Coloneus" opens with a moving scene, exhibiting a decrepid and blind father led by an affectionate daughter, and seeking where to rest his weary limbs; it then becomes picturesque by description; then busy; then

passionate; and, at length, awfully sublime. In the "Odyssey" there is abundant fertility of invention, but much more REPOSE (as the painters term it) than either in the "Iliad," or in the "Œdipus Coloneus." The "Odyssey" bears strong internal marks of old age, though, indeed, of old age, such as one might expect in Homer, "Viridisque et cruda senectus." The "Œdipus Coloneus" is written with such a degree of strength, that we should not have conjectured it to be the work of an old man, if tradition had not assured us of the fact. In general, "Omnia fert ætas, animum quoque;" and happy is he who possesses either self-knowledge or self-diffidence sufficient to deter him from the pursuit of additional literary fame, when "Non eadem est ætas, non mens."

Let it be observed, that nations, not less than individuals have their old age in point of writing, a period wherein much is published, but very little worth preserving. "Plura relinquendis tollenda." Among the Romans, that period approached rapidly after the Augustan æra. How far the decline of literary abilities may be advanced among ourselves, it would be invidious to say: but that the fatal effects of superficial knowledge, impoverished imagination, feeble application, and imperfect habits, may be retarded,

Teneræ nimis
Mentes, asperioribus
Formandæ studiis.

Let us be more active and severe in the culture and discipline of our minds. We do, indeed, read MUCH, perhaps too much; but in what kind? The same also may be said of our writing. If it be falsely asserted of us, that, "Strenua nos exercet inertia;" if there be no reason for suspecting that too many of our compositions are only calculated for the amusement of a decayed taste, it will be for the advantage of the rising generation. But if that affectation of literature, so prevalent among us, be not supported by solid and substantial learning in branches more really useful than merely ostentatious, we may justly fear a decline in national abilities. Serviceable, therefore, to the interest and credit of his country is every one who will inculcate on the minds of young men, that excellence in the higher walks of literature is the result of early and impatient application to the most noble studies, studies incompatible with levity and dissipation, repugnant to nugatory or desultory reading. R. O. P.

SUMMARY OF THE PROCEEDINGS IN PARLIAMENT, SESS. VI.

Debates in the present Session of Parliament; continued from p. 143. lia-Monday, Feb. 5.

THE House went into a Committee on the bill for better preventing the illegal practice of insuring, uttering policies, &c. in the present or any future lottery. There seemed to be but one opinion in the Committee; and that was, that the practice which the bill was intended to suppress had risen to such a height as rendered the interposition of the Legislature absolutely necessary: but there was a difference of opinion with respect to one clause, which some conceived to be essentially requisite; while others affirmed, that it would cherish the evil it was meant to destroy. By this clause, the proprietor of a lottery ticket was permitted to insure the same, but no other.

Mr. Ald. *Newnham* was of opinion, that the illegality of insuring in general might, by means of this clause, be completely evaded: partnerships would be formed for the purchase of a single ticket; and, under this cover, insurance would go on as usual. He feared too, that there was a rigour in the clause for instantly apprehending offenders, which, if the Act passed, might eventually prove injurious to the constitution.

Mr. *Rose* said, the great evil of insurance was, the strong propensity of the lower classes of the people to this mode of gaming. The clause was intended to place it above their reach, as very few of them could purchase a whole ticket. And as to the Constitution being injured, by the rigour with which offenders were to be treated, he saw no reason for indulging apprehensions on that head. They were to be taken before one of the superior Judges of the kingdom, who were the sworn guardians of the laws and liberties of England; and, on finding sufficient security to appear in the King's Court, they would of course be admitted to bail; if not, they would be committed to prison as vagrants; and treated as such, upon a principle similar to that of the act of the 19th of Geo. II. by which those who set up private lotteries, &c. are obnoxious to the penalties inflicted upon vagrants.

Mr. *Francis* wished that the insuring of numbers or tickets might, without exception, be declared illegal. His own family furnished a striking instance of the dreadful effects of a passion for insur-

ing. He had given, at different times, to a female servant, sums of money, to the amount in the whole of 200 pounds, to discharge tradesmen's bills; and, to his great surprise, he found afterwards that, regardless of his character, or her own, the woman had risked the entire sum in insuring in the lottery, and had lost it. He would have been glad had the loss of the money been the only one (he had taken it upon himself, and paid the tradesmen); but the poor woman lost her life within a week after the discovery had been made, dying broken-hearted and distracted.

Mr. *Steele*, Mr. *Beaumont*, and Mr. *Pitt*, supported the motion; Sir *Grey Cooper*, Mr. *Dempster*, and Mr. *Fox*, opposed it: but, on the question being put, there appeared for it 115, against it 78. Majority 37.

Mr. *Adam* complained of the conduct of the Returning-Officer of Renfrewshire, who, he said, had delayed, from the 10th of July to the 19th of October, the calling any meeting for the purpose of electing a member to sit in Parliament; and therefore moved, that the said officer be ordered to attend at the bar. But, seeing that the House did not wish to put off, by the introduction of any new matter, the consideration of Mr. *Pitt's* motion respecting the Commercial Treaty, Mr. *Adam* withdrew his motion, giving notice that he should renew it on a future day.

Mr. *Pitt* then moved, without any preface, that the House resolve itself on Monday next into a Committee, to take into consideration that part of his Majesty's speech which relates to the Treaty of Commerce with France.

Mr. *Fox* charged the Minister with precipitation in calling upon the House to determine so soon upon a business of such vast moment: but such, he said, was that gentleman's conduct when the Irish propositions were to be discussed. He would have hurried them through Parliament before the manufacturers could obtain time to give in evidence the numerous and strong objections they had to them. The Minister, he observed, ought, in the present case, to know the sentiments of Ireland respecting the proposed treaty, as the parliament of that kingdom had a power either to adopt or reject it. He then took notice of a rumour about town, that the Court of Lisbon had rejected the propositions me-

by Great Britain, and, that there was an end to the negotiations between this country and Portugal: he therefore recommended a short delay at least, and a call of the House.

The *Chancellor of the Exchequer* said, the charge of precipitation was ill-founded; it could not be said that either Parliament or the nation was taken by surprise, in being called upon to consider on Monday next a treaty which had been four months before the public. The representative body must, by this time, be fully acquainted with the sentiments of their constituents on the Commercial Treaty; there could, therefore, be no occasion for any delay, or a call of the House. As to our apprehensions respecting Portugal, he must acknowledge that the French Treaty would inevitably occasion a material change in our commerce with that country. He was, indeed, solicitous to bring forward the question, that he might have an opportunity of demonstrating how well the treaty is calculated, in all its views and aspects, to do away the objections that have been urged against it. Whether it tended to annihilate the Methuen Treaty or not, he was sure it would stand on its own principles; and he was prepared to vindicate its contents, under this disadvantage. He allowed that it had occasioned more difficulties in our negotiation with Portugal than were expected; and that, in consequence of the proposed connexion with France, that Court insisted on our reducing the duties on her wines one third. He would not now state his opinion of the propriety of complying with such terms. He would take the matter just as the right hon. gentleman seemed disposed to estimate it; and, even allowing his hypotheses to extend to a final rupture with Portugal, he thought himself, notwithstanding all these concessions, perfectly qualified to rest the whole on the issue of fair argument.—In regard, however, to the report, he would say, that no final answer had yet arrived from Lisbon; and he believed that the Portuguese Minister, at our Court, was authorised to negotiate a plan of commerce between the two countries.

After some further conversation, in which other members took a part, Mr. Pitt's motion was carried without a division.

Tuesday, Feb. 6.

Received and read several petitions for repairing Mansfield and Berwick roads, which are referred to a committee.

Ordered in the Marine Mutiny Bill. Mr. Plaxton, from the British Museum, presented accounts of money received; as did Mr. Foster from the American office, relative to the loyalists, which were read, and ordered to lie on the table.

Several accounts from the Customs of England and Scotland were also read, and ordered to lie on the table.

Ordered an account of the seamen born and mustered for the service in Botany-Bay.

Received and read the report for granting a supply to his Majesty.

Adjourned.

Wednesday, Feb. 7.

The order of the day for the third reading of the Lottery-bill having been moved for, a conversation took place on the same clause which had produced a debate in the committee; namely, the clause which allows the proprietor of a ticket to insure the same. In this conversation, as in the former debate, the only contest was respecting the most effectual way of abolishing the pernicious practice of insuring in the lottery. Mr. Fox and some other gentlemen objected to the clause, because they conceived, that, under the colour of insuring tickets really held and owned by the insurer, numberless devices would be resorted to by men of ingenuity, which would open a wide door to those evasions which the friends of the bill professed it was their object to prevent.—Mr. Pitt and others contended, on the contrary, that, in the first instance, as none but the holders of tickets could legally insure under this bill, so care had been taken, in the framing of it, that those who were not *bona fide* owners of tickets, should not insure without being liable to the penalties to be enacted by the bill.—At length the House divided on a motion, made by Mr. Fox, for expunging the objectionable clause, when there appeared for the motion 97, against it 126.—The bill was then read, passed, and sent up to the Lords.

The House was engaged the remainder of the evening in the affair of Mr. Hastings. On this occasion Mr. Sheridan, in a speech which took up five hours and forty minutes in delivering, represented the conduct of that gentleman towards the Princesses of Oude, as unparalleled for cruelty and injustice. As we have not, for want of room, entered into a detail of this business, we shall only observe here, that Mr. Sheridan's speech

was

was acknowledged, on all sides of the House, to be the most astonishing effort of eloquence, argument, and wit united, of which there is any record or tradition; and the effects it produced were proportioned to its merit. The House adopted a new mode, in this instance, of expressing their approbation, by loudly and repeatedly clapping with their hands as soon as he sat down.—Mr. Fox said, all that he had ever heard—all that he had ever read—when compared with it—dwindled into nothing. And Mr. Pitt declared, that it had every thing of genius—of eloquence—and of ingenuity—that could agitate and controul the human heart. He, therefore, recommended an adjournment, as necessary to recover from the fatigue of attention, and the consternation which so superlative a blaze of oratory had occasioned.

Thursday, Feb. 8.

The adjourned debate on Mr. Sheridan's motion against Mr. Hastings, for his treatment of the Princesses of Oude, was the only business transacted this day. On a division, the numbers were, for the motion 175, against it 68.

Friday, Feb. 9.

Mr. Adam renewed his motion, that the Returning-officer for Renfrewshire should be ordered to attend at the bar of the House on the third day of April next.

Sir Adam Ferguson said, as the Returning-officer, who is a very respectable character, was now upwards of 70 years of age, it would be cruel to compel him, at so advanced a period of life, to travel so many hundred miles.

Mr. Adam insisted that, as his conduct had been corrupt, his age ought not to screen him from the punishment due to it.

Mr. Dundas wished that the consideration of the motion might be postponed till the petition of Mr. Mac Dowall, complaining of an improper return for the shire of Renfrew, shall have been determined.

Mr. Adam said, he wished so too; and on that account he fixed upon the 3d of April for the attendance of the Returning-officer; the petition was to be referred to a committee the 2d of March, and the decision would certainly take place before the 3d of April.

It was at last agreed, that the further consideration of the motion should be adjourned to the 3d of April.

Sir Gilbert Elliot gave notice, that on the first open day he would make a motion relative to Sir Elijah Impey.

Mr. Fox rose to observe, that, as the 7th article of the Commercial Treaty with France referred to our trade and treaties with Portugal, he did not think the House could duly deliberate on the French Treaty, without having some information relative to our situation with Portugal. He, therefore, moved for copies of the instructions sent to our ministers at the Court of Lisbon from the year 1782 to the present time, relative to the commerce between Great Britain and Portugal.

Sir Grey Cooper seconded the motion.—But Mr. Pitt opposed it on this ground—that it was impolitic, and might be productive of very serious consequences, to publish papers relative to a treaty, pending that treaty.

After some little conversation, the question was put on Mr. Fox's motion, which was negatived without a division; after which the House adjourned.

Monday, Feb. 12.

Lord Charles Fitzroy took his seat for Burv St. Edmund's, as did Lord Downe for Petersfield.

A new writ was ordered for the borough of Malden, in the room of Lord Waltham, deceased.

A message was brought from the Lords, stating an amendment their Lordships had made in the lottery bill.

Mr. Fox asserted, that the amendment alluded to, amounted, in a bill of this nature, to an invasion of the exclusive right of the Commons to originate a money bill. This produced some conversation, which ended in an agreement that the further discussion of the business should be postponed till tomorrow.

Alderman Newnham presented a petition from the Chamber of Commerce, stating certain articles on which they were not as yet decided respecting the treaty with Portugal now pending, and the French treaty about to be immediately agitated; adding, that he intended, as soon as the House had formed itself into a committee on the order of the day, to move, that the said petition be taken into consideration.

The House having resolved itself into a committee, Mr. Beaufoy in the chair;

The Chancellor of the Exchequer said, he had no objection to the worthy Alderman's motion, as he was certain that a very little consideration would at once defeat it. He could not help observing, however, that the petition was, in his opinion, one of the most extraordinary which

which had ever appeared before the House; it was introduced at a time too that did not argue much in its favour. The French treaty had been published near four months out of doors, and agitated almost three weeks within; and it was not to be expected that this petition would start up at such a time, a production evidently the result of haste, which stated nothing either in principle or detail against the treaty in question.

Mr. Fox said, he did not wish on this occasion to press gentlemen beyond their own opinions; he owned that the petition did not state specifically against either the principle or detail of the French treaty, but he thought it stated sufficient to procure it a hearing.

The *Chancellor of the Exchequer* said, that the treaty had long since obtained the approbation of the commercial part of the kingdom; those in that line, who did not praise it, did not censure it, as even the petition went to prove.

Mr. Sheridan begged to call the attention of the House to one material point, in which he believed this important subject had not as yet been considered. Should this treaty pass, would it not, he asked, be absolutely necessary that a system of intercourse of some kind should be established between this and the sister kingdom? for it was absolutely impossible that the present system could continue if the treaty with France took place. He wished therefore to know explicitly from the right hon. gentleman, whether, in case the treaty with France was carried into effect, it was his intention to revive the Irish propositions?

Mr. Pitt, without taking immediate notice of this question, rose, and arrested the attention of the members for near three hours. He began by saying, that the importance of the subject would be his best apology for the time he must necessarily take up; but he assured them, that he would not abuse their indulgence by useless deviations to extraneous matter; or in mere embellishment. Great and various as were the objects of this treaty, the resolutions he meant at this time to propose would lie in a narrow compass. They referred only to the commercial establishment, and were founded on the 6th and 11th articles of the treaty. The tenor of the resolutions was precisely this:

1. That the committee should agree, that all articles, not enumerated and specified in the tariff should be im-

portable into this country on terms as favourable as those of the most favoured nation, excepting always the power of preferring Portugal under the provisions of the Methuen treaty.

2. That, if any future treaty should be made with any other foreign power, in any articles either mentioned or not mentioned in the present treaty, France shall be put on the same, or on as favourable terms as that power. And

3. That all the articles enumerated and specified in the tariff shall be admitted into this country on the duties, and with the stipulations, stated in the 6th article.

He thus confined himself simply to the commercial part of the treaty, nor was even all which belonged to that part comprehended in the scope of these resolutions.—It would be necessary for the committee to consider the relative state of the two kingdoms. It is a fact generally admitted, that France has the advantage in soil and climate, and consequently in her natural produce; while it is equally true, that Great Britain is decidedly superior in her manufactures and artificial productions. The wines, brandies, oils and vinegars (the two former articles particularly) of France are matters of such important value as completely to destroy all idea of reciprocity as to natural produce, we perhaps having nothing of that kind to put in competition with them except our beer. But is it not demonstrably clear, that we, in our turn, possess some manufactures exclusively our own, and that in others we have so eminently the advantage of our neighbour, as to put competition at defiance? Such is the relative condition, and such the precise ground, on which it is reasonable to suppose that a valuable correspondence and connexion between the two nations might be established. Having each its own distinct staple—having each that which the other wanted—and not clashing in the great and leading lines of their respective riches—they resembled two opulent traders in different branches—who might enter into a traffic mutually beneficial.—Granting that large quantities of their natural produce would be brought into this country, would any man say that we should not send more cottons by the direct course now settled, than by the circuitous passages formerly used?—more of our woollens than while restricted to particular ports and burthened with heavy duties?—Would not more of our earthen

then ware; and other articles, which, under all the disadvantages they formerly suffered, still, from their intrinsic superiority, forced their way regularly into France, now be sent thither? and would not the aggregate of our manufactures be essentially benefited in going to this market loaded only with duties from twelve to ten, and in one instance only five, per cent.?—If the advantages now enumerated were not so palpable as to strike and satisfy every mind interested in the business, would not the House have had petitions very different from that presented this day? The fact was apparent. The article charged highest in the tariff, viz. saddlery, gave no sort of alarm. The traders in this article, though charged with a duty of fifteen per cent. were so conscious of their superiority, that they cheerfully embraced the condition, and conceived that the liberty would be highly advantageous to them. A market of so many millions of people—a market so near and prompt—a market of expeditious and certain return—of necessary and extensive consumption, thus added to the manufactures and commerce of Britain, is an object which we ought to look up to with eager and satisfied ambition; and to attain it, we ought not surely to refuse liberal conditions. We ought to view it as a great boon procured on easy terms. It was a pleasing speculation to the mind of an Englishman, that after the empire had been engaged in a contest the most arduous and imminent that ever threatened a nation—after struggling for existence,—it still maintained its rank so firmly, that France, from a consciousness of our natural strength, opened her arms, and courted a connexion with us on easy, liberal, and advantageous terms.

We had agreed, by this treaty, to take from France, on small duties, the luxuries of her soil, which our refinements had already converted into necessities. Was it in the power of high duties to prevent the introduction of them at our tables? Was it then a serious evil to admit their wines on easier terms? The admission of them would not supplant the wines of Portugal or Spain, but would destroy a pernicious manufacture in this country.—With respect to brandy, it might be enquired whether the diminution of duty was an eligible measure? The reduction of the duties would certainly have a material effect on the contraband trade in this article. It is an undoubted fact, that the legal importa-

tion bore no proportion to the clandestine; for, while the former amounted to no more than 600,000 gallons, the latter, by the best-founded calculations, did not amount to less than between 3 and 4 millions of gallons. As this article then so completely possessed the taste of the nation, it could not surely be deemed wrong to give to the state a greater advantage from it than heretofore, and, by crushing the illicit, to promote the legal, traffic in it.

The oils and vinegars of France were, comparatively, small objects; but, like the former, they were luxuries which had taken the shape of necessities, and by receiving them on easy terms we could lose nothing.—The committee should next inquire, whether, in addition to the above, which were the natural produce of France, that kingdom had any manufactures peculiar to itself, or in which it so greatly excelled as to give us just cause of alarm on account of the treaty, when we viewed it in that aspect? Cambric was the first which presented itself; but in this article, it was notorious that our competition with France had ceased, and there could be no injury in granting an easy importation to that which we were determined at any rate to have. In every other article there was nothing formidable in the rivalry of France. Glass would not be imported to any amount. In particular kinds of lace indeed, they had probably the advantage, but none which they would not enjoy independently of the treaty. The clamours about millinery he thought vague and unmeaning.

Viewing the relative circumstances of the two countries in this way, our superiority in the tariff was manifest. The excellence of our manufactures was unrivalled, and in the operation must give the balance to England. But it is said, our manufacturers entertain fears that this superiority will not be permanent. They were alarmed at the idea of a competition with Ireland, and must be more so at the idea of one with France. He still continued to think that the opinions of the manufacturers on that point were erroneous. They raised the clamour in respect to Ireland chiefly, he imagined, because they perceived no certain and positive advantage by the intercourse, to counterbalance the possible evil. But, in the present instance, their acquiescence did not proceed from a blind confidence, for they were never blind

blind to their own interest, but from the obvious advantages to be reaped from the treaty; these being so evident, they did not hesitate to risk a possible injury. When gentlemen coupled this with the Irish propositions, they talked without reflexion. He wished them to be coupled, for it must be recollected that in the negotiation with the sister kingdom, it was she that found the system disadvantageous.

Allowing that a commercial intercourse, founded on the treaty of Utrecht, would have been then injurious, it did not follow that this would be the same: for at that period those manufactures in which we now excel had hardly existence, but were on the side of France instead of being against her. The tariff did not then, as now, comprehend all the articles in which we were comparatively superior; but, in addition to the produce of France, which at all times must be the same, the balance of manufactures was also in her favour. Nor was it true, that we had invariably considered it as sound policy to resist all connexion with France; she had been more jealous of us than we of her. Prohibitions originated on the part of France, and we only retorted in our own defence.

It was not more necessary, he said, to view the effects of the treaty in its commercial operation, than in its probable effects on the revenue. There would undoubtedly be a reduction of duties to the amount of 50 per cent. It was a question, however, whether this reduction would be attended with a proportionate loss to the revenue. He believed that even those who called the doctrine a paradox, would confess that in some instances a reduction of duties might increase the revenue. On the subject of wines, it was certain that the reduction would not so operate; for if the Methuen treaty was to be preserved, and he certainly thought that nothing but the conduct of Portugal could make us harbour the idea of putting an end to it, there must be a defalcation from the subsisting duties on wine to the amount of 160 or 170,000*l.* a year. On brandy there must also be a loss, though a very small one, considering the probable increase of the legal importation—perhaps not more than 20,000*l.* But, viewing this evil in the most unfavourable light, he was fully persuaded that a surrender of revenue, for great commercial purposes, was warranted by the wisest policy, and by established practice.

The nation had nothing to apprehend from this defalcation, because it would not interfere with the plan of applying the surplus of the revenue to the payment of the debt; as the appropriation of the duties on wine and brandy were distinct from our subsisting revenue. Taking therefore the certain defalcation of 20,000*l.* and the probable one of 160,000*l.* (for that depended on the contingency of preserving inviolate the Methuen Treaty, a thing by no means certain, though undoubtedly desirable), the loss was not material, when placed in competition with the immense advantage resulting from increased manufactures and enlarged commerce. But he had no conception that even this loss would be sustained; there being every reason to believe that the legal importation of brandy would countervail the loss in the wines; and it should besides be remembered, that in the article of cambrics 50,000*l.* would be snatched from the hands of the smuggler.

Having thus gone through the treaty in a commercial point of view, he proceeded to examine its political tendency. On this ground, he reprobated the doctrine, which had been held out, that France was, and must be, the unalterable enemy of Britain; an opinion founded neither in the experience of nations, nor in the history of man. It was a libel on the constitution of political societies, and supposed the existence of diabolical malice in the original frame of man. Yet this doctrine was propagated, and it had even been said, that by this treaty the British nation was about to throw itself into the arms of this constant and uniform foe. They reasoned as if this treaty was not only to extinguish all jealousy from our bosoms, but also completely to annihilate our means of defence; as if by this measure we gave up so much of our army—so much of our marine—as if our commerce was to be abridged, our navigation to be lessened, our colonies to be cut off or rendered defenceless—and as if all the functions of the state were to be sunk in apathy. What ground was there for this train of reasoning? Was it to be supposed, that the interval of peace between the two countries would be so totally unemployed by us as to disable us from meeting France in war with our accustomed strength? Did it not much rather, by opening new sources of wealth, speak this forcible language—that the interval of peace, by enriching the nation, would be the means

means of enabling her to combat her enemy with more effect when the day of hostility should come? It did more than this, it happily tended to introduce a more intimate communication between the two nations; to induce them to enter into the same views even of taste and manners; and while they were mutually benefited by the connexion, and endeared to each other by habits of friendly intercourse, it gave a better chance for the continuance of harmony between them. That we should not be taken unprepared for war, depended in no degree on this treaty, but simply and totally on the ability and vigilance of the administration for the time being. That France had, in the instant of our distress, interfered to crush us, was a truth which he did not desire to blink; but when he recollected the whole of that dreadful controversy, he thought it not impossible to reconcile the present conduct of France to more equitable and candid principles of policy than gentlemen seemed willing to attribute to our rival. When France saw the enormous combination against us, who were unsupported by a single ally—and perceived, that in such circumstances, we not only saved our honour, but manifested solid, and, he was almost tempted to say, inexhaustible resources; when she reflected, that though she had gained her object in dismembering our empire, she had done it at an expence which involved herself in extreme embarrassment; may we not be led to cherish the idea, that, feeling our steady and unconquerable vigour; and experiencing the inefficacy, as well as ruin, of hostility, she is sincerely desirous to try the benefits of an amicable connexion?

That France would derive advantages from this treaty, could not be denied; it would be ridiculous to imagine that she would confer benefits upon us, without an idea of return; but he would not hesitate to pronounce, in the hearing of France, and pending the business, that though advantageous to her, it would be more so to us. The proof of this proposition was short and indubitable. She gained for her wines and other produce a great and opulent market; we do the same to a much greater degree: she gains a market of eight millions, we gain one of twenty-four millions. France gains this for her natural produce, which employs but few hands in its preparation, gives but small encouragement to navigation, and produces little

to the state. We gain this market for our manufactures, which give employment to millions, and which, in collecting the raw materials from every quarter of the world, advance our maritime strength; and which, in all their combinations, and in every stage of their progress, contribute largely to the state. France could not gain the accession of 100,000 l. to her revenue by the treaty, but England will most certainly gain a million. This was easily demonstrated; the high price of labour in England arose chiefly from the amount of the excise, and three-fifths of the price of labour were said to come into the Exchequer. The produce of France, on the contrary, was low in the staple, and less productive to the state in the process. Even the reduced duties were so proportionably high, that France could not send to us 500,000 l. worth of brandies, but we must gain *cent. per cent.* by the article. In this view then, though France might gain, we must be, comparatively, so much more benefited, that we ought not to scruple to give her some advantage—and surely we ought not to fear that this very disproportionate gain could be injurious to us in case of a future contest. It was in the nature and essence of an agreement between a manufacturing country and a country blessed with peculiar productions, that the advantages must terminate in favour of the former. France, by the peculiar dispensation of Providence, is gifted perhaps more highly than any other country with all that makes life desirable, in point of soil, climate, and natural productions. It is blessed with the most luxuriant vineyards, and the richest harvests; and it produces the most exquisite luxuries, with little cost and moderate labour. Britain, with fewer natural advantages, possesses, through the happy freedom of its constitution, an energy in its enterprise, and a stability in its exertions, which have gradually raised it to a state of unrivalled commercial greatness. To counterbalance her natural deficiencies, she had recourse to labour and art, by which she had attained the ability of supplying her neighbour with the necessary embellishments of life in exchange for the rich products of a more favoured soil. Thus standing with regard to each other, a friendly connexion seemed to be pointed out between them, instead of that state of unalterable enmity, which was falsely said to be inherent in each against the other.

He would trespass no longer on the patience of the Committee, than to observe, that with regard to our political relation, if this treaty made it no better, it certainly made it no worse. It quickened no well-founded jealousy; it slackened no necessary exertion; it retarded no provident preparation—but simply tended, while it increased our ability for war, to postpone the period of its approach. But on this day he had only to draw their attention to objects merely commercial; and he must again say, that he by no means wished to commit them by any resolution of this night, to a general approbation of the measure. He should sit down with moving his first resolution; after which, however, he wished it to be understood, that he should move the others which he had mentioned.

Mr. Fox rose for the purpose of giving his direct opposition to a measure which, notwithstanding all that had been stated in its favour, and he was convinced every thing had been said for it which could be advanced on the subject, he was still under the necessity of considering as fraught with circumstances the most prejudicial to the political and commercial interests of this country. In entering on a discussion of so much importance, it was proper to consider the temper and habits of that nation with which we were going into treaty. It was the duty of the one contracting party to consider the other under these different aspects. It had been observed, that the political balance in Europe was maintained by the opposition of France and England. This had not always been the case; but that it was not so, did not proceed from any affection or regard between the two nations. It was, because Philip II. had raised Spain to the highest point of importance; and she therefore became, for a time, the nation that preserved the balance against England; but, except in this single instance, the kingdoms of England and France had been always politically opposed to each other.

It was, he observed, a very disagreeable office, and particularly so to him, who had so high an esteem for many individuals, to maintain, that, as a nation, France was not to be trusted; but, from what the Right Hon. Gentleman had said, it appeared that he placed a strong reliance on their present behaviour and professions. If, however, he could take the trouble to look at the correspondence with Lord Stormont during the first years of the American war, he would find, that while they were preparing to act

against us, and to separate America from us, their professions were as liberal and handsome as they possibly could be at this or any other time. As a nation, he asserted, that the French had never justified confidence in the appearances they had assumed.

It had been said, that English fashions and manners prevail in France. They did so to as great a degree before the last war between that country and us, as they can possibly do at present. He spoke this from his own knowledge, having been there a considerable time at that period; and it was therefore but fair to infer, that this circumstance afforded no proof of an amicable disposition on the part of France.

He next went into a commercial view of the treaty, and insisted that Mr. Pitt had not treated the petition of the Chamber of Commerce with the respect to which it was entitled. He considered it as one of the most modest, most proper, and most necessary, that had ever been presented to the House. He then pointed out the propriety and good sense of each of its resolutions. It would be impossible, within the limits to which we are necessarily confined, to follow him through so minute a detail, which he concluded with saying, that the manufacturers had much reason for what they did; and when Mr. Pitt saw the name of Mr. Walker, one of the first cotton manufacturers, and that of Mr. Milnes, one of the greatest woollen manufacturers, in the list of petitioners, he could not consider it as a matter unworthy of attention; nor, when he reflected that these gentlemen were in the two branches of business which, according to his own opinion, would be most benefited by the treaty, could he ascribe their opposition to private motives.

Having considered the treaty as a political and commercial measure, he proceeded to state its probable effects on the revenue, and shewed, with great precision and point, that it would occasion a considerable defalcation in that way, unless much greater quantities of wine and brandy were drunk than at present, which could not possibly be done without essentially injuring the health and morals of the people. As to what the right hon. gentleman had said with regard to smuggling, his own words condemned himself. (*To be continued.*)

MR. URBAN, *March 4.*
THE accompanying of papers, such as I now send you, with any introduction, may be effected unnecessary. The facts which they contain are sufficiently curious and interesting; and the subject of that importance as abundantly to recommend them to a place in your Repository, whether in the historical, political, or religious view. You have conveyed lately to the public the ACT of TOLERATION passed by the Representatives of the STATE of VIRGINIA. You are now presented with a calm and well reasoned appeal to similar principles of beneficent and just policy, in behalf of a very numerous body of the inhabitants of this island. It is a subject that cannot fail of exacting present attention; and, whatever be the immediate success, it is a memorial worthy of being transmitted to posterity. There are so few periodical publications to which posterity will turn the retrospective eye, that there could be no difficulty in my choice.

The paper has been in my hands some days; but I waited, thinking it probable it might have been already forwarded by some of your many correspondents. This may yet be the case: however, not seeing it announced, I would not risque the hazard of its probably escaping your notice; the rather as it will probably be soon before Parliament. I am,

Your constant reader,
 And frequently obliged Correspondent,
 C. L.

AT a General Meeting of the Deputies of the three denominations of Dissenters held at Dr. Williams's Library, Red-Cross-Street, London, on Friday the 5th of January, 1787, to consider of an application to Parliament, for the Repeal of the Corporation and Test Acts,

EDWARD JEFFRIES, Esq. in the Chair;

The question being put, and fully debated, it was thereupon

Resolved unanimously, That an application be made to Parliament, for a repeal of the Corporation and Test Acts, so far as they concern Protestant Dissenters.

Resolved also, That it be referred to the Committee to take the most effectual measures for carrying the above Resolution into execution.

The Names of the Committee are as follow:

Benjamin Boddington
 Thomas Boddington
 John Bond
 John Bradney

GENT. MAG. March, 1787.

Richard Cooke
 John Dowson
 James Eagle French
 William Fuller
 Edward Grubb
 Benj. Bond Hopkins, M. P.
 Edward Jeffries, Chairman
 James Johnson
 Stephen Lowdell
 Joseph Paice
 John Raymond
 Thomas Rogers
 James Smith
 John Towers
 Matthew Towgood
 William Wilson
 John Yerbury.

It being judged necessary to enlarge the Committee, the following gentlemen are since added, viz.

James Adair
 Nathaniel Barnardiston
 Henry Beaufoy, M. P.
 Edmund Calamy
 Michael Dodson
 Sir James Esdaile, Alderman
 Samuel Heywood
 Sir Henry Hoghton, Bart. M. P.
 Timothy Hollis
 Thomas Brand Hollis
 John Lee, M. P.
 John Maitland
 James Martin, M. P.
 Richard Slater Milnes, M. P.
 William Mount
 Thomas Rickards
 Sir John Sinclair, Bart. M. P.
 Samuel Shore, jun.
 Samuel Smith
 William Smith, M. P.
 Samuel Thornton, M. P.
 Robert Thornton, M. P.
 Henry Thornton, M. P.
 Benjamin Vaughan
 James Watson
 James West
 Thomas Whitmore, M. P.

S I R,

Feb.

I Am directed by the Committee to send you a copy of the Resolutions of the General Meetings of the Deputies of the three denominations of Protestant Dissenters in and near London, dated January 5th; which will inform you that an application is to be made to Parliament for the Repeal of the Test and Corporation Acts, so far as they affect Protestant Dissenters, which I doubt not will meet with your approbation and support. You will please to communicate this information to any of our friends, especially those who have it in their power to assist us in our application to Parliament.

EDW. JEFFRIES, Chairman.
 St. Thomas's Hospital, Southwark,
 N. B. Any letters may be addressed to the Chairman.

*Case of the Protestant Dissenters,
with Reference to the Corporation and
Test Acts.*

IN the year 1672, the 15th of the Reign of King Charles II. an act was passed, intituled, "An Act for preventing Dangers which may happen from Popish Recusants:" by which it is enacted, "That all and every person or persons, that shall be admitted, entered, placed, or taken into any office or offices, civil or military, or shall receive any pay, salary, fee, or wages, by reason of any patent or grant of his Majesty, or shall have command or place of trust from or under his Majesty, his heirs or successors, or by his or their authority, or by authority derived from him or them, within this realm of England, dominion of Wales, or town of Berwick upon Tweed, or in his Majesty's navy, or in the several islands of Jersey and Guernsey, or that shall be admitted into any service or employment in his Majesty's household or family,—shall receive the sacrament of the Lord's Supper, according to the usage of the church of England, within three months after his or their admittance in, or receiving, their said authority and employment, in some public church, upon some Lord's day, commonly called Sunday, immediately after divine service."

The circumstances of the time, when this bill passed, were very remarkable. Papists were indulged in their religion, and many of them were employed in the great offices of state. The king himself was suspected of Popery; and the duke of York, his presumptive heir, had openly declared himself of that religion. This bill was introduced in direct opposition to the Court; the penal laws having been suspended, contrary to acts of Parliament, by the royal proclamation, chiefly in favour of Papists, at the very time when a war was begun to destroy the only Protestant state by which England could expect to be supported in the defence of her religion and liberties. On these accounts, the minds of all zealous Protestants were in the utmost fear and consternation; and, accordingly, the design of the act was, as the preamble declares, "to quiet the minds of his majesty's good subjects, by preventing dangers which might happen from Popish Recusants."

The Protestant Dissenters apprehend, therefore, that this act, as the title sets forth, was made wholly against Papists, and not to prevent any danger which could happen to the nation or church from the Dissenters. Indeed, so far were the Protestant Nonconformists from being aimed at in this act, that, in their zeal to rescue the nation from the dangers which were at that time apprehended from Popish Recusants, they contributed to the passing of the bill; willingly subjecting themselves to the disabilities created by it, rather than obstruct what was deem-

ed so necessary to the common welfare. Alderman Love, a member of the House of Commons, and a known Dissenter, publicly desired, that nothing with relation to *them* might intervene to stop the security which the nation and Protestant religion might derive from the Test Act, and declared that he was seconded by the greater part of the Nonconformists. This conduct was so acceptable to Parliament, that, in the very session in which the Test-Act passed, and while that act was depending, a bill was brought into the House of Commons, intituled, "A bill for the ease of Protestant Dissenters." This bill, having passed through the different stages of that House, was carried up to the House of Lords, where likewise it passed with some amendments. These amendments having given occasion to a conference between the two houses, king Charles II. from an apprehension that the measure would prove injurious to the Popish interest, on the 19th of March, 1673, adjourned the Parliament to the 10th of October following. In the next session, an attempt was made in the House of Commons to discriminate the Dissenters from the Papists, with regard to their qualifications for public offices, by bringing in a bill for a general test, to distinguish from Papists; which bill, having been read a second time, and referred to a committee, was laid aside without being reported.

The late reverend and learned Dr. Burnet, Bishop of Salisbury, in a speech in the House of Lords on the subject of the occasional bill, in the year 1703, took particular notice of the conduct of the Dissenters, with regard to the Test-Act; and justly concluded, that, as the act was obtained in some measure by their concurrence, it would be hard to turn it against them.

Though King William III. of glorious memory, had refused, when Prince of Orange, to give his approbation to the repeal of the Test Act and other penal laws against Papists, knowing that the measure was countenanced by King James II. with the sole view of introducing Roman Catholics into public offices, and that it would have been at that time dangerous to the Protestant Religion and the liberties of the people; yet, when he was raised to the throne of these kingdoms, and no danger could be justly apprehended, he told his first Parliament, in one of his speeches, that "he hoped they would leave room for the admission of all Protestants who were willing and able to serve him; and that such a conjunction in his service would tend to the better uniting them among themselves, and strengthening them against their common adversaries." Accordingly, when the bill was brought in for abrogating the oaths of allegiance, &c. to King James II. a clause was ordered to be added, for taking away the necessity of receiving the sacrament as a qualification for

civil offices. This clause the House of Lords rejected, contrary to the sentiments of many noble peers, the steadfast friends of their country, and distinguished promoters of the Revolution; who declared, in their protest, "That a greater caution ought not to be required from such as are admitted into offices, than from the members of the two houses of Parliament, who are not obliged to receive the sacrament to enable them to sit in either house."

The Test Act is not the only statute by which the civil rights of the Dissenters are abridged.

In the year 1661, the 13th of Charles II. the year after the Restoration, an act was passed, intituled "an act for the well governing and regulating of Corporations, by which it is provided, That no person or persons shall for ever hereafter be placed, elected, or chosen in, or to, any corporation, offices, that shall not have, within one year before such election, or choice, taken the sacrament of the Lord's Supper according to the rites of the church of England."

This act, which was passed in a period of great heat and violence, was probably designed against some of the Protestant Dissenters: "for," as a noble lord * expresses himself, "in those times, when a spirit of intolerance prevailed, and severe measures were pursued, the Dissenters were reputed and treated as persons ill-affected and dangerous to the government." But both houses of Parliament, in a short time, entertained different sentiments of them; and, before the end of that reign, discovered an inclination to relieve them from the disabilities created both by the Corporation and Test Act †.

On the 24th of December, in the year 1680, a bill was ordered into the House of Commons, for repealing the Corporation Act ‡. On the 6th of January || following, this bill was read a second time and referred to a committee. While this bill was depending § in the House of Commons, a bill came down from the Lords **, intituled, "An act for distinguishing Protestant Dissenters from Popish Recusants." It doth not appear that there was any division on either of these bills, but they were defeated by the sudden prorogation of Parliament on the 10th of January. The Commons, being apprised of the king's intention, had only time to pass some votes

on the state of the nation, one of which is in these words ¶; "That it is the opinion of this House, that the prosecution of Protestant Dissenters, upon the penal laws, is, at this time, grievous to the subject, a weakening of the Protestant interest, an encouragement to Popery, and dangerous to the peace of the kingdom." The Parliament was, soon after, dissolved by proclamation.

Such public testimonies, in Parliament, in favour of the Protestant Dissenters, they cannot but consider as affording a full evidence of their zeal and concern for the Protestant Religion and the liberties of these kingdoms, and of their being hearty and sincere friends to the public peace, both in church and state.

They therefore humbly hope for the repeal of the said acts, for the following reasons:

1. Every man, it is now universally acknowledged, has an undoubted right to judge for himself in matters of religion; nor ought his exercise of this right to be branded with a mark of infamy.

2. The holy sacrament of the Lord's supper, being a matter purely of a religious nature, and being appointed by our blessed Saviour only for the remembrance of his death, ought not to be applied to the secular ends of civil societies.

3. As Dissenters are universally acknowledged to be well-affected to his Majesty and the established Government, and are ready to take the oaths required by law, and to give the fullest proof of their loyalty; they think it hard that their scruple to receive the sacrament after the manner of the church of England, or after the manner of any church, as a qualification for an office, should render them incapable of holding public employments, civil or military.

4. The occasional receiving of the Lord's supper, as a qualification for a place, cannot, in the nature of things, imply, that those who thus receive it mean to declare their full and entire approbation of the whole constitution and frame of the established church; since men may be compelled by their necessities, or allured by secular advantages, to do what they would not do were they left to their free choice. As, from these motives, persons may be induced to conform to the established church in this particular instance, though they do not approve of its form and ceremonies in general; so, from the same motives, others may comply with the sacramental test who are not even Christians, and who therefore cannot be supposed to wish well to Christianity itself, or to any national establishment of it whatsoever. Hence it is apparent, that such a test can be no real or effectual security to the church of England. It is also apprehended, that, independently of any remarks upon the doctrine of papal dis-

* See Lord Mansfield's speech in the house of Lords, Feb. 4, 1767, in the Appendix to Dr. Furneaux's letters to Sir Wm. Blackstone, p. 259.

† See Dr. Furneaux's Letters, p. 178--185 note.

‡ Journals of the House of Commons, vol. IX. p. 692, 696.

§ Ibid. p. 700.

|| Ibid. p. 697.

** Journals of the Lords, vol. XIII. p.

209, 213, 228.

¶ Journals of the House of Commons, vol. IX. p. 701.

penalties, the sacramental test complained of may be received by many Papists. Because many of them hold the church of England to be no church, her ministers no ministers, and her sacraments no sacraments.

5. The oaths of allegiance and supremacy, and the declaration against transubstantiation, have, without the sacramental test, been found effectual, for more than a century, to exclude Papists from both houses of Parliament.

6. The repeal of the test and corporation acts, while it would be a relief to many of his Majesty's faithful subjects, would lay no difficulty or hardship on any others of them. It would no ways affect the established church. Religion, and the national church, were established before these acts were passed, and would continue to be established were they repealed. The doctrine, the discipline, and privileges of the church, would remain exactly the same as they are at present. Its constitution and its form of government are not secured by these acts; nor would they be injured by the total repeal of them. On the contrary, every serious clergyman would find, in such repeal, ease to his conscience, and safety from vexatious prosecutions; for the service of the church of England, in its notice respecting the celebration of the communion, forbids blasphemers of God, slanderers of his word, adulterers, &c. to come to the holy table; and yet the ministers, as the law now stands, must admit all such persons to the sacrament when they demand it as a qualification for an office, or subject himself to a prosecution.

7. No other instance can be produced, among all the Reformed churches, in which the sacrament is ever applied as a qualification for civil employments and advantages.

8. The Episcopalians in North Britain, who are the Dissenters from the church established in that part of the united kingdom, are not liable to any incapacities in consequence of their not qualifying themselves by receiving the sacrament according to the usage of the church of Scotland; but are capable of all the advantages of the civil government by taking the oaths, &c. as appointed by law. Whence it follows, that it is not reasonable or just, that such of the members of the established church of North Britain, as are resident in England, should be subject to the ungracious alternative of acting inconsistently with their principles, or of incurring the penalty of disqualification for the service of their Sovereign, in any office civil or military.

9. In the year 1779, the 10th of his present Majesty, an act was passed, in Ireland, 'For the relief of his majesty's faithful subjects, the Protestant Dissenters of that kingdom: whereby it is enacted, "That all and every person and persons, being Protestants, shall and may have, hold, and enjoy, any of-

fice or place, civil or military, and receive any pay, salary, fee or wages, belonging to, or by reason of, such office or place notwithstanding he shall not receive or have received, the sacrament of the Lord's supper,—without incurring any penalties—for, or in respect of, his neglect of receiving the same." The Protestant Dissenters of England, therefore, humbly hope, from the moderation and equity of the Legislature, for the same just restitution of their civil rights, to which alone their application is confined.

For these reasons, the Dissenters are induced to make an application to Parliament for relief, humbly apprehending that their request will appear to be founded in justice, and that a compliance with it will redound to the honour of religion, will tend to the security and strength of the Protestant interest, be conducive to the welfare of the nation, honourable to the King as the common father of his people, and no way injurious to any one subject in his Majesty's dominions. Arguments, so weighty and cogent as those which have now been presented, cannot, they trust, fail, in conjunction with the enlarged and liberal spirit of the times, to procure from the Legislature the repeal of statutes, which can in no degree be considered as grounded on public necessity or public advantage.

Form of the Installation of the DEAN of St. Paul's, in the Chapter House, Mar. 12, 1787.

THE Dean presents to the President and Chapter the Bishop of London's mandate for his installation, and prays that they will take upon them the execution of such mandate, and proceed according to the tenor thereof; whereupon the President and Chapter direct the mandate to be read, and take on them the execution, and decree to proceed to the Dean's installation.

A procession is then made from the Chapter House to the West-door of the church, in the following order;

The two junior vergers with their gowns and wands.

The boys two by two in their surplices.

The almoner in his gown.

The vicars choral two by two in their surplices.

The minor canons two by two in their surplices.

The apparitor of the Dean and Chapter with his gown and staff.

The proctor and actuary in their gowns.

The prebendaries in their surplices two by two, the juniors first.

The commissary of the Dean and Chapter in his gown.

The senior of the three vergers with his gown and wand.

The President in his surplice.

The Dean's vergers with his gown and wand.

The Dean in his surplice.

When the two junior vergers come to the entrance of the choir they stop, and the persons in the procession make a lane through which the President and Dean pass, each with the verger before him, to the Dean's stall in the choir, wherein the President places the Dean, and the Prebendaries and others repairing to their seats, the President says—"I Christen you, by divine permission, Bishop of Bristol, Canon Residentiary of this cathedral church of Saint Paul London, and President of the chapter of the said church, by virtue of the authority to me committed, do induct you, the Rev. George Pretyman, Doctor in Divinity, duly and lawfully elected and confirmed Dean of this church, into the real, actual, and corporal possession of the Deanry of the said church, with all and singular its rights, members, and appurtenances; and do (as is the custom) assign to you the stall in the Choir, and place and voice in the Chapter of this cathedral church, antiently due, accustomed, and appertaining to the said Deanry and the Dean thereof. The Lord keep you coming in and going out now and for ever."

Then the President begins the following suffrages, the choir answering:

President. O! Lord, save this thy servant.

Answer. Who putteth his trust in thee.

President. Send him help from thy holy place.

Answer. And evermore mightily defend him.

President. O Lord! hear our prayer,

Answer. And let our cry come unto thee.

The President then makes the following Prayer.

"Oremus, Deus omnipotens, officiorum dispositor, et bonorum omnium distributor, qui ad gubernandas ecclesias diversorum graduum dignitates institui voluisti, devotis mentibus te suppliciter exoramus ut hunc famulum tuum Georgium Pretyman ad regimen decanatus hujus ecclesie deputatum, protectionis tue munire gratia digneris, eique Spiritus Sanctus celestium charismatum divisor assistat, ut sicut Doctor gentium Paulus instituit, proficiant ei honoris augmenta ad incrementa meritorum, sit exemplum et forma justitie ad gubernandum fideliter ministerium sibi deputatum, sicque sibi commissos regere concedas, ut cum illis omnibus regimen promeretur eternum, per Christum Dominum nostrum. Amen."

The public prayers are then begun and performed according to the usual manner, which being ended, the Dean and others return the same way to the Chapter-house, the Dean going first, with his verger before him,

the rest following in procession, according to seniority.

The President places the Dean in the seat accustomed to be assigned to the Dean in the Chapter-house, and says as follows:

"By virtue of the authority to me committed, I do assign this place in the Chapter to you the Reverend George Pretyman, Doctor in Divinity, as a token of your real and actual possession of the Deanry."

After which the Dean takes the following oath:

"Ego Georgius Pretyman, ecclesie cathedralis Sancti Pauli Londini Decanus, electus, confirmatus et installatus, promitto et juro ad hæc sancta Dei Evangelia per me hic inspecta quod secundum approbatum hujus ecclesie morem in ea residebo, quod jura et libertates ipsius ecclesie tuebor, quod approbatus et approbandas ecclesie consuetudines servabo et observari faciam, quod bona et possessiones ecclesie inventa servabo, et alienata pro vigibus revocabo: sic me Deus adjuvet et hæc Sancta Dei Evangelia!"

Which oath being taken, the Prebendaries and Minor Canons promise canonical obedience thus, "Domine Decane, promitto tibi obedientiam canonicam tanquam Decano."

Vergers and bell-ringers thus: "Mr. Dean, I promise canonical obedience to you as Dean."

After which they returned to the Chapter-house, where an elegant and sumptuous entertainment was provided at the expence of the new-elected Dean; at which were present the lord bishop of Durham (late Dean), lord bishop of Bristol, Rev. Dr. Douglas, and the Rev. Dr. Jeffreys, Canon Residentiaries of the said cathedral; Rev. Archdeacon Hamilton, Rev. Archdeacon Horsley, Rev. Archdeacon Heslop, Rev. Dr. Bell, and Rev. Henry Waring, Prebendaries of the said cathedral; Dr. Wynn, Dr. Scott, Mr. Holman, and Mr. Jenner, of Doctors Commons; Rev. W. Fitzherbert, sub-dean; Rev. Moses White; (Rev. William Hayes, and Rev. W. Champness, Cardinals); Rev. J. Moore, Sacrist; Rev. W. Clark, Rev. T. Pearce, Prebendaries of Chapter; Rev. J. Pridden, Rev. J. Bennett, Rev. W. Fly, Minor Canons; R. Hudson, Almoner and Master of the Choristers; J. Jones, Organist; J. Scraper, J. Dyne, and R. Bellamy, Vicars Choral of the said Cathedral; and several very respectable Lay-visors.

The dinner was well served by Mr. Griffith of the Horn Tavern, in Doctors Commons; an elegant and costly desert. The wines, which were in plenty, as follow—Burgundy, Champain, Claret, Tokay, Frontignac, Madeira, Sherry, Port and Hock, all of which were excellent in their kind, universally admired and commended by the company.

FOREIGN ARTICLE.

29. Vallei, ossia, *L'Eroe Scozzese: Tragedia.*
Del Signor D. Antonio Perabo, Milanese.
 Parma, dalla Stamperia Reale. 1774. 8vo.
 "Wallace, or, *The Scotch Hero: A Tragedy.*
By Signor D. Antonio Perabo, of
 "Milan. Parma, from the Royal Press."

THIS piece is curious, as founded on British history, which is rarely used by foreign poets; especially that of Scotland, upon which no other foreign drama occurs, except the *Amelia & Monrose*, recently acted with success at Paris. But, besides that extrinsic quality, this tragedy deserves the public notice, as being one of the best regular tragedies, in five acts and blank verse, which Italy has produced during this century. For which reason it is hoped some account of it will be acceptable. The work is so rare, that the copy now before us is perhaps the only one which has reached this country; a circumstance apologizing for the lateness of this account.

The persons are:

Wallace, regent of Scotland,

Douglas,

Robert,

Carmal,

Lesley.

} peers of the kingdom,

Wilfort, the English ambassador,

Arsena, daughter of Douglas,

Selma, confidant of Arsenia.

The scene is in the royal palace of Edinburgh, capital of Scotland.

ACT I. opens with a scene between Arsenia and Selma. Wallace having performed great services to Arsenia, her gratitude appears tinged with love and admiration. Wallace and Lesley then enter; and it appears that Arsenia was an orphan, educated by the father of Wallace, and that Wallace regards her with virtuous affection, but is at present wholly occupied with the concerns of his country. Robert enters: they converse on settling the country, and electing a king. Wallace displays the noblest sentiments; among others,

Alfin comprenda

Che liberi noi fiam; che puo la Scozia

Fra cittadini suoi liberamente

Eleggersi il suo re; ch'oggi l'attende

Dal voto suo, non dall'impero altrui.

That day the English ambassador is to arrive, with Douglas freed from a long captivity in England. On Robert's departure, Lesley advises Wallace to assume the crown, as it lay quite in his power. Wallace nobly rejects the idea.

Non piu, t'intendo. E credi,
 Lesler, in me si ambiziose voglie?
 Io d'un potere, alla mia se commesso,
 Dovro abusar, per calpestare ingrato,
 Con sacrilego pie, que dritti istessi
 Che defender giurai? Io de' re nostri
 Il folio ambir, da cui lontan mi volle
 L'oscuro nascer mio?

Carmal enters, and learns from Lesley, that it was expected that Robert would be made king, and all settled that day. Carmal, in a soliloquy, shews his dependance on Edward, king of England, and his own hopes of the crown.

ACT II. Wallace and Arsenia. Lesley informs that the English ambassador is arrived, and Carmal gone to receive him; upon which Wallace shews his opinion of Carmal's base designs. The arrival of Douglas is also notified. Wallace exclaims,

Benigno Ciel! il di maturo e giunto
 De voti miei; tu che finor guidasti
 Le imprese mie, tu la grand'opra adempi!
 Se il disegno a compir basto il mio sangue,
 Sia questo pur del tuo favore il prezzo,
 Per la mia patria avro vissuto assai.

Robert informs, that the peers are met in council to hear the English ambassador. The scene opens, and discloses the council. Wallace arising, makes the following admirable speech:

Scozzesi illustri, valorosi Eroi,
 Del patrio regno a sostenere eletti
 La contrastata liberta, di questo
 Non forse mai piu glorioso giorno,
 Ne piu lieto per noi. Riveste alfine,
 Merce l'vostro valor, la patria in oggi
 Il suo splendor, la maestà primiera;
 E l'Anglo altier, tanto temuto un tempo,
 Più non ofando a nuove prove in campo
 La gloria espor delle Britanne insegne.
 Di chi apprese a temer, comincia alfine
 I dritti a rispettar. Amico vostro
 Or s'offre a voi; a voi la pace or chiede.
 Scozzesi, e questo il sospirato istante,
 Che di tant'anni i vigorosi sforzi
 Deve alfin coronar. Quel zelo istesso,
 Che la destra v'arma per sua difesa,
 Col labbro mio da voi la Patria implora
 In questo di, che stabil forma, e base,
 Al suo destin dovra fissar per sempre.

Wilfort enters with Douglas. The joy of the latter, on revisiting his country and friends, is finely painted:

Scozzesi amici, valorosi figli
 Della patria comun, quanto vi deggio!
 Douglas rivive in questo di fra voi, &c.

The proposals of Wilfort, and answers of Wallace, are well managed; and the whole scene is masterly. A stroke

stroke of Wallace it is impossible to omit :

Di messaggero accorto,
Di vassallo fedel, l' arte, e le cure,
Saggio Wilfort, ne detti tuoi mostrafi.
Al secondo suo dir liberi senfi
Uab Scozzese oppon; quali or li legge
De' suoi campagni in cor.

The beauties of the succeeding scene it would exceed our limits to detail. Douglas, by chance, regrets the loss of his wife and daughter, which last was left in Musselburgh; but hearing nothing of her so long, he gives her up as lost.

In Musselburgh, ma già più lustri or sono, &c.

ACT III. Wallace and Lesley take counsel against Curmal. Wallace, in a scene with Robert, advises him to yield the throne to Douglas; which he does, on condition of wedding the daughter of Douglas, if found, and Wallace resigning all claim to her. Curmal tries in vain to render Robert suspicious of Wallace. In a scene between Wilfort and Curmal, it appears that Edward has promised the crown to Curmal; and Wilfort assures him of assistance from English vessels in the Forth. The plot thickens in many interesting scenes. Wallace, to the admiration of all, abdicates the regency, to leave the election of a king free. A tender scene follows between him and Arsena; and mutual vows are sealed. Lesley informs them, that Douglas has found tidings of his daughter in Musselburgh.

ACT IV. Wallace has at last discovered that Arsena is the lost daughter of Douglas. A most pathetic and masterly scene follows between him and Arsena, who is yet ignorant of the secret. Douglas entering, Wallace presents Arsena to him as his daughter. Many scenes follow, too interesting to abridge, and too pathetic in the whole to bear small extracts.

ACT V. The merits of this tragedy increase to the end. Curmal at length inspires Robert with suspicion of Wallace, on account of his love for Arsena. Douglas enters, and Wallace/ The former acquaints Wallace, that his daughter absolutely refuses to wed Robert; and desires Wallace to employ his whole influence to persuade her. This hard task Wallace undertakes; and the scene that follows, between Arsena and him, is one of the greatest in modern tragedy. He persuades her, or rather overwhelms her mind with

the force of his sentiments. The latter part of this act is almost the only moral of modern Italian tragedy not to be read without tears of admiration, or of sorrow. The tumult and agitation thrown around it renders it extremely interesting. Curmal, finding his hopes of the throne vanished, goes to the English fleet, and excites the leaders to arms on false pretences, and unknown to Wilfort, who meant open assistance, not secret machination. Wilfort enters to Douglas, Lesley, &c. and is suspected of favouring the secret villainy of Curmal. The open and bold English character bursts out in the purest flame :

Io mancator? D' un tradimento indegno
Wilfort capace? Or lo saprà la Scozia
Con suo rossore il traditor qual sia.

And again :

So d' Odoardo
Il caratter qual fia. L' anima grandi
Sempre quasi tra cor lega ed unisce
Di gloria e di virtù vincol comune.
Vien, da Valsei et d' Odoardo a nome,
Il trono accetti : e da ciò chiaro apprenda
Che la virtù sempre fra noi s' onora ;
Che a tradimenti iniqui un' alma Inglese
Avvilirsi non fa : vieni e il vedrai.

Robert enters with his sword drawn, and tells the death of Curmal by his hand : and that Wallace was pursuing the vanquished foe,

L' esempio di Valsei fe' tutti Eroi.

Struck with admiration of Wallace, he insists on Arsena's resuming her now known love, and yields her up to her own will. Wilfort enters, and with honest grief relates that Wallace is wounded to death. Lesley appearing, relates the circumstances. In the next, and last scene, Wallace is brought in on the shields of his soldiers. The pathos is carried to the highest pitch. Wallace says to Arsena,

Tu ti conserva almen ; tu per mi vivi :
Ricordati di me.

Wallace joins the hands of Robert and Arsena, saying to Arsena,

Porgimi adunque
La destra tua. L' ultimo bacio e questo
Dell' amante Valsei. Roberto vieni :
Arsene amami in lui, questo ti chiedo ;
Egli n' è degno. Voi, Scozzesi amici,
Liberi or siete : il vostro re sia questo,
Come pur or mi prometteste.

After which, the piece closes thus :

Valsei. Dunque ricevi
Dalla mia man sì prezioso pegno.
Consola il suo dolor : ella in te trovi
Tutto l' amor del tuo rival, che more.

Douglas

Douglas son questi i figli tuoi : in essi
Di tua felicità ti lascio il pegno.
Tu ritorna al tuo re*. Digli che in pace
Lasci la Scozia, omai che in questo nodo
Di nostra libertà serbasi il pegno;
Di che Valsei la figliuola col sangue.

Amatevi—regnate—Oh Arfene—io moro.

Arfene. Reggimi; ei spira oh ciel †!

Wilfert. Scozia chi perdi!

Douglas. Oh patria! oh libertà! quanto
ci costi!

The plot of this tragedy is complete, having neither too much nor too little intrigue; and is as near historic truth as necessary, for great allowances in this respect are always made to the drama. The amorous part is kept quite subservient; and is thus far superior to most French tragedies. The characters are well sustained. The sentiments just and fine. The language is simple, strong, and noble; and is every where free from any *coquetto*, false thought, or false beauty. No wonder then that this piece on representation gained *la prima corona*, or the first crown, as the title tells; and that foreign critics should regard it as a tragedy of the genuine school, and one of the best that Italy has produced. It is printed with all the well-known beauty of the Parma press.

* * If any bookseller or printer, of character, should wish to re-publish it, he may command the copy by applying to our printer.

30. *Voyages dans les Alpes, précédés d'un Essai sur l'Histoire Naturelle des Environs de Genève.* Par Horace Benoît de Saussure. 2 Tomes. 4to. A Genève, chez Bâche Mauget & Co. 1786. (Concluded from p. 165.)

WE now proceed to fulfill the promise of laying before our readers a more particular account of the monastery of St. Bernard.

"The Hospital of St. Bernard possesses at this day some estates and revenues in the county of Valois and canton of Bern; for the latter, notwithstanding the distance of religion, having so much regard for the utility of this establishment, will never despoil it of its ancient possessions in that state; but these estates and revenues could never be sufficient for the support of a house which exercises gratuitously such unlimited and expensive hospitality, if the republics of Bern, Fribourg, Geneva, and the principality of Neuchâtel, did not suffer the monks to make annual collections of alms throughout their

states. The other cantons of Switzerland also permit periodical collections in their favour; they are even honoured with benefactions from; and the protection of, his Most Christian Majesty. Known and esteemed as they are throughout Switzerland, they receive alms which enable them to fulfill to poor Travellers the designs of their institution. The only thing they could wish to require is, that people would be more careful to shun impostors, who, under their name and habit, or under the name of some other fictitious hospital, with false credentials, receive the alms designed for them. The monks of this community are regular canons of St. Augustin. Their superior has the title of provost; he is croziered and mitred, and receives his bulls from the Pope, after being elected by the chapter. His place is for life. The other offices in the monastery are given for three years. As the dignity of provost is only to be obtained after having consecrated his youth to the exercise of hospitality in the convent, he who is invested therewith has the liberty of residing at Martigny at the foot of the mountain, where the chapter are possessed of a house. Mr. Louis Antoine Lieder, the present provost, is a man very much respected for his personal character and abilities. The first person after the provost is the *claustral prior*, who always resides in the hospital, and governs the brotherhood. The other officers are: the *sacristan*, who takes care of the church; the *cellarist* or *paravoy*, who provides the provisions, and attends the concerns without doors; the *clavardier* or *almoner*, who distributes refreshments and other necessities; and, lastly, the *surveur* of the infirmary, who takes care of the sick. The number of monks is not limited; it is usually between 20 and 30; 10 or 12 of whom reside at the convent, and are devoted to the immediate service of the house; 8 serve the cures dependent on the chapter; and those, who by their age or infirmities cannot any longer bear the air of the mountain, live in the house at Martigny with the provost. It is curious to observe, on those days, that the passage is much frequented, these good brothers busying themselves in receiving travellers; warming and recovering them; attending those whom the keenness of the air had exhausted or indisposed. With equal attention they wait upon foreigners as well as their fellow-countrymen, without any preference as to rank, sex, or religion, or without ever asking their country or their faith: necessity, or suffering pain, are the first titles which claim their care. But it is more especially in the winter and the spring that their zeal is most meritorious, because they are then exposed to great trouble and danger. From the month of November to the month of May, a confidential servant, whose name is Maronnier, accompanied by one or two great dogs, precedes the travellers half way down

* A Wilfort.

† S'abbandona sopra Selma come svenuta,

down the descent; they are trained to point out the road through fogs, tempests, and deep snows, and to discover passengers who have wandered out of the way. The Monks often perform this office themselves, to afford the travellers both spiritual and temporal aid. They run to their assistance whenever *Maraner* is not of himself sufficient to save them; they lead them, support them, sometimes carry them on their shoulders into the convent. They are often obliged to use a sort of violence to travellers when numbed by the cold, or exhausted by fatigue, who insist that they would let them rest themselves, or go to sleep for a little while, upon the snow; they are obliged to shake them about, and to drag them by force from this perfidious sleep, which would inevitably bring upon them congelation and death. Continual motion is the only thing that can give the body heat sufficient to resist the extreme rigour of the cold. When the Monks are obliged to be in the open air in the severe cold, and the quantity of snow prevents them from walking quick enough to keep themselves warm, they continually strike their feet and hands with large ferreel sticks, which they carry with them; without which, those extremities would be benumbed, and would congeal before they perceived it.—Notwithstanding all this care, there scarcely passes a winter but some traveller dies, or arrives at the Convent with frozen limbs. The use of strong liquors is extremely dangerous on these occasions, and often causes the loss of travellers; they think they shall be warmed by drinking brandy, and indeed it does give them a momentary warmth and refreshment; but this forced tension is soon followed by an *atonic* and fainting, which becomes absolutely remediless. It is thus, in the search for unfortunate travellers, who have been hurried down by the winds, and buried in the snow, that the zeal and activity of the good Monks are most eminent. When the victims of these accidents are buried very deep in the snow, the dogs of the Convent discover them; but their instinct and scent cannot penetrate a great depth. When any persons are missing, whom the dogs cannot find, the Monks, with long poles, sound about from place to place, and the resistance they feel at the end of their poles tells them whether it is rock or a human body they have met with; and, in the latter case, they quickly sweep away the snow, and often have the satisfaction to save men who would otherwise never have beheld the light again. Those who are wounded, or cut by the ice, they carry home, and take care of them till they are cured. I myself, in passing the mountain, met two Swiss soldiers; who were going, in the spring of the preceding year, to join their regiment in Italy, who had frozen hands, and

Genl Mao. *March*, 1787.

they had cured them, and kept them for six weeks at the Convent, without requiring the least recompence."

The author's observations lead him to compute this situation 1257 toises (or fathoms) above the sea.

"It is indubitably (says he) the highest situation, not only in Europe, but in all the Old Continent; no *Cbalet* is any where to be seen of this height. Its position is very near the boundary of continual snow, for it is commanded by the *Sommire*, which, being much higher than that boundary, continues always covered with snow, and constantly freeze all around them. What still contributes to render this abode extremely cold is, that it is situated in a defile between the North East and South East, in the general direction of that part of the Alps, and in that of the winds also, which always takes a course parallel to great chains of mountains. Thus, in the depth of summer, the smallest breath of North wind always brings with it a cold extremely severe. On the first of August, 1767, at one o'clock in the afternoon, the thermometer in the open air was at one degree below the cypher, although the sun, which was only obscured by some passing clouds, frequently struck upon the ball of the thermometer; and all the environs of the Convent were covered with new ice."

Our limits here oblige us to take leave of our author with regret. The entertaining and brilliant manner he has assumed in all his investigations render the most minute of them important and pleasing to the mind. If some of his philosophical opinions are disputable, still they are worthy of examination; not so minute as to be trifling, nor too scientific to induce a general attention. His labour and ardor of enquiry are laudable, for they never relax throughout his long and painful journeys we never once find him idle on the road, or inattentive to any object, or careless of any observation that can any ways tend to elucidate the science of nature, or contribute to the promulgation and decision of truths essential to natural philosophy.—We hope that a translation will be made by some person who is versed in this part of the *belles* *lettres*.

31. *Recueil general des Pieces Obscurites et de Necessite, gravees dans l'Ordre Chronologique des Evenemens. Par son Tobiesen Dub, Capitaine d'une Compagne des Invalides, Interprete de la Bibliothèque du Roi & de l'Ambassadeur. Or, "A Collection of Pieces struck during*

"during Sieges and other Emergencies, engraved in Chronological Order. By M. Duby. Paris, 1786." 4to. *Wub* 27 Plates.

THE oldest example of siege-pieces is that of Tournay, 1521, followed by those struck in Italy during the invasion of the French, when the Pope, the King of France, the Venetians, and others, besieged Cremona. Several other considerable sieges during the wars of that century multiplied them on the Continent, and it came to our own turn to strike them about the middle of the succeeding century. The gallant and loyal garrisons of *Carlisle, Newark, Pontefract, Scarborough, and Corke*, gave as unequivocal proofs of their attachment to their sovereign as those of *Aire, Barcelona, Breda, Casal, Frankenthal, Gripswald, Juliers, Magdebourg, Minden, Osnabrugh, or Ratibon*, in their contemporary distresses. The two sieges of *Leyden* by the Spaniards, 1573-4, and by the French, just 100 years after, afford further evidences of the same kind. Nor is the present century deficient in them, from the sieges of *Buchain, Landau, Groswardin, Lille, Quesnoy, Ulm, and Wismar*, in 1702-1715, to those of *Oran*, by the Moors, 1733, *Braunau*, by the Austrians, and *Egra*, by the French, 1743. That of Tournay, 1709, is the only one with the governor's head on it.

Many of these pieces are of irregular forms. The English are much the rudest and most mis-shapen, though of the best metal. Some, struck at the siege of *Leipfic*, 1549, are of gold, and one of them of silver; the largest of the sort has all the different dies minted on it. Those of the sieges of *Valenciennes*, 1357, were lead; of *Leyden*, 1574, and of *Quesnoy*, 1712, pasteboard. We have heard of leather money at that of *Pembroke Castle*.

Among siege pieces our Author reckons those struck on the raising of sieges, as that of *Vienna*, 1683, commemorated in a silver coin, and many others.

Pieces struck on other emergencies are, some by *Charles II.* and *James II.* of England, *Eric XIV.*, *Gustavus*, *Charles XII.* of Sweden, *Christian II.* and *Frederick II.* of Denmark, *Ferdinand* of Hungary, the Emperor *Frederick II.*, Pope *Clement VII.*, for his ransom from the Castle of *Angelo*, *Paoli* in *Corfica*, besides others by

princes and petty states in Germany, &c. &c.

The author, M. Duby, was a native of *Soleure*, in Switzerland, and studied at *Copenhagen* 1730. He served in the Swiss troops in the pay of France; but having his leg and thigh carried away by a cannon ball at the battle of *Fontenoy*, he entered into the *Hôtel Royal des Invalides*, and was, for his skill in the English, Dutch, German, Flemish, Swedish, Danish, Russian, and other Northern languages, appointed interpreter for those languages to the King of France's Library and to the Admiralty. In this leisure he pursued the plan of this work, assisted by various cabinets, but particularly that of M. de *Boulogne*. He has subjoined what he calls *Recreations Numismatiques*, containing, in four plates, certain rare or singular medals and coins.—This work is intended to be followed by a Collection of the Coins of all the Barons of France, arranged alphabetically, comprehending not only the coins struck by the great vassals of the crown, but those of ecclesiastical and lay lords, who, in the feudal times, had possessed themselves of this regal right. The coins of the first, second, and third races of the Kings of France will complete the whole of these posthumous productions, which the author's sudden death, Nov. 19, 1782, prevented him from publishing.

We recommend this to our numismatic collectors as the most complete and comprehensive work on a subject already imperfectly handled by *Van Loon*, in *Histoire Métallique*, *Kohler*, *Luchius*, *Mieris* (*Meyerus*) *Annales Flandriæ*, Coins published by the Society of Antiquaries of London; and wait with impatience for the rest of M. Duby's labours, which have never yet been completely executed by others, though begun by *Haultin*, *Bouteroue*, *Le Blanc*, &c.

The coin of *Canute*, in the third additional plate, N^o 7, is to be read, on the reverse, "*Edward on Lunde*," not, according to M. Duby, "*Erferdominde*."

On a coin of *Charles XII.* of Sweden, *Pallas* sits in the attitude of *Britannia* on our copper coins. See pl. XXVI. 7.

On the coins of *Theodore King* of *Corfica*, M. Duby read "20. CR;" which he cannot explain. Mr. *Boswell* gives it "20. CO," and explains it "*Regni Corfica*."

32. *Cantabrigienſes Graduarii; ſive, Catalogus exhibens Nomina eorum quos ab Anno 1659 uſque ad Annum 1787, gradu quocunque ornavit Academia Cantabrigienſis, & Libris Subſcriptum deſumptus atque ordine Alphabeticò compoſitus.* Cantab. 1787. 4to.

THE University of Cambridge have at laſt exerted themſelves to bring to light a Catalogue of their Graduates, which the ſiſter University did juſt a century before, but continued in print no lower than the year 1774. Whether the indolence of her members will ever be ſo far ſurmounded as to give us any thing like "*Athenæ Cantabrigienſes*" time muſt ſhew. There are not wanting materials in Mr. Baker's excellent volumes; and perhaps, by the time Mr. Cole's collections are unlocked, ſome antiquary, now in infancy, may attempt the Herculean taſk.

This Catalogue is compiled from the regiſter's books, and; being printed at the expence of the University, is ſold at the moderate price of 7s 6d, though a quarto of above 440 pages; but not an iota of preface or prolegomena accompanies it.—We are ſorry to add, that a charge of great incorrectneſs has been laid againſt this uſeful work, and we have obſerved ſeveral graduates are omitted.

33. *A Letter to the Deputies of the Proteſtant Diſſenting Congregations in and about London and Weſtmiſter, on their intended Application to Parliament for a Repeal of the Corporation and Teſt Acts.* 8vo.

THE author of this modeſt and ſenſible Letter, who ſigns himſelf *A Diſſenter*, is of opinion the Deputies, as they are called, who are the *lay repreſentatives* of the ſeveral congregations, are putting themſelves too forward, and exceeding the bounds of their office, in this application, in which they have not the concurrence of the body of Diſſenters throughout the kingdom at large, and in which they have aſſociated to themſelves, as a committee, gentlemen who are neither *Deputies* nor *Diſſenters*. But ſuch is the charm and energy of liberty in the preſent day, that every profeſſor of *liberal ſentiments*, as the cant phraſe runs, is to join in an application to the legiſlature for unlimited toleration, without regard to the conſequences: for when it is once aſſumed as an axiom, that "every man has an undoubted right to judge for himſelf in matters of religion, nor ought his exerciſe of this right to be branded with

"a mark of infamy," what poſſible right, or with what ſhadow of juſtice, can the legiſlature of Great Britain, or any other legiſlature, refrain this right in the holder of any doctrine, or brand him with infamy for holding it, by reſuſing to admit him into places of power and truſt? and with what face can a *Proteſtant Diſſenter* ſay to a Papiſt, or a Mahometan, "*Hilberto ſhalt thou think, and no further, and here ſhalt thy proud pretenſions be ſayed?*"

34. *Biſhop Sherlock's Arguments againſt a Repeal of the Corporation and Teſt Acts; wherein moſt of the Plans advanced in a Paper now circulating, ſtyled, "The Caſe of Proteſtant Diſſenters," &c. are diſcuſſed. With a Dedication to the Honourable William Pitt.* 8vo.

THE Adverſement prefixed will be the beſt review of this pamphlet:

"The following piece was firſt publiſhed in the courſe of the Bangorian Controverſy, and overwhelmed by the prodigious tide of writings which ruſhed forth on that occaſion. Many, even of thoſe who read, in our days, do not know that there is ſuch a pamphlet; ſome, that there ever was ſuch a controverſy. I have taken out the few perſonalities it contained, and generalized it for common uſe. It now exhibits an uninterrupted chain of cloſe and pointed reaſoning, peculiar to its author, and not to be matched elſewhere. As a good judge of ſuch matters once ſaid of it,—It may be written againſt, but it cannot be answered."

The ſhort dedication to the Premier, after adviſing him to "take Sherlock for his counſellor, and he will long preſerve him in the favour of the prince and people," concludes thus: "Let the Throne ſupport the Church, the Church ſupport the Throne, and God will ſupport both."

This is the very Alliance between Church and State which the Whigs and Diſſenters are labouring to overturn; and when the ſew grains of gunpowder, of which we have of late heard ſo much, have accumulated to their due maſs, (if they ſhould not happen to be damped firſt by their own inoculated ſtate, and recoil, like a foul gun, on their employers,) we may expect an exploſion that will overturn both Church and State, and open a gap at which

Una Euræſque Notæſque ruunt, creberque procellis

Africus & vaſtos velant ad littora fluctus.

35. *Apostolical Conceptions of God, propounded in a Course of Letters to a Friend.* Bristol. 8vo.

OUR readers may judge of the drift of these Letters (14 in number) by the following extracts :

"The God of the Jews was *Yeev* (Josh. xxiv. 18), but the God of the Christians is *Jesus Chrest* (Rev. vii. 10, xix. 1, 4); so that, as *Yeev* is proved, by the Old Testament, to be a *divine duality*, consisting of the *divine angelic spirit* and the *divine personage*, no less is *Jesus Christ* proved, in the New Testament, to be a *divine duality*, consisting, in like manner, of the *Lord Jesus*, or *Alai Yeev*, and his *Spirit*." p. 60, 61.

"Before the vocation of Moses, the true God was worshiped under the name of *Alaim*, Gods; afterwards by that of *Yeev*, I shall or will be." p. 7, 8.

"The Son of God is to be known of all Christians as *Jesus Christ*, glorified; that is, as *Jesus Christ* the *Alaim*, Gods, in his spirit, or in his glory; and the sacred name of *Jesus Christ* must ever be adverted to with a respect on him who was from the beginning the *Yeev* of the Old Testament, as now depositing his enigmatic name, *Yeev*, in his divinely avowed title, &c. &c. &c." p. 97.

These Letters are the composition of some Hutchinsonian mystic, and abound with pedantic phrases and expressions.

36. *Remarkable Occurrences in the Life of Jonas Hanway, Esq.; comprehending an Abstract of such Parts of his Travels in Russia and Persia as are the most interesting; a short History of the Rise and Progress of the charitable and political Institutions founded or supported by him; several Anecdotes, and an Attempt to delineate his Character.* By John Pugh. 8vo.

THE modest compiler of this grateful tribute to the memory of "a most valuable patron and friend, under whose roof he resided from his earliest youth, and by whose counsel he escaped many of the dangers to which youth is exposed," has added little to the accounts already given of Mr. H. in our vol. LVI. pp. 814, 1090.—Mr. Pugh tells us, that Mr. H. was born, Aug. 12, 1712, at Portsmouth, where his father, who had been a naval officer, was store-keeper to the dock-yard, and lost his life by an accident, leaving a widow and four children, Jonas, William, Thomas, and Elizabeth. William, in the early part of life, had an appointment in the Navy-office. Thomas had a captain's commission, and distinguished himself in some engagements on the coast of Scotland, 1745;

and in the two succeeding wars was commander in chief of the ships at Plymouth, and commissioner of the dock-yard at Chatham, which he resigned in 1771, and died at his brother's house in London next year, leaving behind him a widow, who retained her beauty at 1760, and died of the small-pox eight years after. Elizabeth married, 1. Captain Worlidge; 2. Mr. Townsend; and died in 1770. Of his two uncles, Major John was a man of wit and gallantry, and translated and wrote Latin verses; and Captain James was a skilful engineer.—Mr. H. was put to school in London, and at 17 went to Lisbon, and was bound apprentice to a merchant there, and afterwards entered into business for himself; and soon afterwards returned to London, whence he went, as we have already related, to St. Peterburg, 1743. Mr. P. has given an abstract of his Travels, which cost their author 700l. in printing and engraving, and which he sold; after the first edition, to Mr. Millar, who published three succeeding ones, in two, instead of four, quarto volumes.—Having considerably impaired his health by this eight years expedition, he went first to Tunbridge, and then to Paris. There he drew up a letter against the proposed naturalization of the Jews, which went through two editions, the second intitled—"Thoughts on the proposed Naturalization of the Jews;" and being attacked in a rather illiberal manner, was vindicated by him, in "Three Letters admonitory and argumentative" on the same subject,— "A Review of the proposed Naturalization of the Jews," 1753, and an Answer given to a pamphlet intitled "Test and Contest," on a repeal of the Test Act in favour of the Jews, in "A Morning Thought on the said Pamphlet, 1755," 8vo.

In addition to our list of Mr. H's works are the following :

"An Account of the Marine Society, 1785, 1759." 2 editions.

"First Thoughts in relation to the Means of augmenting the Number of Mariners, 1758." 4to.

"Rules and Orders of the Stepney Society, 1759." 4to.—"Instructions to Apprentices placed out by them to Marine Trades, 1759." 12mo. [This society was established 1674, but not universally known till Sir Charles Wager put himself at its head, 1729.]

"Thoughts on the Magdalen Charity, 1759." 4to.

"The genuine Sentiments of an English Country Gentleman on the present Plan of the Foundling Hospital, in relation to the Danger of bringing Children to London, or establishing more Receiving-houses in the Country, 1759." 8vo.

"Eight Letters against Vails-giving, 1760." 8vo.

"The Sentiments of Thomas Trueman, a Servant, to his Brother Jonathan, on taking of Vails, 1760." 8vo.

"Proposals for a Saving to the Publick by giving Apprentice Fees to Foundlings, 1760." 8vo.

1760. "Essays and Meditations on Life, &c." 8vo.

1762. "Letters on the Customs of Foreign Nations respecting Harlots, &c." 8vo.

"Reasons for serious Candour in relation to vulgar Decisions respecting War and Peace." 8vo.

1764. "A Proposal for saving from £.70,000 to £.150,000 to the Publick, &c." 8vo.

1765. "Thoughts on the Uses and Advantages of Music, and other Amusements most in Esteem in the polite World, in Nine Letters." 8vo.

"The Case of the Canadians at Montreal, distressed by Fire; with Motives for Subscription to their Relief." 8vo.

1766. "The Soldier's Faithful Friend." 8vo.

"The Christian Officer."

1767. "Moral and Religious Instructions to Young Persons."

"Moral and Religious Instructions to Apprentices." 12mo.

1768. "Rules and Regulations of the Magdalen Hospital."

1769. "Advice to a Daughter, on going to Service."

Three Tracts "On the Sacrifice of the Lord's Supper," 1778—1782.

1779. "Account of the Maritime School at Chelsea."

1781. "Its Plan and Rules."

1783. "Proposals for Naval Free-schools." fol. with plates. A second edition in three vols. 12mo, and an Abridgment in one vol. 12mo.

"A Letter to the Governors of the Maritime Schools." 12mo.

1764. "Reasons for pursuing the Plan proposed by the Marine Society for the Establishment of County Free-schools."

"Observations, Moral and Political, respecting Order and Economy in Prisons."

"Midnight the Signal (intended to promote serious Amusements, and display the Effects of late Hours and crowded Assemblies on the Health, particularly of Females.) 2 Vols." 12mo.

"A New Year's Gift to the People of Great Britain."

The more the history of this benevolent man is known, the more wonderful and great his exertions appear. Alike indefatigable in his plans for a constant supply of mariners for the navy of his country, and the preservation and relief of the infant poor, and to contribute to the beauty and regularity of the streets of the capital.—Our limits do not permit us to extract his biographer's excellent detail of his several schemes, and their happy success. How well he was supported by the hearts and purses of all ranks, and the concurrence of the legislature, will always be remembered to their honour, while the charities and improvements of the last 30 years subsist. We could dwell with rapture on this scene of patriotic benevolence; but we will not deprive Mr. P. of the honour of being the panegyrist of his worthy patron; nor will we, because comparisons are invidious, contrast with Mr. Hanway that other good man who so confessedly declines the public praise, and whose reward we wish to see proportioned to his labours, by general concurrence.

Mr. H's character is thus nervously summed up: "That he seemed to esteem himself, what he most emphatically was, one of the chief instruments of Providence to assist the indigent, instruct the ignorant, reclaim the guilty, and keep the good from being discontented with their station in life."

Mr. Pugh's book appears to us just what it should be; and, by the time it has answered his purpose, we hope to see it inserted in the "Biographia Britannica."

While we commend the undertaking to erect a monument to Mr. Hanway, we shall hardly be blamed for expressing a wish, that the epitaph to be inscribed on it may be that of Mr. H's own composing, given by Mr. P. in p. 239.

37. *An Inquiry into the Secondary Causes which Mr. Gibbon has assigned for the rapid Growth of Christianity.* By Sir David Dalrymple. Edinb. 1786. 4to.

THAT accuracy and penetration with which this able writer has cleared up the obscurities of the History of his Country* are here applied in vindication of our holy religion from the cavils and insinuations of scepticism. The

* "Annals of Scotland," 2 vols. Edinb. 1776, 1779, 4to.

History of the early Christian Church has been Lord Hailes's study for some time; and it is certain, that, without a competent acquaintance with the second as well as the first century, many charges which the malice of unbelievers and the treachery of false brethren affect, by an artful confusion of facts, to bring against Christianity in general, cannot be easily refuted*. Our inquirer, uniting candour with impartial criticism, enters into the fullest discussion of the following propositions, asserted by his antagonist, with insidious irony, as the secondary causes of the rapid growth of Christianity:

1. Christianity copied from Jewish intolerance.

2. The doctrine of a future life, with its rewards and punishments, and the erroneous expectation of a Millennium.

3. The miraculous powers and superior gifts of the first Christians.

4. The virtuous lives of the first professors of Christianity.

5. The union and discipline of the Christian republic, which gradually formed an independant and increasing state in the heart of the Roman empire.

Lord Hailes vindicates both Christians and Jews from the first charge. Under the second he shews, that the doctrine of the resurrection must be a *primary* cause; that the Millennium was neither credited by St. Paul, nor revealed to St. John; and under this head ably defends the genuineness of the Apocalypse. He shews, that there is no reason for supposing that either miracles, or the gifts of tongues, discerning of spirits, or raising from the dead, continued beyond the apostolic ages; or those of curing diseases and lunacy, or casting-out evil spirits, beyond the beginning of the third century, when Christianity became the established religion; and that the miraculous powers which were really exercised were rather a *primary*, than a *secondary*, cause.—The virtuous lives of the primitive Christians were an effect of the grace of

God, as a *primary* cause.—As to the 5th cause, it is expressly contradicted by Mr. G. himself: "Thus it appears, that the things which Mr. G. considered as secondary, or human causes, efficaciously promoting the Christian religion, either tended to retard its progress, or were the manifest operations of the wisdom and power of God."

Our inquirer discovers a great fund of reading, united with a happy application of it in discussing the following subjects, connected with his plan:—The belief of the Millennium by the first Christians; their opinion of the Millennium as a canonical book; the miraculous powers of the second century; the case of the cure wrought by Proculus on his master Euvodus, and its effect on Severus; the legendary histories of Antony* and Macarius; the character of St. Paul before his conversion; the opinions of the primitive Christians respecting worldly pleasures and enjoyments, illustrated in a very judicious contrast between Seneca and Clemens Alexandrianus, in which great learning is discovered; the misconceptions about marriage in general, and second marriages in particular; the form of church government in the first and second centuries; and the characters of the prophets in the Christian church.

Speaking of the different forms of church government, Lord H expresses himself in these sensible and pathetic terms:

"This subject does not lead me to enter the lists in the causes either of Episcopacy or Presbytery; neither do my opinions serve at all to terminate a controversy in which wise and learned men have taken different sides. But, as a friend of peace, and of the religion of peace, I must rejoice to see that the wisest and most learned of those who differ as to the origin of church government are willing to suspend, at least, their disputes; and oh, that the armistice might continue until the brethren be, once more, of one accord! Indeed, *this* is not a season for internal controversy, while Moses, and Jesus Christ, and even the *FIRST CAUSE*, are assailed with a boldness which must astonish the nineteenth century, should it prove more virtuous and learned than the eighteenth."

* The attacks upon Christianity, 50 years ago, were levelled through the fathers of the Church, the immediate successors of the Apostles. The boldness of scepticism, in the very professors of Christianity, now brings its artillery to bear against the Apostles themselves, who are shewn not only not to have been divinely inspired, but to have been a parcel of old women, at variance with

* "In condemning Arianism as the forerunner of Antichrist, and the *last*, that is, the worst and greatest, *heresy*, little did Antony know that a worse and a greater error was to arise concerning the nature of our Lord."

38. *Historical and Political Remarks upon the Tariff of the Commercial Treaty. With Preliminary Observations.* 8vo.

THIS book (for it merits a more lasting title than the fugitive one of pamphlet) is, we understand, ascribed to Mr. Schomberg, the author of the much-approved publications on the Roman and the Rhodian Law. Whether our information be right or not (for we have also heard a great political name mentioned), we will venture to prophesy that it will not speedily pass away, that it will be consulted during the 12 years that the Treaty is to exist, and at the period of its expiration; and that future historians will quote it both for information and authority.

Such would not be our opinion, were it like the generality of those productions on political questions (not excepting this of the Treaty), which we are fated to peruse. The publication before us is not written on either side; it deals in no party invective; it teems with no political abuse; it befriends no faction, suggests no system, maintains no paradox; it does not assert that this country cannot be saved from ruin, except by the author, or by certain of his friends: but the real patriot will find in it the observations and remarks of a gentleman, a scholar, and a politician, upon one of the greatest events in modern history, delivered with manliness and temper, and in a style and manner to communicate to his countrymen information and spirits.

We are aware that we speak of this book as if we wished to recommend it, and such is certainly our wish; for political publications like this do not very often appear, in the present age of private faction and petty cabal. But the best way to recommend this publication will be to inform the reader of its contents.

At p. 6. &c. is seen the author's opinion of the cause of finess in modern treaties.—At p. 19, &c. we have a new and useful arrangement of the present Treaty. The notes in this part, indeed throughout the whole, contain useful remarks on points of maritime polity, and references to good writers, with an accuracy and an evident knowledge of more than the quoted page of their works which do our politician credit.—At p. 45, &c. the Navigation Act and its tendency are delineated by the hand of a master.—At p. 56, &c. original records are consulted for the History of

Commerce and the Treaty of Utrecht, of which some anecdotes were given, which were to us at least new.—P. 73 gives an account of the attempt to revive commerce in Spain.—P. 105, &c. contain some curious observations on the French vineyards.—At p. 145 is a very useful statement of the several prices of wool. But, in truth, from almost every page the reader will derive information or amusement, or both; he will agree with the author in the opinions thrown out at pages 165, 6, and 169; and, if he have any thing to do with the rumoured reform of the customs, he will particularly attend to p. 99. More than one speaker in parliament has plainly benefited by this book.

The remarks on the tariff contain an account of the history and state of the various arts, which every gentleman should study; much more those who are concerned in them.

Whoever this writer be, we wish to hear that he is engaged in continuing Anderson, or rather, perhaps, in some original work on politics or commerce. As a specimen of the style of this work, we shall select a passage worthy every Englishman's notice.

"To a person whose inquiries have never been directed to the subject, it is not easy to explain how wide an influence the state of our woollen trade has on national prosperity. Falling on many other branches of manufacture, an injury may be comparatively partial, and though perhaps severely felt, for a time, by that class of artificers whose stock and skill are engaged, will not occasion much distress beyond a certain neighbourhood and a particular rank of men. But the manufacture of the fleece is accompanied by such a train of connections and dependencies, through which it both communicates and receives support, disperses employment and wealth among such a variety of departments, and is so undistinguishably united with our landed property, that it necessarily involves in its fate the interests of the whole community, from the yeomanry to the thione. On the discussion, therefore, of an article so extensive and important in its consequences, we have no reason to doubt that the wisdom of the legislature will be dispassionately exerted; that, on one hand, they will not suffer the prejudices of false patriotism, or the low jealousies of trade, to obstruct the measure, if it appear to be expedient, merely because it may confer equal and reciprocal advantages; nor, on the other, be prevailed upon, by specious arguments and interested declamation, to run any risk of sacrificing the produce perhaps of more than half the looms in the West of England

to the unnecessary porcelains of Worcester, or the ornamental toys of Sheffield, Salisbury, and Birmingham."

39. *A Vindication of the ancient History of Ireland; wherein is shown, I. The Defect of its old Inhabitants from the Phæno-Scythians of the East. II. The early Skill of the Phæno-Scythians in Navigation, Arts, and Letters. III. Several Accounts of the ancient Irish Bards, authenticated from parallel History, sacred and profane, &c. &c. The Whole illustrated by Notes and Remarks and Remarks on each Chapter. By Colonel Charles Vallancey, LL.D. F.R.S. and of the Societies of Antiquaries of London, Edinburgh, and Perth; Member of the Royal Irish Academy, and of the Philosophical Society of Philadelphia, &c. Dublin, 1786. 8vo. [Being the XIth Number of "Col-lectanea de Rebus Hibernicis."]*

THIS learned and industrious Antiquary's discoveries in our insular antiquities are surprising. By paralleling foreign with our domestic traditions, he has given better authority to both than either of them singly possessed; and the concurrence of evidences, where there could be no previous communication between them, establishes such material facts as, we think, must be decisive at the bar of criticism. To the view of the antiquaries of Europe he has exposed the fragments, left to the present time, of our ancient history. He has shown that some are grounded on facts, which the old Irish monks could not invent. This is a great point gained; and though some monkish forgeries have helped to obscure our oldest reports, for Col. Vallancey it has been reserved to strip off the veil, through his abilities in critical learning and knowledge of Oriental languages.

In the course of the present and foregoing centuries the history of the ancient Scythians and Cimmerians has engaged the researches of the ablest antiquaries of Europe. Our Colonel came after them with forces from a quarter wherein a single recruit was supposed not to exist. He demonstrates that the swarm of Scythians which, in an early period, had quitted its original hive between the Euxine and Caspian Seas, migrated into the South; had there found, and there employed, the means of cultivating the human faculties; means which their Scythian brethren, who migrated into the wilds of Europe, wanted for many ages. He demonstrates that these Southern Scythians have spread themselves over the most

celebrated countries of the East; that they penetrated into Egypt, into Libya, and Spain, and finally into Great Britain, where several tribes of those emigrators remained till disturbed by Northern Scythians, mixed with fresh swarms of Cimmerians. Through such a disturbance (common in early ages) the Nemedes, the Firbolg, and Tuatha Danaan of Britain, in different swarms, took their flight into Ireland, till, disturbed there also, by the Phœnice, or Phæno-Scythians (in later times denominated Milesians), a people who seized on the government of the whole island, and continued there, trusting to their own local improvement and local civilization, till the eighth century of our Christian æra, and when the Barbarians of Scandinavia made irruptions into France, Britain, and Ireland, and, in the course of their devastations, introduced ignorance, with the loss of learning, civil, and almost ecclesiastical, into every quarter where their power prevailed.

Of the fragments of Irish history which escaped the Scandinavian fires, and combustions of a later date, our author has made excellent use. Keating made a bad one. Learned indeed, yet without a grain of critical sagacity, he drew no line between the fabulous and the historical, in such of our ancient documents as fell in his way. What he found he copied exactly enough; and we are sorry that Mr. O'Connor's pretended translation of his work ever appeared in the world. He has not been exact in the version of a single page* of his author.

Critics may perhaps enjoy the detection of a few mistakes in so extensive a work as that now before us—such as Newton, Herbelot, and Gebelin, have not been exempt from; but in the capital matter our Colonel is invulnerable. Philosophic critics will do him justice. He has proved that these Southern Scythians, when settled in Ireland, (first, for many ages, from foreign invasions,) cultivated, instead of neglecting, the rudiments of science they imported thither. This is the important part of this work; and in this work he has succeeded. It is important to learn as much as can be learned of civilised barbarians, unknown almost entirely to Greek and Roman writers; it is an object for instruction as well as curiosity.

* Keating wrote in Irish.

A few

A few words more shall be subjoined, being the spontaneous effusions of a writer of first-rate eminence:

"The *Vindication* is indeed a work of uncommon sagacity and erudition, and as entertaining as it is instructive. I often thought I was reading Warburton. The industry of Col. Vallancey, in collecting such a body of matter; does him great credit; and, by the variety of new relations he has discovered, and the new combinations he has made, and what he has brought from the remotest quarters to bear naturally on his subject, he has given the true distinctive character of genius to the work. This is as much as I am qualified to say. Whether the System be fully established, is beyond my decision. I know that, for the first time, we have interwoven and connected, in a manner not easy to be hereafter separated, the Irish antiquities with those of the polite and learned nations, which are not a whit less uncertain than those of their new ally. By shewing their conformity and connexion he perhaps gives some better authority to both than either were before possessed of. The Colonel's System of solving many difficulties, by the disposition of colonies to apply the events and personages of their ancient country to their new settlement, is very ingenious; and, when supported by strong analogies of fact, very probable. However, we must not forget, that in this System we set out by admitting one of the fundamental parts of the story to be enfeebled by the fabulous and the forged, so far as it is laid in the local particulars.

EDM. BURKE."

40. *The Life of Samuel Johnson, LL.D.*
By Sir John Hawkins, Knt. 8vo.

"Where were ye, Muses, when your Favourite died?"

Why slept the brilliant powers of a Burke, a Scott, a Reynolds, a Steevens, or either Warton? But the task has devolved on an Executor; and we may therefore at least expect fidelity, and, perhaps we have a right to add, accuracy.—To do the Knight justice, the volume abounds with curious anecdote, and opinions thrown out with great freedom on men, manners, and things (for he seems no respecter of persons). Of the early part of Johnson's Life, however, we find much less than we expected; and have a *more peculiar* reason to say so, when the greater part of what we do find has already graced our volumes; the story of Mrs. Blaney, in particular, with her epitaph; the juvenile verses on the duck; his epitaphs on his father, mother and brother, and that on his wife; his epistolary correspondence with Mr. Cave, &c. &c. &c.

GENT. MAG March, 1787.

The paper which Sir John "takes to" have been Johnson's method or plan "of institution" may be seen more at large in our vol. LV. p. 267; and the industry of future historians will yet find ample gleanings from the variety of original letters and occasional hints brought forward by *Sylvanus Urban*.—We are a little inclined to suspect that the Doctor mistakes the date of his own birth, by confounding it with that of his baptism, which we know, from an inspection of the register, to have been performed "Sept. 9, 1709."—The circumstance of his having been usher to Anthony Blackwall, at Market Bosworth, is a point in which both the Knight and Mr. Urban are mistaken. On this head Dr. Johnson himself was ever studiously silent. The fact was, that in 1732 Blackwall had been dead 2 years; and Johnson, not having the profoundest veneration for Mr. Crompton, the then head-master, was unwilling to continue many months in his employment. The original endowment of this school was 20l. a year; it is now at least 100l. besides 30l. for an assistant, and 21l. for a person to teach writing; and has, within these few days, fallen vacant by the death of Mr. Slade, the immediate successor of Mr. Crompton. In Blackwall's time there were upwards of 70 scholars in this seminary; among others, Mr. Budworth, to whom (as Sir J. H. has very properly related from our vol. LV. p. 3) Dr. Johnson once unsuccessfully offered himself as an usher.

As our limits will not permit us to say more, we shall resume the subject in our next; and conclude for the present with a short sketch of Johnson's character while at the University, as we find it related by his biographer.

"He had but little relish for mathematical learning, and was content with such a degree of knowledge in physics as he could not but acquire in the ordinary exercises of the place: his fortunes and circumstances had determined him to no particular course of study, and were such, as seemed to exclude him from every one of the learned professions. He, more than once, signified to a friend who had been educated at the same school with him, then at Christ-church, and intended for the bar, an inclination to the practice of the civil or the common law; the former of these required a long course of academical institution, and how to succeed in the latter he had not learned; but his father's inability to support him checked these wishes, and left him to seek the means of a future subsistence.

"In

"In the two professions of the civil and common law," Sir John adds, "a notable difference is discernible; the former admits such only as have had the previous qualification of an university education; the latter receives all whose broken fortunes drive, or a confidence in their abilities tempts, to seek a maintenance in it. Men of low extraction, domestic servants, and clerks to eminent lawyers, have become special pleaders and advocates; and, by an unrestrained abuse of the liberty of speech, have acquired popularity and wealth."

40. *An Essay on Humanity; or, A View of Abuses in Hospitals: with a Plan for correcting them.* By William Nolan.

THE Author's general title gave us some expectation of a universal exposition of the abuses in all hospitals, with a plan of reformation; on the contrary, we find only two instances related of abuses in one of the government hospitals, wherein he bitterly complains, and with seeming justice, of a scene, to which he was an eye-witness, of a pauper being turned out of the ward by the matron, the moment after she had received him, because he had not any money left in his pocket to pay her a fee of three shillings, for what is called Wardage, having given the last sixpence to the beadle, who conducted him up stairs.—The author humanely saved him from being—turned adrift, by paying the fee demanded—but he stopped short here: instead of waiting to execrate the matron's inhumanity, he should have complained immediately to the Committee. He next states a flagrant act of inhumanity in a surgeon, not named, ordering an amputation of an arm which had an inflammation, without consulting the patient, or his state of body—the patient refused to submit, and was soon restored without any amputation.—His only general observations are, a preference given to parish or workhouse patients; for whom, he says, the parishes pay four-pence a day as a fee to the matron; that some patients have too much food, and some too little; their complaints are not consulted in the quantity given them; and the security and deposit demanded on

their admission. To the latter we must observe, that, if there were no such demand, hospitals would be made, as they too often are at present, the receptacle of a corpse; the friends would bring them when almost in *extremis*, and the hospital-fund would be as often used to bury as to preserve life: and he justly recommends a clergyman to visit the sick. In most well-regulated institutions the servants are forbidden to receive any fees, on pain of expulsion; and if there is a chaplain, and if not, when any patient desires to communicate with a priest of his own persuasion, it is not refused. For a redress of these grievances, Mr. Nolan proposes a *Humane Committee* in every hospital; before whom all such matters should be cognizable; but he forgets, that all the Committees of every hospital in the kingdom are now vested with the same powers which he thinks essential to be established in a new Committee, as if they had never existed before. Nor can we join in opinion with our author, that there are so many abuses in hospitals that cry aloud for redress, as he insinuates; and we venture to speak from internal knowledge of several of these institutions.

41. *A Panegyric on Great Britain, in Imitation of the Funeral Orations of the Ancients.* By Edward Hankin, A. M.

THIS publication, which is dedicated to Lord Viscount Howe, takes its rise from that nobleman's expedition to Gibraltar, and from that glorious defence of that garrison. It is addressed by the author to his countrymen; to whom he represents the various advantages of their native island, the temperature of its climate, the fertility of its soil, and, above all, the excellence of its constitution. If these pages, except in one instance, fail to remind us of those ancient effusions of eloquence which they were intended to resemble, we must, however, with pleasure acknowledge, that the thoughts are, for the most part, just and apposite, the language correct, and the motive laudable.

INDEX INDICATORIUS.

THE Author of the Poem called *Elbeim* appeals against what he is pleased to call *Malice* and *Timidity*, in our Review of his Work. His Charge of *Personality* and *Illiberality* is a strong one. Nor less to us our Regard to *Impartiality*, which we profess to adhere to, whether our Suffrage be *solicited* or *spontaneous*. We cannot conceive him to be justified in the Construction he puts on what we said about his putting himself in the Way of Royal or Noble Patronage; for to such, we presume, Merit is entitled. Panegyric may spring from Flattery or Gratitude. The Readers of Mr. M's Poem at large will determine to which to ascribe his

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THE CRANE, AN UNPUBLISHED TALE.

(From a Novel of Boccaccio.)

WRITTEN IN 1730, BY A STUDENT OF
MERTON COLLEGE, OXFORD.

THE power of love, to guard the heart
Against all dread of future smart,
How bold the veriest coward proves,
By one poor kifs from her he loves;
How wit from danger sets us free,—
Madam, lay down your work, and see.

At Venice liv'd, in days of yore
(The time let studious Hearne explore)
A Knight, full hospitably bent,
To give all hungry jaws content:
Redundant plenty deck'd his board,
With liquids fit for any lord;
No matter *whence* you came, or *when*,
Welcome to cut and come again.
His cook was John, a wagging blade,
As ever pie or pudding made;
With quibbles at his finger-ends,
To nonplus foes or tickle friends:
Nor scratch'd his head for Aye or No,
But answer'd smart, and *à-propos*:
Such witty answers would he give,
That folks would cry, "John conno' live."
But why should I tire out your patience
With insignificant digressions?
Well, then—it chanc'd upon a day;
'Twas (let me see), I think, in May:
Sir Knight, extremely fond of hawking,
Perch'd on his fist the sharp-eyed Falcon,
When, traversing a marshy plain,
Before him rises up—a Crane:
Swift darts the Hawk, with airy bound,
And down drops long-legs to the ground.
"Here, John," says he, when home he
came,

"You rogue, I've got delicious game!
"Be sure you roast it very nice."
"A word," says John, "informs the wife."
Well, on the spit the Crane was laid,
And busy stirr'd the kitchen-maid.
The luscious feast, with sweet perfume,
Fill'd all the noses in the room;
When in steps Sokey—what's her name?
A red-cheek'd lass, and John's old flame:
With joy the wench inhal'd the smell,
No fragrance ever pleas'd so well;
"And, oh!" says she, "I'm made for ever,
"If I can but procure a favour:
"Pray, John," says she, "one tiny bit,
"It looks so nice, and smells so sweet."
"Aye, thou shalt have," says he, "ne'er
fear,

"A sop, I warrant thee, my dear."
"A sop, you sluggy, saucy clown!
"I'll have a leg, or I'll have none."
"Now, dearest charmer of my soul,
"I'll quite reform and spoil the fowl.
"Poor I, you know, must bear the blame
"out,"

"And death, perhaps, will be my payment.

"I love you more than Port or Rhenish,
"Or all the daintiest meats in Venice,
"Nor would fly back, to save a whipping,
"Nor for the Crane and all its dripping:
"But the Knight's wrath will be quite ra-
ging,
"Beyond all prospect of assuaging."
"And can I hear," says she, "with pati-
ence,

"These lame excuses and evasions?
"Is your affection thus express'd,
"In thwarting such a small request?
"Begone, deceitfullest of men,
"And never see my face again."
Now John stands woefully distrust,
Alternate passions tease his breast:
Love bids him fairly cut the Crane,
And Fear sheathes up his knife again.
The heart where Love indeed prevails
Can guess which side would turn the scales:
Fear did at first distract his soul,
But Love, we know, can Fear controul.
Hot on a plate the leg was laid,
Fond to regale the longing maid.
"And now," says she, "John, you have
clearly

"Convinc'd me that you love sincerely;
"And I'll requite so kind a proof,—
"I really will, and that's enough."
So said, she stands demurely mute,
And primes her lips for kind salute:
John wipes his mouth with greasy fist,
And with sweet biffs the nymph dismiss.
But oh, how transient are the joys
Which we so passionately prize!
He now is left in wretched taking:
What can he do to save his bacon!
As we in desperate case behold
Cowards emergently grow bold,
So John, since now escape he can't,
Will needs turn hero by constraint,
Assumes a resolution stout,
Intrepidly to face it out.

Now cloth was laid in order tight,
St. Mark's, I think, had just gone eight;
Whilst John with garish strives to hide
The Crane's imperfect, awkward side:
In vain.—Sir Knight, o'erwhelm'd with
passion,

To see so strange a mutilation,
"Villain," he cries, "with impious hand,
"Durst cut the Crane, without command?"
"You're pleas'd to banter, Sir," says John,
"About two legs instead of one."
"Cranes but one leg, you saucy cur!—
"Did I ne'er see a Crane before?"
"Be pleas'd, good Sir, to curb your fury;
"Your judgement errs, I will assure ye.
"To-morrow morning you shall be
"Convinc'd experimentally."
"And then we'll see," replied the Knight,
"Which of us two is in the right:
"But if I catch thee in a lie,
"Die, vain, presumptuous trifler, die!"
Soon as the morn began to peep,
His Worship bids adieu to sleep,

Starts out of bed, and rubs his eyes,
And calls upon the cook to rise.
Their steeds they mount, and onward ride,
Th' important query to decide.
John mournfully trots o'er the plains,
Grasping with trembling hands the reins:
Anxiety behind him sat,
His conscious heart went pit-a-pat.
Careful he looks around to spy
The omens of his destiny.
At last he sees a Crane or two
Stand on one leg, as oft they do:
"My innocence," says he, "is tried!"
"Look there, Sir, by the river's side."
"Shough!" cries the Knight, with echoing
shout,
And straight the other leg comes out;
Struck with the sound, aloft they fly,
And scream and flutter thro' the sky.
"Audacious wretch, what think'st thou now!
"Hast'nt Cranes as many legs as thou?"
"I own," says John, "they've two a-piece,
"And so had yours as well as these:
"And had you given the proper hint, Sir,
"When that was laid upon your trencher,
"Then, without any more ado,
"Like these it would have set down two:
"But if, like them, away 't had flown,
"Your supper and my jest had gone!"

VERSION OF THE EPITAPH, INSERTED P. 72, ON MR. SIX.

*Sex Versus saltem tibi præmia; Roma Alienæ
Si celebres laudes; Anglica Musa, tacet?*

HERE his remains, alas! how chang'd,
reside, [pride;
A fire's first hope, his country's recent
Farewell, dear youth, whose doom disastrous
calls

(Dear youth, farewell!) to Rome's protecting
walls!

Thy fire's, thy country's hope, in honor'd rest
Light be that earth, *uncustom'd*, on thy breast.

I read the fifth line of the original,

"Terra legens Romæ insolitos concessit
honores;"

Alluding to the attention paid, by the English friends of merit then at Rome, to the funeral of this amiable young man: and to the honors generally discharged to his memory, by its natives. E. B. G.

VERSION OF MR. ANSTY'S EPIGRAM, IMMEDIATELY FOLLOWING THE ORIGINAL OF THE ABOVE.

BLESS'D father of thy country, hail!
whole life
Was menaced by the mad rebellious knife!
Long, long enjoy the peril's frowns, which
prove
Thy God's protection, and thy country's
love!

"Dei Gratia," line the fourth of the original, is an emphatical allusion to the words religiously affixed before the titles of our Sovereigns. E. B. G.

TO WM. PARSONS, ESQ.
BY MRS. PIOZZI. (See January, p. 3.)

WHILE Venus inspires, and such
verses you sing,
As Prior might envy and prize;
While *Merry* can mount on the eagle's wide
wing,

Or melt in the nightingale's lays;
On the beautiful banks of this classical stream
While *Beris* can carelessly rove,
Dividing his hours, and varying his theme
With philosophy, friendship, and love.

In vain all the beauties of nature or art,
To rouse my tranquillity tried;
Too often, said I, hast this languishing heart
For the charms of celebrity sigh'd:
Now sooth'd by soft musick's seducing
delights,

With reciprocal tenderness blest;
No more will I pant for poetical flights,
Or let vanity rob me of rest.

* The slave and the wrestlers what are they
to me!

From plots and contention remov'd;
† And job with still less satisfaction I see
When I think on the pains I have prov'd.
It was thus that I sought in oblivion to drown
Each thought from remembrance that
flows,

Thus fancy was stagnant, I honestly own;
But I call'd that stagnation repose.

Now wak'd by my countrymen's voice once
again,

To enjoyment of pleasures long past,
Her powers elastic the soul shall regain,
And recall her original taste.

Like the loadstone which long lay conceal'd
in the earth,

Among metals that glitter'd around,
Inactive her talents, and only call'd forth,
When the ore correspondent was found.

TO MRS. PIOZZI, IN REPLY,
Written on the Anniversary of her Wedding,
25 July, 1786.

BY WM. PARSONS, ESQ.

THOUGH "sooth'd by soft musick's
"seducing delights,

"And blest with reciprocal love;"
These cannot impede your poetical flights,
For still friends to the Muses they prove.
Then sitting so gaily your table around,
Let us all with glad sympathy view
What joys in this fortunate one are abound,
This union of Wit and *Venus*!

* Two celebrated pieces of sculpture in the
Tribuna.

† The fine picture of Job in the same
place by Batolameo della Porta.

May the day which now sees you so mutually blest

In full confidence, love, and esteem,
Still return with increase of delight to your breast,

And be Hymen your favorite theme.
Nor fear, that your fertile strong genius can fail,

All thoughts of "stagnation" dispel,
The same, which so long has attended a *Thralc*,
A *Piozzini* alone can excel!

As the ore must for ever obedient be found
By the loadstone attracted along,
So in England you drew all the poets around
By the magical force of your song:

The same power on Arno's fair side you retain,

Your talents with wonder we see;
And we hope from your converse those talents to gain,

Tho' like magnets—in smaller degree!

TO MRS. PIOZZI,

By ROBERT MERRY, Esq.

WHEN epic heroes took the field,
The favouring deities at hand,
Attended with protecting shield,
And gave instruction, or command;

The Nine alike bestow their flame
To warm poetic sons of fame:
Thus Pallas calm'd Achilles ire,
And Homer felt the Muse's fire.

E'en so when *Parsons* pours his lay,
Correctly wild, or sweetly strong;
When *Greatheed* charms the list'ning day,
With English, or Italian song;

Or when with trembling wing I try,
Like some sad wounded bird to fly,
Your soft'ning smiles you ne'er refuse,
But are the Pallas and the Muse.

Yes, like the Muse your bosom glows,
When your strong fancy breathes aloud;
Minerva too directs your prose,
While you instruct th' attentive crowd.

But softer cares your soul divide,
And weeks unsung unnoted glide:
'Tis thus the sun retires from sight,
That we may more adore his light.

You read the heart with piercing eye,
And mark each various feeling there;
With pleasure and with sympathy,
Is transports, and it woe, can share,

You too by fond experience prove
The virtuous bliss of *Piozzini's* love,
Who, while his breast affection warms,
With merit heightens musick's charms.

O then accept this verse sincere!
Nor yet deride my rustic reed!
But pitying stay a while to hear;
For pity sure is folly's need!

The good, the lib'ral, and the kind,
Possess a tolerating mind;
No view the madman with a frown,
Because of straw he weaves a crown.

S O N N E T

By BERTIE GREATHEED, Esq.

WHEN Emma first I saw, divinely fair,

On Arno's banks the gaily seem'd to rove,
Her azure eye was full of joy and love,
And sportive ringlets graced her auburn hair.

Fatal reverse! now clouded with despair
Is that sweet brow, all sad she seeks the grove,

With sorrow-swollen eye, and, like the dove,
Bewails her mate, with breath of heaving care.

Nor do I cause, nor can I cure her woe;
Alas! not I: were mine the soothing art,
Endless embraces should relief bestow.

Too much her cheerful mien inflam'd my heart;
But now those pearly tears incessant flow,
My tortur'd soul must feel incessant smart.

CONCLUSION BY MRS. PIOZZI.

AFTER grave plays, pert epilogue advances,
And after sober minuets—country-dances;
After th' Adagio comes th' Allegro motion,
And sugar-plumbs succeed each bitter potion.
But to our book what finish shall we give,
But one Evviva! let its authors live!

LINES Written on LADY BATEMAN'S
Picture at Marlborough House, which, upon some Family quarrel, was by the Dutchess's order blacked over, but retains her features, with the complexion of a Black-amoor.

POOR weak revenge! that still destroys
The end it would obtain,
And in itself its shaft employs,
At others aim'd in vain!

But well rewarded is the mind
With generous thoughts that burn;
The good to friend or foe design'd
With doubled power returns.

At Rome, where Pompey's image, dress'd,
In second honours shone,
Pleas'd with the deed, the world confess'd
Cæsar had rear'd his own.

This portrait thus, which now appears
By Thee made black and foul,
Is her's no more whose name it bears,
But represents thy soul.

M A R C H.

A PASTORAL POEM.

*As yet the trembling year is unconfus'd,
And Winter oft at us resumes the breeze,
Chills the soul in vain, and bids his driving fleets
Deform the day slight lists.* THOMSON.

IN mantle of Proteus clad,
With aspect ferocious and wild,
Now pleasant, now sullen and sad,
Now froward, now placid and mild,
In his hand, from the Zodiac fled,
The Aries progressive is seen,
The almond her blossoms has shed
Around his unciviliz'd men.

'Tis March—how tremendous they blow!
Unprison'd what tempests arise
From the caverns of Boreas below!
The hills feel the blasts of the skies.
The hills echo loud, and the deep
Ascends in big surges of foam;
The ships o'er the precipice sweep,
Through perils implacable roam.

Ye winds, your rude tumults assuage;
O cease your wild thunders to pour;
Forbear your tyrannical rage;
O hear the young Season deplore!
Let morning your friendship resume,
Revive Nature's low-bending head,
Send Zephyr on soft silken plume,
The breath of Favonius to spread.

'Tis done: on the banks of the rill
Peeps the primrose in straw colour'd vest;
By the fire of the gay daffodil
Beams the topaz of Flora confest.
The daisy besprinkles the plain;
What lustre the crocus unfolds!
In yellow and purple her train
The eye with soft pleasure beholds.

The alders their bunches unfold,
And see, on the hedge-rows suspend
The fallow's soft fringes of gold,
With leaves of the suckle to blend.
When breathes the sweet South on the bank,
The pilewort shines forth by the rill,
But the violet alone we must thank,
From her all our odours distill.

Does the bee burst her hive in the morn,
There Æther piratical fail;
Sure sign that our fields shall adorn,
That Flora's alive in the Dale.
Sure sign that no storms will arise,
The face of the day to obscure,
But mild and unclouded the skies
The present Serene will insure.

Behold the young lamb in the fold,
A spectacle pleasing and sweet;
O save it new-dropt from the fold,
For feeble and weak are its feet.
The office is fast, and the care
'Tis innocence meekly intreats,
To the cottage, O take him, ye fair,
And feed him whenever he bleats.

From the bough tho' tis naked and bare,
The thro'le melodious sings;
The rooks render vocal the air
In the tole with industrious wings,
The colony formed to defend,
Their new habitations we see,
Some labour and loaded ascend,
Whilst others to plander agree.

The Muse might comparison draw,
And liken this scene to a state
Where anarchy tramples on law;
But fears the bold thought to relate.
But let her idea compare
The Rooks to a newly form'd clan;
Who the standard of government rear,
Without either order or plan.

What gifts for my fair shall I bring,
The primrose and March violet gay;
Such innocent poeies of spring
My purest affection convey.
She comes as the Moon from a cloud,
My snow-bosom'd Delia appears,
With the soul of mild virtue endow'd,
And her cheeks unpolled with tears.

The smiles and the buds of the grove
Instantaneous their foliage expand;
Rob'd in all the mild lustres of love,
A lambkin she leads in her hand.
It was the first born of the fold;
Which but for her care had been lost;
Her tenderness sav'd from the cold
The fatal effects of the frost.

She smiles; and, elate with the sound
Of bells from the hamlet below,
Festivity bids to abound,
The cause every shepherd must know.
And hear that Solander the gay,
To Melicent fortunate hind,
By Hymen on this happy day
The bridegroom of transport was joined.

Did Hymen e'er look with more grace?
The Muse is invited a guest:
Was ever more cheerful his face
Than on this pleasing union express'd?
Ye shepherds, convene on the lea,
Let mirth the most sprightly be ours:
Go, Delia, announce the decree,
And call up the musical powers.

The crocus of flame-colour'd hue,
The hyacinth varied in vest,
The sweet polyanthus too,
And anemones wantonly dress'd.
The mizerean worthy of praise,
Tho' fraught with no lavish perfume,
And willow whose silver-like rays,
Are shed from its white velvet bloom.

These let us collect, and we'll weave
A garland for Melicent's brow;
I'm certain the fair will receive
The gift which her shepherds bestow.
The Fair will the present approve,
And gratefully honour my lay;
'Tis, Nature, thy union of love,
Be ever recorded the day.

Selander, O long be thou blest,
 Long cherish the maid of thy heart,
 Dear choice of his unreserv'd breast,
 A passion that's mutual impart.
 So your loves shall no trouble annoy,
 But Hymen perpetually sing,
 That March was the parent of joy,
 As well as the father of Spring.

TO THE AUTHORESS OF THE VICTIM
 OF FANCY.

I.

ON the green summit of a craggy dell,
 Enrich'd with mouldering fragments
 of old time,

The hoary thorn, the harebell, violet prime,
 Where erst the magic dance and merry spell,
 Of Love's true joys adown the elyn lawn,
 Kept the wild sport by twilight and by dawn;

II.

Here roam'd, enriched by her fairy train,
 The source of mental bliss, Dame Fancy
 hight,

The wide unbound of earth and air, and
 light,
 Freely she kenn'd by her all-piercing eye;
 Delighting oft to teach her listening lays,
 Of truth sublime, of wonder, awe, and praise!

III.

One dusky dawn, surrounded by her throng,
 She cheer'd their diltle hearts from rueful
 dread,

(For truth dilt always cheer if rightly
 sped)

All swift of foot, a winding path along,
 Tripp'd a soft Virgin, graceful, awe, and pure,
 That, freed from earth, could Heav'n alone
 endure!

IV.

Bliss be thy speed, kind Fancy said; and now
 Forth from her fairy rings, the beam'd a
 smile,

To lead the Nymph, and every fear beguile;
 A ray serene dwelt on her downcast brow;
 Fancy beheld Thersia's modest grace,
 And tears of joy did mingle their embrace.

V.

Ah, haste, pure spirit of ethereal light,
 Rise to the bliss no time can ever cloy,
 Learn there to count thy suffering as thy
 joy,

And know, that in the triumph of thy flight,
 'Tis Fancy leads thee by her brightest ray!—
 She rose upon the Seraph's wing to endless
 day!

VI.

And thou, who bad'st the World admire her
 name,
 Whose ardour borsts all poignant from
 the soul,

Let no vain forms these energies controul,
 Or dare repels thy rapturous light to fame:
 Henceforth I guide thee to yon star-clad
 throne,

And call Thersia's virtues all thy own!

Y. E.

MR. URBAN,

I Beg a place in your amusing Magazine
 for a Poetical Version of the famous
 chapter of St. Paul on Charity. There has
 been published a great variety of diffuse pa-
 raphrases in verse on this subject; but none
 so close, or so faithful, if I mistake not, as
 the one with which I now take the liberty
 to present you.

CORINTHIANS, I.—13.

Tho' more than human eloquence,
 My hallowed tongue inspire,
 Or blest'd seraphic harmony

Had touch'd my lips with fire;
 Tho' my rapt soul prophetic grow,
 And mysteries unfold;

Tho' body to the flames I give,
 And substance to the old:
 Nay, tho' I more than Moses know,
 And Abraham's faith surpass,

A cymbal without charity
 I am, or sounding brass.
 Hail Charity, whom Patience meek
 To mild Forbearance bore,

Whose peaceful breast no envy knows,
 Or Pride's high swelling lore,
 Whose unprovoked innocence
 In decency excels;

Hates the bold sinner's daring ways,
 And falsehood lying spells.
 Bears, and believes, all God's decrees,
 Of Heav'n's pure joy secure;

In hopes for ever towers above,
 That to the end endure.
 Immortal Nymph! Though prophecy
 And every tongue shall fail;

All knowledge sink into the grave,
 Nor science ought avail!
 For as we know, we prophecy,
 In darkness partial, blind;

But when the perfect light comes in,
 The shadow's cast behind.
 Now darkly thro' a glass we view,
 The Majesty of Heaven,

Like children in the infant state,
 To imperfection given.
 But when past youth's succeeding days
 Have ripen'd into man,

Then in full light and glorious blaze
 These eyes their God shall scan.
 'Till then shall Faith unmoved stand,
 And Hope with upcast eyes,

And Charity's still brighter beam
 Behold their native skies.
 There Faith shall to conviction yield,
 And Hope enjoyment drown;

Whilst Charity's immortal spyrte
 Shall gain an endless Crown.

W. V.

IN MUSICUM MUSEUM.

Quando Petrus solvit citharam passare
 sonoram,
 Pectus ex cunctis laudes meritis tribuere:
 Mox tanta cithara, surgunt discordia lique,
 Harmoniaque Petri detrudunt pectore sua-
 vem.

FOREIGN

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

Constantinople, Jan. 4. The Russian minister has given formal notice to the Ottoman ministry of the journey of the Empress, adding, that the intention of her Majesty's visit to a part of her dominions is to regulate the government of her subjects. This journey is, however, very unpleasing to the Divan, particularly as it is known that the Russian troops are filing off towards the Danube.

Dispatches have lately been received from the Captain Pacha in Egypt, which have dissipated the apprehensions occasioned by his last check; and contain in substance, that the Turkish general, although in a manner surrounded by rebels, and shut up in the capital, had still found means to receive sufficient reinforcements to sally out, and unexpectedly to attack the Beys, whom he belonged to retire.

Later accounts from Egypt confirm the above; adding, that three Pachas were arrived at Gaza, with a reinforcement of 22,000 men; and that an end will be put to the troubles in that country much sooner than was expected.

In the mean time, it is given out, that the Pacha, or admiral in chief, has received orders from the Divan to get 12 men of war in readiness to be employed on a secret expedition, which some suppose to be intended against the Venetians, whose fleets are now bombarding Suza, one of the principal towns belonging to the Bey of Tunis.

The States of Venice having come to a resolution of carrying on an offensive war against the piratical States of Barbary, it has been almost unanimously agreed, by the senate, to fit out two strong squadrons for the protection of their trade in the Mediterranean; and, in the mean time, a negotiation is opened with the Republic of Genoa, preparatory to a treaty of mutual guarantee and defence against those States, to which the Grand Duke of Tuscany, and other Italian States, have been invited.

Extraordinary meetings of the Doge and Senate have been lately held on the subject of a proposition made by the minister from his Imperial Majesty of Germany, relative to the exchange of certain territories belonging to that sovereign in Italy, or upon the borders, for the island of Zante, which belongs to this Republic. The Emperor having undoubtedly turned his views to the establishment of commerce in such parts of his dominions as will admit of it, the Imperial Eagle has been displayed in several parts of the Mediterranean and of the Archipelago; and, should this change take place, there can be no doubt of the Republic's reaping the most solid advantages from a union with so potent and enterprising a monarch.

Warsaw, Feb. 12. The Czarina's visit to
GENT. MAC. March, 1787.

her estates in Crimea, is, to be proclaimed sovereign of 2,500,000 new subjects, who pay her an annual subsidy of 3,000,000 of crowns, besides the produce of the customs. Crimea, now called Taurida, can furnish 60,000 horse in less than a year. The soil, with little cultivation, yields largely; and, that it may not want cultivation, the Empress has resolved to increase the population of the new empire, by assembling families of the wandering Greeks in the Curdistan, Armenia, Mingrelia, Circassia, and Georgia. Thus Taurida may, in a few years, become as flourishing under the laws of the Czarina, as it was formerly under that of Mithridates.

Stockholm, Feb. 9. The last mail from Copenhagen, which contained dispatches for the King and the foreign ministers, was opened on the road, and many large packets of papers were opened, and their contents torn. It is supposed to have been committed at one of the post-houses, as neither of the postillions that drove the mail was stopped on the way. Diligent search is making after the offenders.

Berlin, March 1. Commissaries from the city of Dantzick have been lately honoured with several private conferences with his Majesty, and have delivered all the documents and requisitions from the magistracy of that city into his hands, which were very graciously received, and a promise given, that the Monarch would exercise his best endeavours for the restoration of the blessings of peace and free commerce to that city. When this answer was received, one of the commissaries, Baron Genbartz, had his audience of leave, and set off immediately with this very agreeable intelligence to the Magistracy.

Yokor, Feb. 2. By a ship just arrived here from Constantinople, a confirmation has been received of a new treaty of commerce between the court of France and the Ottoman Empire, by which the trade of France is greatly favoured.

Kiew, Feb. 12. The Empress of Russia arrived here, accompanied by the Imperial ambassador and the English and French ministers, in perfect health, notwithstanding the fatigue of the journey of near 1200 English miles, and the inclemency of the season. The carriages were fixed upon sledges, the motion of which, over the beaten snow, was perfectly smooth and easy. Her Majesty was every where well lodged, and her table served with the same regularity as at St. Petersburg. Her Imperial Majesty was received by Field Marshal Romanzow, governor-general of this and the neighbouring provinces; and the greatest demonstrations of joy and duty were expressed by the inhabitants of the country through which she passed. *Gaz.* Digitized by Google The

The following intelligence is of a nature that may very materially affect the politics of Europe.

The Count de la Lippe Buckebourg, who died a few years ago, left a son aged three years, and two daughters, and appointed the Countess guardian to his children, and regent of the county, and of the districts dependent thereon. The Landgrave of Hesse Cassel has, unawares, taken possession of that part of the county of Schaumbourg belonging to the Count, as a fief dependent on him. To that effect, he sent two regiments of horse and three of foot, to take possession of that little country; and obliged the officers of the Count de la Lippe to take the oath of allegiance to him. Happily, in the night, means were found to bring to Minden, belonging to the King of Prussia, the young Count, and the Archives, with a privy counsellor of Buckebourg; but the Countess Dowager was not allowed the liberty to resist, and remains under arrest in the castle. To justify that proceeding, it is alledged, on the part of the Landgrave of Hesse-Cassel, that the late Count had no right to the succession of the county, being born of an unequal marriage, between the Count his father, and a lady of the name of Friefenhawfen: but on the side of the Countess Dowager, and of the young Count de la Lippe, it is answered, that this allegation has already been rejected, and the right of the late Count de la Lippe recognized by two successive judgements of the Supreme Tribunals of the Empire. Of the three regiments of infantry that had occupied Buckebourg, that of Bose marched to Stadthagen; but the corps actually there was immediately reinforced by three regiments of horse and a body of artillery. It may be easily presumed, that these forces are more than sufficient to secure the obedience of the inhabitants, if some powers of a superior rank do not interfere in the difference.

Messengers have been sent to Berlin and Vienna, to carry advices of this singular event; and it is expected, that several of the European cabinets will consider it in the most serious manner, and act accordingly.

Orders have been given for all the regiments, of which the Hanoverian forces are composed, to be completed to their full establishment; and recruiting parties are gone out for that purpose.

Some time ago the Marquis de Verac, the French ambassador, delivered to their High Mightinesses the States General the following note:

"The underwritten Ambassador from his Most Christian Majesty having notified to the King, his master, the contumacy of the Prince of Nassau to their High Mightinesses, relative to two letters written to the Comte de Goertz, by M. de Rayneval, has received orders to supply this want of respect in the Prince, by putting into the hands of the

Greiffier the answers of his Prussian Majesty's plenipotentiaries, together with a letter from the Baron de Thulemeyer. Your High Mightinesses will, by being possessed of the whole correspondence, have a proof how much the King has the peace and prosperity of the republic at heart, and of the unexpected pretensions which rendered all the friendly endeavours both of his Christian Majesty and the King of Prussia of no effect.

"The King, as an ally of the United Provinces, takes this opportunity to express the great concern he feels at the divisions which reign among them, and how sincerely he wishes to see concord and good understanding re-established throughout the Republic, towards which his Majesty is very willing to contribute, whenever his aid and council may be agreeable to their High Mightinesses.

"Hague, Feb. 17, 1787."

Hague, March 3. The following is a copy of the letter written by the Prince, addressed to Mr. Fagel, Greiffier to the States General, viz.

"Sir, having learnt that the Marquis de Verac, ambassador from his Most Christian Majesty, has presented a verbal note, by which that minister declares having received orders from his court to communicate to their High Mightinesses two letters from the Comte de Goertz, and one from the Baron de Thulemeyer, all three addressed to M. de Rayneval, in order to supply (as the note expresses it) the disrespect which I shewed towards their High Mightinesses; I find myself indispensably obliged to inform you, that it was not in my power to communicate to their High Mightinesses the above-mentioned letters from the Comte de Goertz and the Baron de Thulemeyer, as I never had a copy of them, and never knew their contents, of which I beg you will give notice to their High Mightinesses, or to the Commission of Foreign Affairs, &c."

Signed, WILLIAM Prince of ORANGE.

Utrecht, March 7. The noble and great powers having formed the resolution of augmenting the garrison of the Hague, they dispatched messengers to the cities of Dort and Haarlem, to apprise them of the event, and invite them to assist at the approaching session.

Hague, March 9. The troops, destined to reinforce the garrison of the Hague are almost all arrived here; they are distributed in all the lower streets, and such other parts as are inhabited by the lower class of people, for the purpose of preventing any riots.

The anniversary of the birth of his Serene Highness the Prince of Orange and Nassau, Hereditary Stadtholder, Captain and Admiral General of the United Provinces, who on the 7th entered his 40th year, was observed by many persons of the first distinction with demonstrations of unfeigned joy; and although it was feared that the violence of party spirit might have occasioned some

Some rigorous proceedings among the populace, yet the day passed in the greatest order.

The States General have appointed Wednesday the 28th instant to be observed as a day of general fasting and prayer throughout the United Provinces.

Don Liane Comte de Sanase, the Spanish minister at the Hague, has presented to the States General a Memorial, complaining against the Commanders of three Dutch ships, two of them commanded by Negroes, who set upon and turned adrift a Spanish guarda costa, called *El Carmen*, to rescue a small Dutch vessel, taken in the actual commission of smuggling.

The same letters give an account of an insult offered to the States of Holland, by painting a gallows under the lion displayed in their Standard. The fact is related as follows:—On the 19th Feb. the guards being relieved, the colours were as usual carried back to the house of the commanding officer, when it was observed, that under the lion, being the coat of the province of Holland, a gibbet with a chain had been chalked out in red, from the chain pending a bit of rope, put round the lion's neck. The emblem is by no means intricate, and appeared so gross an insult upon the sovereign, that a reward of 700 florins hath been published for apprehending the author or authors of so daring an attempt: mean while, Ensign Van der Hoop, who had the care of the colours that day, has been sent to prison, and is to be tried by a court-martial, as guilty at least of unpardonable neglect. His being the son of General Van der Hoop, the present governor of Nimeguen, gives room to suspect that the affront is not merely accidental. He has since made his escape, and is supposed to have passed through Nimeguen, and taken refuge in the Dutchy of Cleves.

HISTORICAL CHRONICLE.

The Pope has ordered the suppression of a convent of Clairists, two of Benedictines, and six Brotherhoods: the effects of those houses are to be applied to useful foundations, and among the rest to the establishment of an hospital for the reception of poor girls, who will be taught some business, whereby they may get a living, and when they quit the house to marry, will have a portion of 40 crowns. The above suppressions were ordered in the town of Gubbio, which contains only 5000 inhabitants, and in which there were 22 convents.

A General Meeting of the Merchants at Ostend has lately been held there, to take into consideration what steps they should take to preserve the trade of that port, which they apprehend would suffer very considerably, owing to M. Colonne, comptroller general of the finances in France, having written to the Chamber of Commerce at Dunkirk to profit by the present moment, and

establish an office for importing, exporting, and depositing, all sorts of merchandize; and that there can be no doubt but Liffé will follow the example, and take directly from Dunkirk the Spanish linens which they used to fetch from Ostend. At the conclusion of this meeting, it was resolved immediately to petition the Emperor, to take some measures to prevent this storm, which threatens the trade of Ostend.

In the new code of criminal laws lately published, and now enforced in the Emperor's dominions, the severest punishments are, a rigorous imprisonment, the bastinado, hard labour in the public works, and hanging. It contains likewise a law rather remarkable, by which a man who, in a public street or otherwise, shall accost a modest woman in the manner of a prostitute, and offer any rudeness to her, shall be punished with imprisonment in proportion to the grossness of the insult.

His Prussian Majesty has given orders for the code of laws, inflicting penalties in cases of felonies, to undergo a revision by four judges, who are already nominated for that purpose.

The true cause of the disturbance among the students and members of the college at Louvain begins to be developed.—Among other theological books, which the Emperor ordered to be used at Louvain, is one which militates against certain opinions of the church of Rome. The Pope, on hearing this, issued a bull, excommunicating all who should read it. This bull was privately printed at Brussels; the Procurator General has discovered the printer, and found three copies of it in the possession of the Cardinal Archbishop of Malines: the magistrate requested his Eminence not to appear any more at court, and sent off to Vienna an account of this affair to be laid before the Emperor. The Cardinal has consequently retired to Malines. He is suspected to have a hand in exciting the late disturbances at Louvain; the Pope's nuncio, and all the bishops, except the Bishop of Bruges, lie under the same suspicion. On the 14th of last month, the nuncio received orders from government to depart from Brussels within four days, and to leave the Emperor's dominions within eight. He took his departure on the 5th of this month, and retired to Liege to the Abbey de Lobbe. The Cardinal Archbishop was at the same time ordered to make his appearance at Vienna, to give an account of his conduct. Notice was also sent to Mr. Tullen, president of the Seminary at Malines, to leave the Emperor's dominions within twenty-four hours. Messrs. Servicers, at whose house the bull was printed, received a citation to make their personal appearance; their plea, that it was printed during their absence, was not admitted. Digitized by Google

The Emperor of Germany has granted the

the Protestants liberty to have their letters post-free — He has also enacted, that in future no petition shall be presented to a benefice merely as the son of a priest; but that Youth, who are distinguished for talents and learning, shall be admitted, let them be born of what family soever in his kingdoms.

The Protestant interest, since the Emperor's last edict, increases apace in the Low Countries. There are no fewer than seven congregations of English Protestants in Flanders, who have distinct places of public worship. Our manufactures, with these aids, are in a thriving way.

The circulation of the Pope's bull against a piece which appeared at Vienna, intitled, *What is the Pope?* is, by the supreme council of the Austrian Netherlands, forbidden on very severe penalties. It was printed without permission of the censor of the country.

Some time since a priest was found extended at full length upon the ground in the district of Pavia, belonging to the dukedom of Milan, motionless, without any colour in his face, and no pulse to be felt; from all which it was supposed he was dead, and accordingly the body was put into a coffin, taken to church, and some hours afterward put into a tomb; but, just as they were placing the stone over it, the supposed dead man recovered his senses, and fortunately made sufficient noise to be heard: he was immediately released from his confinement, and now enjoys perfect health again.

At a concert before the Royal Family at Naples, the celebrated singer D. Saveria Savilla, in the midst of an extraordinary exertion of his vocal powers, dropped down dead.

The Archduchess of Austria, governess of Brussels, has given public notice, that, in conformity to the resolution adopted by her brother the Emperor, she also declines receiving any homage on the knee, or other accustomed ceremony of saluting the hand as heretofore used.

A motion has lately been made in the Parliament of Paris by M. Robert, and referred to the first president to be laid before the King. That Protestants be made partakers of all privileges and immunities granted to the other subjects of France. — Should this receive the royal acquiescence, a motion will probably be made, in the houses of Parliament of Great Britain and Ireland, for the repeal of the Test Act, and all restrictive acts relating to Roman Catholics in both kingdoms.

[This has since been unsuccessfully attempted. See our Domestic Occurrences, March 28.]

When the mail was dispatched from St. Petersburg, on the 9th of February, a dreadful fire was then raging in that city, in which the grand magazines belonging to the Crown were involved.

On the 27th of January, a fire broke out in the very centre of the city of Lisbon, which fortunately was extinguished by demolishing the house in which it was first

discovered, though not without the loss of the lives of above forty persons.

By a private letter from the Gold Coast in Africa, intelligence has been received, that the French have had a cogua ship, an armed brig, and two store ships, with 900 men on board, intending to build a fort at Accomfey, [within six miles of Anamaboe, our greatest mart of trade] a village near Amiffa. They landed a quantity of materials and stores, cleared the ground, and made a kind of block-house; but they became so sickly, that they went off with scarcely hands sufficient to work the vessels, leaving an officer and a few people on shore, but not sufficient to carry on any works. It is very strange it should never have been heard of in England.

EAST INDIA INTELLIGENCE.

On the 7th inst. advice was received at the India-house, of the safe arrival, at Portsmouth, of the Ranger Packet, Capt. Buchanan, from Bengal, which vessel brings the agreeable intelligence of Lord Cornwallis's arrival at Fort William, the 20th of September, in perfect health; and of the safe arrival of all the Company's outward-bound ships of last season.

The Ranger left Bengal the 20th of September, arrived at Madras the 11th of October, sailed from thence the 16th ditto, arrived at St. Helena the 5th of January, sailed from thence the 9th ditto, and arrived at Portsmouth the 5th instant.

The Ranger left, at Bengal, the ships Phoenix, Talbot, William Pitt, Manship, Barrington, Ganges, Oxford, Walpole, Hillborough, Lansdown, and Ravensworth; the Phoenix, Manship, and Talbot, were to be dispatched for Madras, in their way to England, in December; the William Pitt to be dispatched for England direct, about the 18th or 19th of the same month; the Barrington, Ganges, and Oxford, early in January; and the Hillborough, Walpole, and Lansdown, the beginning of February.

The Severn Packet, bound for England previous to the Ranger's dispatch, was unfortunately lost in the mouth of Bengal river, and most of the crew perished.

Particular account of the loss of the Severn Packet, in a letter from Mr. William Losh-head, Mate of the Juliana Maria, dated Calcutta, Sept. 18, 1786, to his Father in London.

"I wrote to you by the late Severn Packet, but am sorry to acquaint you of the melancholy accident which determined the fate of that vessel, with forty-one souls, fifty-five being the number on board, crew and passengers included. Among the unfortunate who perished were,

"Captain Kidd, the late Commander of the Packet; the chief officer, Mr. Moore; Mrs. Moore; Mrs. Lacey; Major Adderley; Sir Richard Cox; Mr. Dunn; and Mr. Ryan.

"The two last came passengers in our ship, and

and were returning home by the first opportunity ; Lord M'Cartney, and Sir John Day, on whom they depended, being in England.

"The Severn, proceeding on her passage down the river, being a little below Ingelee, on the 9th of September, it fell calm, and they let go the small bower in four fathom water ; but the tide being very rapid, she parted ; the best bower was then let go, which shared the same fate ; at last they brought up with the sheet anchor ; but by this time she trailed the ground. It being calm, no sea, the tide above half spent, and the vessel (a snow) lying quite easy, they were induced to believe that the next flood tide would float her ; but this being the time of the year in which are the highest tides, and the floods often accompanied with wind, the returning tide came in with a heavy swell and strong wind, which soon laid her on her beam ends, upon which the masts were cut away ; she then thumped hard upon the ground, and much water appeared in the hold. All their efforts to get her in proved ineffectual ; and threatening to go to pieces every moment, it was time to devise means whereby they might save themselves ; for, till now, they thought there was so little danger of getting off, that it was not even deemed necessary to clear the deck of lumber. Fatal confidence ! The boat was launched over the side, and the captain, ladies, and other passengers got in ; but, from the confusion which naturally follows on such an occasion, every one wishing to be saved, the boat filled with water, and sunk along-side. The chief and second officers, during this time, remained on board ; and, when they discovered the boat sinking, every endeavour was used to save the unhappy sufferers, by throwing ropes, &c. overboard ; but the rapidity of the tide prevented the accomplishment of their humane intention ; and all, except a few who outlived them but a short time, went down.

"Mrs. Moore caught hold of a rope ; but, her strength and spirits being so much exhausted, she was obliged to let go her hold, and immediately sunk.

"Mrs. Lacy also caught a rope, and by her own endeavours, and the humane assistance of Mr. Higgs, the second officer, gained the deck, with a child in her arms, where it remained till death relieved it from the cares it might have experienced had it lived. With what fortitude, and what resignation, did this amiable woman conduct herself, an honour to her own, and an example to both sexes ! During the whole scene, not a murmur escaped her lips, and, when she saw all hopes for her delivery vanish, she was perfectly calm and composed. Soon after, a sea rolled in upon the deck, and washed her overboard, and she was seen no more.

"Mrs. Lacy had been married about two years. She was going home for the benefit of her health, this climate not agreeing with her constitution ; Mr. Lacy intending to sol-

low in about two years.

"Some time after Mrs. Lacy was washed overboard, the vessel struck with such violence on the ground that loosened the stump of the mainmast in the step, and with the recoil, and the quantity of water in the hold, which made its ascent easier, it was thrown out of the partners, and floated along-side ; this being perceived by Mr. Higgs, he immediately seized the opportunity, jumped over board, and got hold of it, by which means he escaped the fate so many of his ship-mates suffered. Mr. Sikobie was on board when Mr. Higgs left her, but has not since been heard of.

"I must not omit relating the circumstance of one person being saved by means of a hog : this will appear strange to those who don't know how strong and swift those animals swim ; but, true it is, the person got hold of the hog's tail in the water, and was conducted safe on shore, which was not far off.

"The wreck was seen by the Swallow Packet as she came up the river, in which arrived Earl Cornwallis."

Calcutta, Sept. 11. The Rt. Hon. Charles Earl Cornwallis, Governor General, Commander in Chief, &c. &c. arrived from Madras, in the Swallow Packet. His Lordship was received by the two junior members of the Supreme Council, the Chief Engineer, and Port Major ; and then proceeded, escorted by the troop of body-guard, to the Commandant's quarters. The road from the Calcutta Gate to Head Quarters was lined with troops, who received him with fixed arms, and the drums beating a march, and officers and colours saluting. A council was immediately held, when his Lordship took the necessary oaths and his seat in council : after which his commission, as Governor General and Commander in Chief in India, was read to the troops, under a discharge of 19 guns, and three volleys of small arms.

The Judges of the Supreme Court at Calcutta, on the 26th of July, fined Ram Chunder Sein five thousand sicca rupees, in consequence of the verdict delivered by the Jury on the 12th of May, and which was as follows : "We find Goupee Nazir not guilty in either count ; we find Ram Chunder Sein guilty of combining with Ghwo Caum Ashroff to prepare and deliver a Persian Arzie, as stated in the third count." But as they thought he might have some grounds for supposing Praun Kishue Sing to be guilty of some of the charges in the said Arzie, they strongly recommended him to the mercy of the Court.

Tippoo Saib has adopted his late father's plan, but upon a larger scale, having engrossed the whole of the pepper, sandal-wood, and rice trade, so that the inhabitants near the sea-coast have now only copper, cardamoms, beetle nut, and coir, to traffic in, unless they purchase it from the Monroga ;

He has taken great care in fortifying the posts; and the new roads are cut through in so convenient a manner, that he can at any time enter the low country. The enemy will find it a very hard matter (if ever) to get into his country from the Carriacou; and, previous to the peace, he took care that the troops which were against Tellichery were withdrawn out of the country, and sent to destroy the Pagoda at the Tank before the old palace wall and the bastions.

AMERICAN NEWS.

The state of Virginia, at their last meeting, have laid the following additional duties on imports, viz.

Tonnage of vessels; on American, 2s. per ton; allies, 3s.

British, and all others, 6s.

Distilled spirits (French brandy excepted) 2s. per gallon; brandy, 6d. Madeira wine, 2s. 6d. all others, 1s. French 6d.

Refined sugar, 1d. per lb. brown ditto, 4s. 2d. per cwt.

Raw hemp, 10s. per cwt. cordage, 1d. per lb.

Cyder, in bottles, malt, beer, and porter, 1d. per gallon.

Carrriages, 10l. four-wheel ditto, 20l.

Coals, 6d. per bushel.

Cheese, 3d. per lb. tallow, 6d. per lb. soap, 3d. per lb.

Gun-powder, 6d. salt-petre, 1d.

Hats, above 8s. 1s.

Silks and satins, 3s. per yard, French excepted.

Cloths, above 10s. linen 2s. boots and shoes, 10s. per cent. *ad valorem*.

Gold watches, 24s. clocks, 3l.

Furniture, 20 per cent.

All other goods in American and French bottoms two and a half per cent.

In foreign bottoms, four and a half per cent.

The foregoing shews plainly the partiality allowed the French, in consequence of their late indulgence to American commerce; and, it is said further favours will be granted at their next assembly.

New-York, Jan. 22. Congress have lately concluded a negotiation with the Court of Lisbon in respect of trade; by which the ships and subjects of the United States are to have all the privileges and immunities of the most favoured nation in the ports and dominions of Portugal, but are excluded from bringing away any of the current gold-coin of Portugal, under the same penalties as are affixed to any other nation in such cases. Don Ximenes Perral is come to reside here as Consul for the Portuguese nation, and this treaty is to be in force ten years.

A serious disturbance is broken out in the Province of Massachusetts, where one part of the province has separated from the other, and affects to act independently. Both parties are in force, and a few months will pro-

bably decide the contest.

The assembly at Boston have declared the province in rebellion.

The General Assembly of New Hampshire have directed that an address be presented to Congress, stating the impossibility of their ever supplying the federal treasury, unless some method be devised for regulating the commerce of the United States. They have also passed an act "to vest the United States, in Congress assembled, with full power to regulate trade, enter into treaties of commerce," &c.

The following are the particulars of the fire, which happened at Richmond, in Virginia, of which mention was made in our last, p. 177.

About four o'clock on Monday morning last, the inhabitants of that city were alarmed by a fire, which broke out at an uninhabited house near Mr. Anderson's Tavern. The wind being up, and the house old and dry, this turbulent element quickly spread its flames around, communicating to houses in three directions, which threw all into confusion, and would have baffled the most expert fireman. A line was formed for the purpose of conveying water to the engine, but, through the unsteadiness of many, the line was often broken, and thrown into confusion; and, to add to the misconduct, an engine was quitted in the middle of the street, which was nearly destroyed. By active exertions, Byrd's tobacco-warehouse was many times extinguished; but, at last, the number of fiery coals which fell put an end to every attempt, being burnt, with about two hundred hogheads of tobacco, and one hundred and sixty were saved.—When the warehouse was burning, the fire was at its height, and the scene truly melancholy, raging with uncontrolled fury; after three hours violence, and destroying a square of the principal houses and stores, it abated, leaving a dreadful vestige of its dire effects, and several worthy characters in opulence and ease nearly deprived of their all.—Alas, how uncertain are earthly possessions!—this young city, about rearing its head in point of trade, &c. receives a check from that unconquerable element. From a rough estimate, the loss exceeds 100,000l.

By private letters from New England, it appears they have had there a snow storm, which was the most dreadful ever remembered by any man living.—The winds rocked the stoutest trees, and rent their fibres; even the sturdy oak was split and cleft, and lakes were frozen to the very earth! The snow diffused itself in such quantities, as entirely to darken the air, and frequently an impetuous partial wind would break forth from a cloud with the most dreadful howling, like that felt at the Cape of Good Hope.

IRELAND.

Dublin-Castle, March 2. Yesterday being appointed for celebrating her Majesty's birthday, the same was observed with the usual demonstrations of joy.

March 5. The report from the committee on the Commercial Treaty with France was received, when Mr. Ogilvie rose, and displayed its advantages to Ireland; but, in conclusion, took notice of the probable consequences of it to England. He was convinced, he said, of the vast importance of trade, but thought the landed interest of infinitely more. There is no instance in the history of the world of any state where commerce assumed the control in any nation that did not sink into ruin and contempt. He gave two instances, Carthage and Holland. The first, while her Hannibals and Hamilcars governed, carried terror to the gates of Rome; but no sooner had her merchants got the upperhand, than they made peace, and, in fifty years from that time, they ceased to be a nation. Holland, while the illustrious house of Orange retained the power, was able to withstand the whole force and blandishments of France; but, as soon as the authority of that house gave way to the influence of commerce, they deserted their old allies, made peace with their avowed enemy, and at this day can scarcely be called an independent people.

SCOTLAND.

The Magistrates and Town Council of the Burgh of Dornock, having the Plan of Union of the King's and Marischal's Colleges of Aberdeen under consideration, have unanimously disapproved of the same.

The Presbytery of Nairn, having the same plan submitted to them, are unanimously of opinion, that such an union would be advantageous to the interests of good education in the North, and to the cause of literature in general.

The case of marriage, on an appeal from the Court of Session in Scotland, lately determined in the House of Peers, is as nice perhaps as any that ever came before their Lordships for decision.—In the year 1769, Mr. Robertson (the appellant, a merchant) paid his addresses to Helen Inglis (the respondent), then a chambermaid, and declared his passion in the most tender and respectful manner, assuring her, that he was equally indifferent as to the inequality of their condition, and to what the world should say of their connection; that his whole desire was to have her for his wife; but, that it would be necessary, for some time, to be private, lest it should give offence to his father and mother, with whom he then lived. On this the lady candidly acknowledged that she then yielded—that they became husband and wife by mutual declarations of consent, without any ceremony.—Mr. Robertson took Miss Inglis from her service, and put her under the care of a governess, that she might be the better

qualified to be his companion. He built a house for her, and provided her in the most liberal manner with furniture, cloaths, and all the paraphernalia of a married lady, and behaved to her with the most singular attention and tenderness, writing letters to her in the most affectionate terms, styling her “his dear &c wife,” and subscribing himself “her loving husband.” They continued on this amicable footing till the year 1783, when Mr. Robertson formed a design of marrying a lady of the name of Miss Brown, which they solemnized by a process of matrimony peculiar to Scotland, namely, by going to bed together, and taking a protest in the hands of a public notary, that they were married persons.—On this, Miss Inglis commenced her suit against him for declaration of marriage and adherence, and produced many letters from him, wherein he subscribes himself “her loving husband.” To this Mr. Robertson pleaded that none of the letters contained any acknowledgement of a past marriage, and that they were constantly addressed to the respondent by her maiden name: That, when these letters were written, he was very young, and had but recently returned from Holland, where he had been educated, and where proclamation of banns is essential to marriage, and where of course concubinage is covered with the decent name of Husband and Wife—that he used those appellations as mere terms of blandishment—as the whispers of a lover in his mistress's chamber—the only object of them was to appoint meetings; and that they were wholly inadequate to establish the important relation of husband and wife. The Court, in Scotland, however, found the marriage with Miss Inglis established, which the decision of the House of Lords has confirmed.

Another case of the same kind came before their Lordships, to be decided during the present session, in which Agnes Kello was appellant, and Patrick Taylor respondent; when the lady appealed against the marriage, though it was insisted on by the respondent, that *holograph* acknowledgements had passed between them, and that consummation had actually taken place. This, however, was denied by the appellant; and as there was no proof on either side but the bare assertion of the parties, their Lordships thought fit to decide in favour of the appellant. In March, 1785, commissaries in Scotland find the parties to be married persons. Against this interlocutor Agnes appealed, and the commissaries adhere to their former judgement. The cause was then moved into the Court of Session, where a temporary judgement was given in favour of the marriage, and afterwards fully confirmed; upon which the appeal to the House of Lords took place, who found the parties concerned not to be married persons.

Edinburgh, Mar 6 3. was finally decided in the Court of Session, a cause of contra-

able importance. In spring, 1784, the late Capt. Maclean, of Lochbuy, married, at New York, Miss Barbara Lowther, daughter of Mr. Lowther, merchant there; but there was no marriage settlement between them. In about three months after the marriage they took their passage for England, but in the course of the voyage Capt. Maclean was unfortunately killed. He left a very considerable land estate to a distant relation; but, having been cut off before he had made any provision for his wife, and the marriage having been dissolved within a year and a day without issue, she had, by the law of Scotland, no right to the life-rent of the third of his land, properly called the *terce*, nor to her share of the moveables called the *jus relicta*. In this unhappy situation, she was advised to bring before the Court of Session an action against the gentleman who had succeeded her husband, claiming an allowance out of the estate for her aliment and support. The point being new, the Court heard counsel at great length in their own presence, and afterwards ordered memorials. The plea, stated in defence, was, that, by the law of Scotland, it was an established rule, that marriage being dissolved within a year and a day without issue, all things returned into the same situation as if no marriage had ever taken place, and the surviving wife lost right to all her provisions; whether legal or conventional. To this, however, it was answered, that the rule of year and day was in itself most unreasonable, and had been introduced by some ancient decisions of the Court from the principles of the Roman law, without perceiving that these principles were altogether inapplicable to our own law. It was further contended, that the rule was confined merely to the conventional provisions in marriage contracts, and the legal provisions of *terce* and *jus relicta*; without any view to exclude a claim for aliment, which arose the moment a marriage once existed, and was a natural obligation upon the husband, totally independent of the conventional provisions of the marriage contract, or the legal provisions imposed by positive law. It would be strange to say, that the law of Scotland was so defective as not to provide for the aliment of a destitute widow; when, at the same time, the husband had left an estate, which could easily afford her support. The Court, in December last, sustained the claim of the widow for an aliment, and this day adhered to that judgement, upon a petition from the defender, and answers for the pursuer.

COUNTRY NEWS.

A small quantity of quicksilver has lately been discovered in digging a drain at Appleby, in Yorkshire, which gives hope of much greater discoveries.

At a Cotton Manufactory, at Hodder Bridge, in Lancashire, a girl, on the 15th of

February, put a mouse into the breast of another girl who had a great dread of mice. The girl was immediately thrown into a fit, and continued in it with the most violent convulsions for 24 hours. On the following day, three more girls were seized in the same manner; and on the 17th, six more. By this time the alarm was so great, that the whole work, in which between 2 and 300 were employed, was totally stopped, and an idea prevailed that a particular disease had been introduced by a bag of cotton opened in the house.—On Sunday, the 18th, Doctor St. Clare was sent for from Preston; before he arrived, three more were seized; and during that night and the morning of the 19th, eleven more, making in all 24. Of these, 21 were young women, two were girls of about ten years of age, and one man, who had been much fatigued with holding the girls. Three of the number lived about two miles from the place where the disorder first broke out, and three at another factory at Clitheroe, about five miles distant; which last, and two more, were infected entirely from report, not having seen the other patients; but, like them and the rest of the country, strongly impressed with the idea of the plague being caught from the cotton. The symptoms were, anxiety, strangulation, and very strong convulsions; and these were so violent as to last, without any intermission, from a quarter of an hour to twenty-four hours, and to require four or five persons to prevent the patients from tearing their hair and dashing their heads against the floor or walls. Doctor St. Clare had taken with him a portable electrical machine, and by electric shocks, the patients were universally relieved without exception. As soon as the patients and country were assured that the complaint was merely nervous, easily cured, and not introduced by the cotton, no fresh person was affected. To dissipate their apprehensions still further, the best effects were obtained by causing them to take a chearful glass and join in a dance. On Tuesday, the 20th, they danced, and the next day were all at work, except two or three, who were much weakened by their fits.

On Friday the 16th instant, John Lewis, found guilty, at the assizes held at Salisbury, for the murder of his wife by poison, was executed at Fisherton-gallows near that city. This execrable wretch, though but 18 years of age, confessed that he had murdered his son, an infant of nine months old, by strangling him; and had attempted to poison a young woman, with whom he had connection, by putting arsenic in her tea-pot, which she discovered, and which led to the discovery of the murder of his wife.

On Friday the 9th instant, Abraham Toll and William Hawkins, convicted at Reading assizes, of the murder of William Billemeere, a labourer, at Padworth, were executed on Mortimer Common, and afterwards hung in chains.

châins. These young villains, one 19, the other 16, killed a sheep, in Upton Park, the day previous to the murder, with the very bludgeon with which they beat out the brains of the poor old man, to try if it was heavy enough for their purpose.

Letter from Wimbledon, in Surrey, six miles S. W. of London, March 12.

"We had yesterday in the forenoon one of the heaviest storms of hail, attended with lightning and thunder, that I ever remember; it came from the S. W. and the hail-stones were literally as big as horse beans; for some minutes the darkness was rather extraordinary. In a room, pointing almost due west, I had, out of thirty-six panes of glass, nine shattered to pieces, five starred in many places, and eleven cracked different ways: the upper panes alone escaped. The lightning, though I saw only one flash, was very vivid, and the thunder as long and nearly as loud a clap as ever I heard."

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

Sunday, February 14, (and not before, as mentioned in our *Coronicle* for January) the Rev. Dr. Prevost, of New York, and the Rev. Dr. White, of Philadelphia, were consecrated bishops in the chapel of Lambeth-House, by his Grace the Archbishop of Canterbury, assisted by the Archbishop of York, and the Bishops of Bath and Wells and of Peterborough. The sermon was preached by his Grace's chaplain, the Rev. Dr. Drake, from these words: *Let all things be done decently and in order.* 1 Cor. xiv. 40. The new bishops were addressed by the style of Bishop of New York, and Bishop of Philadelphia: and having, with the rest of the company present, been elegantly entertained by his Grace, took their leaves, in order the next day to proceed on their voyage to America.

Saturday, Feb. 24.

The Countess of Hopton revived a species of entertainment, at present much wanted, because much missed; namely, a morning's musical entertainment. Lady A. Hope performed with a most exquisite taste on the harp-chord. Her ladyship, likewise, sung two Italian airs in a very capital style, besides joining Rubinelli in a duet. Mrs. Stuart, the young Scotch vocal candidate, sung three favourite Italian airs, in which she displayed great compass, united to the most impressive pathos. Her *Madonna Miranda* put every one in mind of Miss Harpur. This lady not only is possessed of the bravura requisites, but will soon be one of the first cantabile singers of the Italian school; an acquisition at present very much wanted.

February 28.

A meteorological account of the weather, for February, 1787, at Edmonton, by J. Adams, junior.

Days, wet 2, cloudy 15, fine 11.—Prevaling winds, N. 2. N.E. 1. S.E. 4. S. 9.—*Genl. Mao. March, 1787.*

S. W. 10. W. 2.—Greatest height of the thermometer exposed to the North in the shade, by Fahrenheit's scale 52.—By Reaumur's scale 9. Least height, by Fahrenheit's scale 31. By Reaumur's scale 5. Greatest height of the barometer 30, 39, inches.—Least height 28, 79 inches.—Depth of rain fallen, is 1,345 inches. Rose-tree in leaf the 18.—Honey-suckle the 24.—Butterfly the 8th.—Gooseberry-tree in leaf the 9th.—Violet in blossom the 11th.—Lightning at five o'clock, and thunder at eleven o'clock in the morning of the 12th.—Crocus in blossom the 15th.—Onions the 20th.—Thermometer 21, at six in the morning the 23d.—The spring of the year 1779 was very similar to this.

Thursday, March 1.

Being St. David's Day, titular saint of Wales, the same was observed at Court with the usual solemnity.

The customary present of 100 guineas was made by his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales to the Society of Ancient Britons, who had a grand dinner at the Crown and Anchor Tavern, and spent the evening in jocund festivity. Upwards of 600*l.* were collected for the charity.

This morning, about a quarter before eight o'clock, the following malefactors, convicted in January last, were brought out of Newgate on the platform before the Debtors-door; when, after about an hour spent in prayer, they were launched into eternity, pursuant to their sentence, viz. Benjamin Nash, Charles Franklin, Richard Notely, Robert Richardson, John Ball, John Fatt, John Marshall, Luke Hurth, and Sophia Pringle. This last, being exceedingly weak, was indulged on the scaffold with a chair during the time of devotion, which lasted about three quarters of an hour. All the terror which her dreadful situation had hitherto occasioned, was no longer visible. She behaved with a degree of composure and propriety that excited the warmest compassion.

Friday 2.

The Sessions ended at the Old Bailey, when 21 convicts received judgement of death, 34 were sentenced to be transported, three to be kept at hard labour in the house of correction, two to be imprisoned in Newgate, seven to be whipped and discharged, and 23 discharged by proclamation.

At this Sessions, on the trial of W. Welch, a boy of 14 years, and Henry Conway, a boy of nine years of age, a scene of such unparalleled profligacy and wickedness was unveiled to the Court, as struck every person present with horror and astonishment. The indictment was for a highway robbery, in taking from Mary Davis, an infant of seven years of age, a bundle of linen, at the end of Coventry-court, St. Giles's. To screen her own iniquity, an old bawd appeared against the lives of these two unfortunate boys; but the

the sagacity and penetration of the Recorder, who tried the cause, after considerable labour and address, at length extracted the truth, and the bawd was committed to Newgate for the falsehoods she had before sworn to in the face of the Court. It appeared to have been the practice of this infamous woman, to seduce children from their parents, or to pick them up from the streets, and, by a regular course of instruction, to train them up in every species of villainy and debauchery, first destroying, as a preparatory step, all sense of shame and decency, by putting a great many of each sex naked and in one bed together, and encouraging scenes too painful to relate. A prosecution is commenced by the parish against the several houses in this infernal rendezvous; and if the magistrates had done their duty, by searching this nest of thieves, &c. under the authority of the vagrant act, many of the unhappy victims of this woman's arts might possibly have been passed to their respective settlements, and become, hereafter, useful members of society.

Saturday, 3.

At the Oxford and Cambridge Coffee-house, in Newman-street, near the Middlesex-hospital, a gentleman of fortune, who lodged at that house, became enamoured with the daughter of a shoe-maker in the neighbourhood, who not being inclined to return his passion, he adopted the fatal resolution of infusing some poison in a glass of jelly, which having taken, he remained a few hours in very great agonies, and then expired. The coroner's inquest sat on the body, and brought in their verdict Lunacy.

Thursday 8.

At a meeting of the Medical Society of London, held at their house in Crane court, Fleet-street, this day (being the anniversary of the birth day of the late Dr. John Fothergill), the gold medal, value Ten Guineas, called the FOTHERGILLIAN Medal (given annually to the author of the best Essay on a subject proposed by the Society), was adjudged to Dr. William Falconer, of Bath, author of the best dissertation on the following Prize-Question, viz. "What diseases may be mitigated or cured by exciting particular passions or affections of the mind?" The Prize-Question proposed for the gold medal for the ensuing year, 1788, is as follows: "How is the human body, in health, and in a diseased state, affected by different kinds of air?" And for the year 1789, "What circumstances accelerate, retard, or prevent, the progress of infection?"—The Society have also resolved to give a silver medal for the best communication on any medical subject, not written by a fellow of the Society.

Friday 9.

This day was held a General Court of the Governors of Christ's Hospital, when Claude Ch. Crespigny, Esq; and Thomas Bainbridge, Esq; took their charge as Governors, and gave a benefaction of 100l. each to the charity. Sir Benjamin Hammet nominated

Charles Alex. Crickitt, Esq; as did also Isaac Walker, Esq; Mr. John Freeman, as proper persons to be governors. A letter was read to the Court, from the executors of James Whitchurch, late of Twickenham, in Middlesex, Esq; that they had, in pursuance of his will, purchased 10,000l. three per cent. bank annuities, the interest of it to be applied annually by the trustees of Mr. Hetherington's charity for the blind; the first payment of which will take place in December next, at the same time that Mr. Hetherington's is distributed.—It was agreed to take in 150 children at Easter.

His Royal Highness the Duke of Cumberland, the Lord Chancellor, the Speaker of the House of Commons, and both Houses of Parliament, waited on his Majesty, with their joint-address on the Commercial Treaty, which was as follow:

The humble Address of the Right Honourable the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and Commons, in Parliament assembled.

Die Martii, 6^o Martii, 1787.

"Most Gracious Sovereign,

"We, your Majesty's most dutiful and loyal subjects, the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and Commons, in this present Parliament assembled, having taking into our most serious consideration the provisions contained in the Treaty of Navigation and Commerce concluded between your Majesty and the Most Christian King, beg leave to approach your Majesty, with our sincere and grateful acknowledgements for this additional proof of your Majesty's constant attention to the welfare and happiness of your subjects.

"We shall proceed with all proper expedition in taking such steps as may be necessary for giving effect to a system so well calculated to promote a beneficial intercourse between Great Britain and France, and to give additional permanence to the blessings of peace.

"It is our firm persuasion, that we cannot more effectually consult the general interests of our country, and the glory of your Majesty's reign, than by concurring in a measure which tends to the extension of trade, and the encouragement of industry and manufacture,—the general sources of national wealth, and the surest foundation of the prosperity and happiness of your Majesty's dominions."

His Majesty's most Gracious Answer.

"My Lords and Gentlemen,

"I return you my thanks for this loyal and dutiful address.

"The declaration of your sentiments, formed after the most serious consideration of the Treaty of Navigation and Commerce between Me and the Most Christian King, affords me the truest satisfaction; and I receive with pleasure the assurances of your intention to proceed with all proper expedition, in taking such steps as may be necessary for giving it effect."

Wednesday 14.

A General Court of Proprietors of the East India Company was held at their house in Leadenhall-street, at one o'clock, for the purpose of taking into consideration Mr. Pitt's proposal of consolidating the duties, so far as respected the Company's interest; and, after having heard a letter from Mr. Pitt read, with a proposed clause, to be inserted in the new bill depending in parliament, came, without any debate, to an unanimous resolution of thanks to Mr. Pitt, for his care and attention to the interest of the East India Company in the present instance.

Thursday 15.

A singular affair came before the sitting magistrates in Bow-street: Mr. Browne, a tea-dealer in Piccadilly, received a challenge from Capt. Casey, by Lieut. Row, to meet him next morning in Kensington-gardens, with a friend and a brace of pistols, which challenge Mr. Browne declined. Mr. Row then challenged Mr. Browne to fight him; which he also declined, and applied to Sir Sampson Wright for a warrant to apprehend them both; in consequence of which, Capt. Casey was apprehended, and, after a long examination before Mr. Bond and Mr. Read, was committed for want of sufficient bail. But he has since been admitted to bail, himself in 500*l.* and two sureties in 150*l.* each.

It appeared, upon the examination, that Mr. Casey had been commander of a privateer in the last war, and that Mr. Browne was his agent.

Tuesday 20.

This morning the King was attacked with a fit of the rheumatic gout, as he was going out to hunt; which, by proper means, was alleviated till Saturday the 24th, when it became so violent, that his Majesty was pleased to countermand the preparations for hunting, till the violence of the attack should abate.

Wednesday 21.

The transports, nine in number, with their convoy, for Botany-Bay, set sail from Spit-head.

Sunday 25.

A fire broke out in the stables of the Bell Inn at Hertford, which destroyed them, with four horses; and the house was with difficulty saved.

Monday 26.

The drawing of the lottery was finished at Guildhall; which, it is hoped by all good men, will never more be revived on so unequal a plan. To encourage unthinking people, by authority, to game at 3 to 2 against themselves, to say the best of it, is a reproach to the justice of the Nation.

Tuesday 27.

The Lady Mayoress's route on Tuesday night was one of the most elegant entertainments of the kind. The company was uncommonly numerous; and many persons of

the first fashion were present, particularly the foreign nobility in town, and ambassadors. It is with pleasure that we can compliment the present worthy chief magistrate [Mr. Saintsbury] on a visible amendment in his health. The Lady Mayoress's politeness and affability added a grace to her distinguished situation, and gave great satisfaction to the noble foreigners present, who had an opportunity of witnessing the taste, liberality, and munificence displayed on this occasion. The ladies were elegantly dressed, and were indeed a lovely groupe. Some of the younger ladies kept footing it till a late hour in the morning. The care and attention of the constables and servants without doors ought not to be forgotten. We do not remember an occasion of the kind, where the access to and from the carriages were rendered so safe and easy. The mob was kept at a proper distance, and the light-fingered gentry entirely disappointed.

Wednesday 30.

Mr. Beaumont, in the House of Commons, moved to go into a Committee, to consider the Test and Corporation Acts, of 13 and 25 Charles II. He prefaced his motion by a sketch of the history of the times in which this act was brought forward, and the danger the church of England then stood in. The principles of the Duke of York, heir apparent to the throne, on the demise of his brother, Charles II. were well-known to be inimical to the established church; and it was the duty of Parliament to guard their rights; for this purpose they passed this act, and, with reluctance, the Crown gave its assent. He commented on the subsequent state of affairs in this country, and brought them down to the present time; and, by a well-drawn picture of the past and present, deduced forcible arguments in favour of his motion. He stated concisely the hardships and inconveniences attending the operation of the Test Act, 25 Charles II. by which every person who is admitted into any office, civil or military, or who receives any pay by patent or place in England, or in the navy, or who has any service in the King's household, shall, within three months after his admission into such office, receive the sacrament of the Lord's Supper, according to the usage of the church of England, in some public church, and on the Sabbath-day, after divine service. And in the court where he takes the oath, he must deliver a certificate, under the hands of the minister, of the truth thereof, attested by two witnesses. And all must be performed, under a penalty of 500*l.* to any person who shall sue for the same, and to be rendered incapable of office, to be disabled to sue in any action, or to be guardian, executor, or administrator, or capable of any legacy or deed of suit, or to bear any office, or vote at any election for members of Parliament, if acting contrary to this statute.

stute. To soften these rigorous penalties, the legislature, in its humanity, passes an annual bill, which exonerates persons who incur them.—Should we therefore, in these enlightened times, when Non-conformity conveys no terrors to the Churchman, load a set of as honest, as upright, and as able men as there are in the kingdom, with restrictions that must deprive the state, the army, the navy, the magistracy, and all corporations in the nation, from the assistance of a great number of their fellow-citizens? and compel this house to grant them relief from the fangs of informers? As to its great political tendency, and whether it militates against the Act of Union, is not now weighed in that scale of importance as formerly. We have dissenters from the church of England in both houses of Parliament; in several offices of the state; and what corporation is there in England where sectarians are not to be found? In Holland (a republic), in Scotland, and in Ireland, nations truly enlightened, no such distinction exists. If a man was a Christian, the state did not deprive itself of his services. Even France, the elder daughter of the church of Rome, made use of the services of able men, of all descriptions of the Christian faith. Then why should this nation, in the glorious era of liberty of conscience, freedom of speech, and a well-guarded constitution, continue the shackles that were framed, in times when men's minds were not so liberal, and when our frame of government was assailed by secret as well as open enemies. These arguments the Hon. Mover enforced with much energy of speech, clear, sound, and perspicuous reasoning, strewed often with flowers of rhetoric, that proved him an accomplished orator. He then moved, "That this House will immediately resolve itself into a Committee of the whole House, to consider so much of two acts, the one made in the 13th, and the other in the 25th years of King Charles the Second, as require persons, before they are admitted into any office or place in corporations, or having accepted any office, civil or military, or any place of trust under the Crown, to receive the Sacrament of the Lord's Supper, according to the rules of the Church of England."—Sir Henry Hargrave, in a plain and sensible speech, seconded the motion.—Lord Abberb, though in a very infirm state of health, gave his unqualified opinion, that a repeal of the act in question would be attended with the most dangerous consequences. It would be making an inroad upon the constitution, the extent of which it was impossible for the wisdom of the House to calculate. It would break down the barriers established by our ancestors, for wise and valuable purposes. The constitution of England ought not to be trifled with by every pretender to reforma-

tion; it was dangerous in the extreme.—Lord Bedeclump argued at great length in favour of the motion, and highly complimented the Dissenters, as attached to the free constitution of this country.—Mr. W. Smith and Sir James Johnston supported it.—Mr. Pitt argued principally on the policy of the Test Act; it was, he said, a fence to the constitution, and ought not to be removed.—Mr. Fox poured forth a wonderful torrent of eloquence in support of the motion, and entered largely into the history of the times when the act passed.—Mr. Pitt made a short reply.—Sir W. Dolben, in a speech which put the members in great good humour with the question, opposed it; and placed it in various points of view, by which he kept the House for some time in a roar of laughter.—After a word or two from Mr. Isaac Hawkins Browne, &c. the question was loudly called for; and Mr. Bouslog, claiming the privilege of an indulgence always shewn to the mover of a question, was heard in reply. After which, the question being loudly called for, the House divided, For the motion 98; against it 176; majority 78.

Thursday.

At a Court of Common Council this day at Guildhall, the principal business was, the Report of the Provision Committee, and the following Resolutions were agreed to:

1. That it appears, from an account of the number of cattle and sheep brought into Smithfield-market in the last 56 years, that, from 1732 to 1778, the same had annually increased to a very considerable degree; and that there has been a greater increase from 1778 to 1783; but that the decrease that has happened during the years 1784 and 1785 arises from the present pernicious system of foretalling in the vicinity of this metropolis. [This resolution was agreed to in a former court.]—2. That the practice of foretalling at Knightsbridge, Islington, Kensington, Mile-End, and other places, tends to enhance the price of provisions in Smithfield-market.—3. That the present pernicious practice of jobbing and regrating in Smithfield-market tends to enhance the price of butchers' meat; and that, if the statute of Edward the Sixth, which inflicts a penalty of double the value of the cattle, sheep, &c. so bought, was duly enforced, it would, in a great measure, remedy this evil.—4. That, upon comparing the prices of meat at the several corporation towns with those at London, it appears to us, That many undue practices, by foretalling, jobbing, regrating, &c. must have taken place, by reason the difference of price would more than pay the expence and risque of sending provisions to Smithfield-market.—5. That the practices of the salesmen, jobbers, carcase-butchers, and others, who buy cattle of all kinds, and sell the same again, in and near the markets of this city, tend to enhance the

the price to the consumer, and is one of the causes of the present dearth of provisions.

—6. That it is highly expedient to take such speedy and effectual measures as shall put a stop to these practices.—7. That it will be expedient for the Corporation to establish an Office in Smithfield, for entering and registering all cattle, sheep, &c. which shall be brought to the said market for sale, and that a regular account shall be kept of all cattle, &c. sold on each market-day.—8. That the Corporation do appoint a Committee to set for the inspection, regulation, and controul, of the markets.

In compliment to the Lord-Mayor, who, though much better, is not sufficiently recovered to bear excessive fatigue, the consideration of the remaining resolutions was postponed till next court.

Fridny 30.

Letters by the last mail give an alarming account of the situation of North Holland, where the two parties of Patriots and Stadtholderians had come to blows, and were attacking each other with the utmost fury and devastation. The military has received orders to march, to put an end to the disturbances.

At Haerlem the contest has been carried to such a height, that several houses had been pulled down.

At Moorn, the popular tumult is increasing, and it is thought cannot be appeased without bloodshed.

Other letters say, that the affairs of the Stadtholder are in a fair way of being settled; that he is about to leave Nimeguen, and to take up his residence, with his family, in his palace at Loo.

Letters from Italy give a melancholy account of the miserable situation of the inhabitants of Rimini, situate on the Gulph of Venice, who have lived in tents in the fields during the severity of the winter, the earth being in constant motion, so that the ruin of the city was every day apprehended. The great church of St. Francis, that sumptuous monument of the house of Malatesta, has been entirely thrown down; and the famous arch of Augustus, which seemed of strength enough to defy the effects of time for ages yet to come, is split in the middle.

The Prince of Cochinchina is lately arrived in France from the East Indies, as it is given out, to solicit succours to enable the King, his father, to recover his kingdom, from whence, it is pretended, he had been driven by the arms of an usurper.

Report says, that a misunderstanding, with respect to some material articles in the Commercial Treaty with France, has taken place, and that the New Minister, the Comte de Montmorin, puts different senses to the words of the Treaty to what was intended by the Comte de Vergennes, his predecessor, and the British Minister; and that, till this matter is cleared up, the final settlement of the

Gen. Mag. March 1827.

Treaty will be deferred.

The effigy of the late King of Prussia is exhibited in Paris in the cloaths he wore when alive: it consists of three suits of uniform; one a dressed suit, which had been worn but three times in 18 years; and two others are in so indifferent a state, that it requires the most authentic attestations of their being genuine, which the man who shews them has taken care to obtain, for the public to credit their being really the wardrobe of the Great Frederick.—A similar exhibition is passed away in London!

State of the Navy, including all the Ships in Commission, in Ordinary, and building, to Feb. 23.

In Commission.

At home, as guardships, twelve ships of the line. Cruizers on the English and Irish stations, nine frigates and thirty sloops.

At the several ports, fitting for stations, three ships of 50 guns, one of 44 guns, eleven frigates, and twelve sloops.

On the Mediterranean station, with Commodore Cosby, one ship of 50 guns, three frigates, and one sloop.

On the coast of Africa, one sloop of 18 guns.

In America, four frigates and eight sloops.

At Jamaica, one ship of 50 guns, one of 44 guns, two frigates, and three sloops.

In the Leeward Islands, three frigates and four sloops.

In the East Indies, two sloops of 16 guns.

Going to Botany-Bay, one frigate and one sloop.

Total of ships in commission: twelve ships of the line, five of 50 guns, two of 44 guns, thirty frigates, and sixty-two sloops.

State of the Ordinary.

In ordinary, at Plymouth, Portsmouth, Chatham, Woolwich, and Deptford, one hundred and twenty-seven ships of the line, thirteen of 50 guns, one hundred and nine frigates, and fifty-seven sloops.

Ships building.

In the King's yards, eleven ships of the line, two of which are of 100 guns, four of 98, and five of 74, and one of 50 guns.

At the Merchants' yards, seven ships of the line, and five frigates.

There have been condemned and broke up, or sold, since the naval return of last year, one ship of 64 guns, two frigates, and seven sloops.

Recapitulation.

	Line.	Fifties.	Frigates.	Sloops.
In commission,	12	5	35	62
In the ordinaries, 127	13	109	57	
On the stocks,	18	1	5	—

157 19 149 119

The number of seamen, including marines, borne on the books of the ships in commission, was stated at 27,390 men.

Vol. LVI. p. 1092. It is said that the late Mr. Edward Clarke succeeded in 1768 to the rectory of Buxted, in Suffex, which Archbishop Secker permitted his father to resign in his favour. This must be a mistake, if, as it is mentioned in the Anecdotes of Mr. Bowyer, p. 509, the elder Mr. Clarke resigned Buxted Nov. 4, 1763, for Archbishop Secker died August 3. The fact was, the father solicited the boon from that prelate, and met with an absolute denial; but the favour was speedily granted by Archbishop Cornwallis.

Vol. LVII. p. 91, col. ii. l. 59, read, "By whom he had two daughters, one of whom (born August 18, 1773) survives her father, with an ample fortune (12,000l.) settled on her by a Captain Draper, her father's uncle."

P. 93. The elaborate eulogist of the late Bishop Egerton (of Durham) has forgot to mention that prelate's having published two sermons—one preached before the House of Lords, Jan. 30, 1761; text Hos. iii. 4—the other before the Propagation Society, in Feb. 1763; text Matt. xxii. 9.

MARRIAGES.

Feb. 26. **A**T Bath, George Matcham, esq; only son of Mrs. M. of Enfield, to Miss Nelson, dau. of the rev. Mr. Edmund N. rector of Castle Rising, Norf.

March 6. Rev. Dr. Apthorp, rector of St. Mary le Bow, and of Croydon, Surrey, to Miss Crich, sister of the rev. Mr. C. of Thurlow, Suffolk.

15. At Bristol, Cha. Hinde, esq; youngest son of the late Jacob H. esq; of Langham, Essex, to Miss Style, daughter of the late General S.

16. Henry Skrine, jun. esq; of Worley, co. Somerset, to Miss Chalie, eldest dau. of John C. esq; of Bedford-shire.

DEATHS.

Sept. 8. **A**T Calcutta, Mrs. Maclary, wife of John M. esq.

Oct. 6. At Madras, Robert Barclay, esq; late one of the council of Fort St. George.

1787. Lately, at Worcester, the rev. John Pearkes, LL.D. F.A.S. rector of Breckon, and chaplain to the Earl of Oxford.

Jan. 23. Rev. Thomas Kay, M.A. rector of Melfonby, in the North Riding of the county of York: a truly good man, adorned through the period of a long life (for he lived to the age of 82) with amiable and inoffensive manners, with a cheerful and benevolent temper. He was conscientiously strict in the discharge of his parochial duty; and, as he considered the Church of England as the best establishment of the Christian religion, he censured with a bold and honest freedom the conduct of those men, who, while they partake of the emoluments and dignities of that church, scruple not to inva-

lidate its doctrines, to impugn its institution, and to slight its authority. He was elected fellow of University college in Oxford in 1729. He there distinguished himself by his proficiency in academical learning, and was esteemed one of the most accomplished scholars of his time. Filial piety towards a beloved parent induced him to chuse the retirement of a country living.

—to sooth a mother's care,

To calm the sorrows of declining age.

He was presented by his college to the rectory of Melfonby in 1736. His life was a continued display of the most extensive and most useful charities, not indiscriminately distributed, but adjusted with judgement and propriety, and conducted with so much secrecy, that those who experienced his beneficence seldom knew the hand that blessed them. Besides several considerable legacies to his relations and friends, he has left six hundred pounds, to be paid in three equal portions, to the corporation of the sons of the clergy, and to the societies for promoting Christian knowledge, and for propagating the Gospel in foreign parts: also 200l. to the infirmary at York, and the same sum to the York hospital for lunatics. The remainder of his fortune he has devised to the master and fellows of University college, Oxford, conditionally—that they introduce *certain alterations into their statutes*, which he thought highly advantageous to the society.

25. At Tuddenham, near Ipswich, aged 24, the rev. William Minter, B.A. only son of Mr. W. M. of that place. In July last he was elected fellow of St. Peter's college, Cambridge, in which society, as well as in his other relations of life, he had justly gained the esteem of all who knew him.

30. At her house in Charles-st. Berkeley-sq. in her 70th year, Dowager Lady Frederick, relict of the late Sir John Frederick, bart. and third daughter of the late Sir Roger Hudson, knt. a lady who, by her engaging conversation and endearing manners, never failed of gaining the most heartfelt esteem of all who had the happiness of her acquaintance. And on Tuesday Feb. 6, her Ladyship's remains were interred in the family vault at St. Olave's church, Old Jewry.

Feb. . . At Milan, Father Boscovich, professor of astronomy in that university, an honorary member of the Royal Society of London, and well known to the learned and ingenious. In 1760 he published in London, in 4to, a poem, written at various periods; some of it having been recited at Rome to early as 1735. The title of it is, "De Solis ac Lunæ Defectibus, Libri V. P. Rogerii Boscovich, Societatis Jesu, ad Regiam Societatem Londinensem." (Ibidem antem et Astronomiæ Synopsis et Theorema Luminis Newtoniana, et alia multa ad Physicam

sicam perentia, verbis pertractantur ; cum ejusdem Auctoris Annotationibus."— In this work the judicious author's learning and genius have laboured science into poetry, and have shewn, by explaining astronomy, that verse did not refuse the ideas of philosophy. The printing of this elegant volume was undertaken by Mr. Bowyer, at the solicitation of Dr. Morton, at the expense of Mr. Doddsley and Mr. Millar. And thus a poem, "which, however important of itself to all lovers of astronomy, or honourable on many accounts to the British nation, was in danger otherwise of being suppressed by disgust, or of being printed abroad," was given to the publick by means of an English press. (See the Anecdotes of Mr. Bowyer, pp. 297. 349.)

3. The wife of the rev. Mr. Hayes, third master of Westminster school.

In child-bed, of a fright, occasioned by seeing a labourer fall from a scaffold, Mrs. Robertson, wife of Col. R. and sister of N. Wrexall, esq.

4. Aged 75, at his house in Hoxton, of which he had been an inhabitant about 39 years, Mr. Edward Lambert, the oldest, and one of the most respectable stockbrokers in London, and one of the senior members of the company of Fishmongers ; a man universally esteemed for his unblemished integrity and great liberality. He was in good health the preceding evening, but, while he was undressing himself in his chamber, he was suddenly struck with the dead palsy, which deprived him of speech, sense, and motion, and he continued in that situation for about six hours, when he breathed his last without a pang. He has by his will left 1000*l.* to the charity girls of the parish of St. Leonard Shoreditch, for whom he had many years been a faithful trustee.

At Speenhamland, near Newbury, Berks, in his 67th year, Mr. Thomas Phillips, brandy-merchant. He was one of the greatest fox hunters in Berkshire, and had collected as many foxes' pads as entirely covered his stable door and door-posts, all of which he had himself cut off, when in at the death. At his own particular request, a pad was placed in each of his hands when laid out in his coffin, and he was interred at the parish church of Speen, attended by the huntmen and whippers in of the packs he had hunted with.

6. At Wokingham, Berks, Edw. Wife, esq; many years retired from his profession of the law. This gentleman carried on the prosecution against Miss Blandy, who was executed for parricide.

10. At Enfield, after a short illness, Mrs. Drury, wife of Mr. Dr. D. silversmith in the Strand.

At New hall, Essex, in his 42d year, the right hon. Drigue Billers Olmigs Lord Waltham of the kingdom of Ireland, and M.P.

for Malden. Dying without issue, the title is extinct. He succeeded his father John the first Lord 1762, and June 5, 1767, married Miss Coe, of Malden, who died June 6, 1778.

13. Aged 68, the Compté Gravier de Ver-gennes, the celebrated French statesman.— He was buried the next day in the parish church of Versailles, upwards of 2000 persons following his hearse.

14. Was happily released from a succession of fits, which had impaired her excellent understanding, Miss Anne Garrow, youngest dau. of Mr. T. G. schoolmaster at Hadley, Middx.

15. At Norwich, in his 66th year, after a lingering illness, Jeremiah Ives, esq; of the parish of St. Saviour, one of the senior aldermen of that city, and father of the late Mr. John I. F.A.S. who d. June 9, 1776. He was above forty years at the head of the first commercial house there, where his public and private character, his candour and integrity, his social spirit, his pleasing manners, and his distinguished liberality, had long fixed him in the very first degree of respect and influence ; and where he will be long remembered and lamented by his fellow-citizens in general, — and by the poor in particular, to whom he was a constant and bountiful benefactor. The father of this gentleman (John Ives, esq; who died Oct. 1, 1753, aged 74) acquired a fortune of about 70,000*l.* by shares of ships, banking, &c. which the son more than doubled. Of the grandson, see several particulars in the Anecdotes of Mr. Bowyer, p. 463.

16. In his 27th year, after a lingering illness, at house in Grosvenor-sq; George Beauclerk, Duke of St. Alban's, Earl of Burford, and Baron of Heddington, Hereditary Grand Falconer of England, Hereditary Registrar of the Court of Chancery, and a Lieutenant in the 3d regiment of Foot Guards. His Grace died a bachelor.—For a particular account of his family, see vol. LVI. p. 142.

17. At Winchester, after a lingering illness, aged 34, the rev. Mr. Tho. Warton, fellow of New College, Oxford, and eldest son of the rev. Dr. W. head master of Winchester school. He was distinguished by every respectable and amiable qualification which can adorn the scholar, the gentleman, and the friend ; and his loss is as sincerely as deservedly lamented.

At Hoxton, where his malady had made it necessary to have him confined since October 1785, Mr. William Brereton, late of Drury-lane theatre. He was son of Major B. formerly master of the ceremonies at Bath, and appeared the first time at Drury-land in December 1768, in the character of Douglas.

20. Suddenly, at Ludlow, Somerset Davies, esq; receiver general for the county of

Salop. He has left issue, a son, S. D. esq; representative in the last parliament for the borough of Ludlow; and one daughter, married to the rev. Mr. Rookby,

22. At Bath, Mr. Edmund Rack, one of people called Quakers, secretary to the agriculture society at Bath, and one of the original promoters of that establishment.—He was engaged with the rev. John Collinson, F.A.S. in a History of the County of Somerset, of which some few sheets are printed. The publick has much to expect from this History, if its merit is to be in any degree proportioned to the number of subscribers, which exceeds five hundred.

At Lambeth, aged 83, Mrs. Hopkins, of Enfield.

25. At his house in Warwick-court, Frederick Glover, esq; surgeon—his death was sudden, as the moment before he proposed to go out, and dropped down dead just after he had called for his hat. He was a convivial and friendly character, and what Dr. Johnson said of Foote may be applied to the demise of Mr. Glover: "He has left a chasm in society." He was in his 50th year. This gentleman was known and admired by a numerous circle of acquaintance, to whose hilarity he has long contributed, and by whom his company was courted with more than common eagerness. Mr. G. had great professional science, was a man of classical knowledge, of copious reading, of a retentive memory, and a ready wit. He possessed a wonderful facility of communicating anecdotes apposite to almost every subject that occurred in the course of conversation, and was eminently gifted with good nature, social humor, vivacity, and all the catalogues of companionable qualities; but these talents unfortunately operated against his attaining eminence in his profession, or acquiring a liberal income. His life (for the last twenty years of it at least) was, for the most part, dedicated to the entertainment of his friends, with whom he usually sat every evening till a late hour—a circumstance which rendered it impossible for him to attend the graver duties of his profession with that degree of assiduity that all men expect from those in whose hands they entrust the care of their existence. Hence he was obliged to call his pen in aid of his profession, and, having no inconsiderable share of literary taste and ability, a turn and a talent for poetry, and a style of thought and of expression superior to many writers of established character, it was natural to suppose, that his efforts as an author would have been more brilliant and profitable than they proved to be. Whether indolence, the general drawback on genius, was too predominant a feature in his character, or whether the pressure of present embarrassment and difficulty overwhelmed his powers as a writer, his original compositions are few, and

those were, for the most part, written in early life, and are chiefly poetical. While an author by profession, he was principally known to figure as an assistant to booksellers in the humble sphere of translator, compiler, or journalist; and the fact is, that although, by dint of daily toil, he contrived to earn a subsistence, it was barely sufficient to enable him to maintain himself in decent appearance, and to keep his family from want. What contributed to keep Mr. G. in narrow circumstances was a numerous offspring, who had scarcely any other provision than the little their father could spare from his own scanty means. Mr. G. accepted the surgeoncy of the East Essex Militia during the late war, together with an ensigncy, and was afterward captain of a company.—Being seized with a pleurisy early on the morning of the day on which he died, he bled himself, and grew much better towards noon: but in the evening, although apparently recovered, suddenly dropped down a corpse. He had long complained of a violent palpitation of the heart, and often intimated his apprehensions that it would prove fatal. As he was universally beloved by every gentleman belonging to the corps, it is to be hoped that a subscription which is set on foot to assist the family he has left behind him, and to which the sums contributed already exceed two hundred pounds, will be still more liberally encouraged.

Mar. . . At Lutterworth, co. Leic. Mr. John Hill, in the 100th year of his age.

At Okeleworth, co. Glouc. George Miller, esq; possessed of a fortune estimated at two hundred thousand pounds.

3. At Hertford, aged near 70, of a confirmed dropsy, Mr. Benj. Bartlet, F.R.S. one of the people called Quakers, formerly an eminent apothecary at Bradford, co. York, in which he succeeded his father, who had had for his apprentice the afterwards celebrated Dr. Fothergill. The Doctor introduced his son to London, who, on his health declining, resigned his business to a partner, Mr. French, in Red Lion-square. His knowledge of the ancient coinage of this kingdom was equal to the valuable collections he had formed in its several departments, from the Saxon to the present time, besides variety of curious seals, celts, and other antique articles; which, by the fatality so common to the collectors of the present time, are advertised for Mr. Gerard's hammer. All that he ever published was a memoir "On the Episcopal Coins of Durham, and the Monastic Coins of Reading, minted during the Reigns of Edward I. II. and III. appropriated to their respective Owners." *Archæologia*, vol. V. p. 335. He was buried at his estate near Mauceter, in Warwicksh.

4. In Southampton-row, Bloomsb. Thomas Brooksbank, esq; in the commission of the peace and deputy lieutenant of the county

ty of Middlesex, clerk to the commissioners of the land-tax for the Finsbury division, a place worth 300*l.* per ann. formerly keeper of a lottery-office, and of late years an eminent stock-broker, under the Royal Exchange, in partnership with his son-in-law Mr. Ruddle. After lying in state at his house in London, his remains were interred, with those of his first wife, in Paddington church.

5. In the suburbs of Canterbury, where she had long lived in obscurity and indigence, Madame la Comtesse De Crux, relict of M. le Comte De Crux, a French refugee. She was daughter of Boyrand de la Jauniere, Captain Lieutenant in Lord Galloway's regiment of dragoons, who had also fled from France during the religious persecution.

8. At Oxford, the rev. George Dixon, D.D. principal of St. Edmund-hall, and vicar of Bramley, Hants. He was admitted of Queen's coll. Oxford, where he proceeded M.A. 1737, B.D. 1757, D.D. 1758. He was formerly vicar of Chedworth, co. Glouc. in the gift of Queen's college, which he resigned, and was presented to Bramley, in the same patronage. He was elected and admitted principal of Edmund-hall Dec. 30, 1760, on the death of Dr. Fothergill. Under his administration happened the expulsion of six students deeply tainted with methodism, on which see our vol. XXXVIII. pp. 139. 225.—A more particular account of this gentleman may be expected in our next.

At his seat at Hembury Fort, co. Devon, Samuel Graves, esq; admiral of his Majesty's white squadron, to which high station he rose gradually, without the aid of any parliamentary interest, by near sixty years intrepid services, and the most unblemished integrity. He served as lieutenant of the Norfolk at the siege of Carthagen, under that brave and much-injured officer his uncle. At the attack of St. Philip's and St. Jago's batteries he solicited to be landed to attack some batteries, which, being out of the reach of the cannon, of the ships, impeded the progress of the land forces, and he bore an honourable share in the taking of the sixteen gun battery.—Sir Chaloner Ogle, who commanded his Majesty's fleet in the West Indies, appointed him to the command of his tender, from whence, on account of his gallant services, he was promoted to the Rippon's Prize, in which he was eminently distinguished by the capture of several ships of a very superior force.—In the succeeding war he was employed in the channel, and was in the memorable action of 1759, under Sir Edward Hawke, whose friendship he ever after enjoyed.—In the beginning of the late unhappy war he had the naval command at Boston; and his conduct there, as was natural, became the subject of severe animadversion amongst those who could not

know the decisive spirit which he recommended in all the General Councils, and the inadequate force which he had to carry on the naval operations. On his recall from that command, being solicited to publish the vindication of his own conduct from the unjustifiable aspersions which had been thrown on it, with the spirit of a true patriot he replied, that "he would not, from any personal ill-usage, contribute his share to injure Government, already too much weakened by party animosity;" and he added, with as much foresight, that the failure of his successors would be his best vindication.—In another situation, when he thought the discipline of the service was struck at, he was one of the twelve admirals who submitted their opinions to his Majesty, altho' at that time, and to his latest hour, he had great personal respect for the noble Earl who presided at the head of the Admiralty board.—Upon his return from America he was appointed to the command at Plymouth, which he nobly relinquished, being determined to hold no employment in time of war but of the most active service against the enemies of his country.—Few men excelled him in the duties of private life; he was a sincere Christian, his charities were such as became the character; and his loss is universally felt by all ranks of people in the neighbourhood in which he lived.—He died in the 74th year of his age, of an hæmorrhage in the bladder, after a short illness, which he bore with the utmost fortitude.—He was twice married: 1. to Elizabeth sole daughter of Sedgwick, esq; of Staindrop, co. Durham; and, 2. to Margaret daughter of Elmes Spinckes, esq; of Aldwinckle, co. Northampton.

10. At Fulbourne, near Cambridge, William Greaves Beaupré Bell, esq; who was many years commissary for that university, of which he was upwards of 70 years a member, and was admitted at Clare-hall, took the degree of B.A. 1720, and of M.A. 1724. He married a daughter of Beaupré Bell, esq; of Beaupré-hall, in Upwell and Outwell, co. Norf. sister of the well-known antiquary of that name, on whose death Mr. G. inherited the family estate near Spalding and the site of the abbey there. He resigned the place of commissary to Mr. And. Pemberton, and that of steward of the estates of Trinity college to Mr. Graham.

At her mother's house at Highbury, of a suffocation by fat, Mrs. Wilkinson, only dau. of the late Mr. Joseph Garfield, and wife of Mr. W. of Gold-str. Wood-str. his partner.

At Danbury Place, Essex, Miss Anna Maria Disney Frytche, 3d dau. of Lewis Disney Frytche, esq.

14. In consequence of old age and a paralytic stroke, at Grosvenor Place, Piccadilly, Thomas Mottat, M.D. a native of North Britain, and lately his Majesty's comptroller

at New London in Connecticut. Dr. M. went to America in 1729, under the patronage of the famous Bishop Berkeley, and was amply rewarded for his classical knowledge and polite literature, planted in a fertile soil by the university of Edinburgh.—The Doctor was ever loyal to the House of Hanover, and faithful to the British Government; and “ oftentimes in perils amongst false brethren,” on account of those virtues rare, in New England. In 1766 his house and goods at Newport, Rhode Island, were destroyed by the mob, in derision of the stamp act, of which abuse the Doctor complained, and the Minister ordered the Governor and General Assembly of Rhode Island to pay him 1000l. sterling for the damages done by the mobs; however, the General Assembly ordered the treasurer to pay him 150l. currency: but the Doctor could never recover even that sum from an empty treasury; “ and so they wrapt it up.” In 1775, after sundry insults offered him by the Americans, headed by Governor Trumbull (since created LL.D. of Edinburgh, by the courtesy of the rev. Dr. Robertson), Dr. Moffatt, for personal safety, fled to the royal banner, supported by General Gage, then at Boston, and left his property to the mercy of an ungrateful foe, who purloined his goods, confiscated his real estate, and proscribed his person:—but, on his arrival in England, his Sovereign remembered his services, his loyalty, and integrity, and most graciously allowed him a pension of 200l. per annum.—His remains were interred, on the 21st, in the new burying-ground belonging to St. George, Hanover-square: on his grave-stone is written,

“ Here is laid

THOMAS MOFFATT, M.D.

21 March, 1787:

who left his gratitude

to the King and British nation:

his prayers to the Loyalists,

and pardon to the Rebels,

of America.”

25. At Southgate, where he had been at considerable expence in improving his house and grounds with great taste and elegance, Stephen Peter Godin, esq; who for many years carried on the business of an insurance broker, with the strictest integrity and unremitted civility, and, it may be added, with unexampled success; for it has been said, that, above fifty years ago, he has sometimes cleared five hundred pounds in a morning, principally arising from insurances made on the Spanish flota. He has left four daughters, the wives of John Cornwall, Godfrey Thornton, and John Shiffner, esqrs. all now, or late, of London, merchants, and of Lieut. Col. Robert Morfe, of the corps of engineers, to each of whom, upon their marriages, he gave ample fortunes, and is said to have left among them 70,000l. more. His

extensive benevolence and unconfined charities will make his loss sensibly felt in the parishes which partook of them. His remains were interred, on the 23d, in the church of St. Peter le Poor, Broadstreet, in great funeral pomp, the hearse decorated with escutcheons, attended by four mourning coaches and four, his own coach, and those of two of his neighbours.

22. At Market Bosworth, co. Leic. the rev. John Slade, sen. aged 85, master of the Free Grammar School there.

25. A late servant of Hugh James, esq; on Enfield Chase, being disappointed by a fellow-servant to whom he was going to be married, having been asked in the church, and purchased furniture, &c. for a small farm, took the desperate resolution of putting an end to his existence with a pistol, which he executed in his master's coach-house.

ECCLESIASTICAL PREFERMENTS.

REV. Thomas Kerrich, M.A. of Magdalen coll. Camb. Hemisby V. Norf.

Rev. John Norton, B.A. of Jesus coll. Camb. Kettlewell V. Norf.

Rev. George Boldero, Benham V. Norf.

Rev. Tho. Crich, fellow of Caius coll. Thurlow Parva R. and Mildenhall V. Suff.

Rev. Joseph White, B.D. (Arabic Professor at Oxford) Melton R. Suff.

BANKRUPTS.

WILLIAM BUCK, Mount Sorrel, Leic. shopkeeper

John Waring, Birmingham, joiner

Sarah Rawlins, Oxford, toy-woman

Henry Simpson and John Birkley, Wapping-wall, ship-chandler

W. Ayres, Gray's-inn-lane, tallow-chandler

Richard Thornley, Stockport, grocer

Thomas How, Bath, druggist

George Wardell, Southampton, mariner

John Swindell, Stockport, engine-maker

John Wilkinson, Wisbech, linen-draper

David Fergusson and David Maitland, London, merchants

John Dyer, East Ham, Essex, maltster

John Grave, York, grocer

John Carter, Stockport, joiner

Samuel Whettall and Samuel Nesbitt, Great Tower-str. merchants

T. Smith, Welbeck-str. coach-maker

Samuel Simpson, Wilderness-row, Clerkenwell, broker

W. Ireland, Bond-str. wine-merchant

Luke Abbot, Wisbech, shopkeeper

Joseph Rogers and William James, Bristol, merchants

Jonathan Hodson, Stockport, shopkeeper

Richard Towndrow, Hay, Derbyshire, maltster

H. W. Guyon, Broad-str. merchant

Joseph Dibbens, Bath, grocer

Ralph Beech, Newcastle under L. surgeon

Edward Keeling, Hanley, Staff. potter

Sam. Justice, London, merchant

AVERAGE PRICES of CORN, from Mar. 12, to Mar. 17, 1787.

	Wheat Rye Barley Oats Beans							
	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.
London	4	7	3	4	3	0	2	3
COUNTIES INLAND.								
Middlesex	4	10	0	0	2	1	2	6
Surry	4	10	3	0	3	1	2	6
Hertford	4	8	0	0	3	0	2	2
Bedford	4	6	0	0	2	1	2	0
Cambridge	4	6	3	4	1	10	1	9
Huntingdon	4	5	0	0	2	9	1	9
Northampton	4	10	1	7	2	6	1	10
Rutland	5	1	0	0	2	8	2	4
Leicester	5	2	3	9	2	8	2	4
Nottingham	5	4	3	6	3	1	2	6
Derby	5	8	0	0	3	5	2	4
Stafford	5	2	0	0	3	1	2	2
Salop	5	3	3	9	2	1	2	1
Hereford	4	2	0	0	3	1	2	0
Worcester	4	10	0	0	2	1	2	1
Warwick	4	5	0	0	2	8	1	1
Gloucester	4	6	0	0	2	8	1	1
Wilts	4	8	0	0	1	7	2	0
Berks	4	6	0	0	2	10	2	3
Oxford	4	7	0	0	2	9	2	3
Bucks	4	6	0	0	2	9	2	3

COUNTIES upon the COAST.

Essex	4	7	0	0	3	0	2	1	3	5
Suffolk	4	3	3	2	2	8	2	0	3	2
Norfolk	4	4	3	1	2	7	2	2	0	0
Lincoln	4	7	2	1	2	6	1	1	3	9
York	4	1	3	3	3	1	2	2	4	9
Durham	4	1	3	9	2	9	2	0	4	4
Northumberland	4	4	3	5	2	7	1	10	4	0
Cumberland	5	8	3	5	2	4	2	0	4	4
Westmorland	5	6	0	0	2	6	2	1	0	0
Lancashire	5	8	0	0	2	9	2	3	4	2
Cheshire	5	7	0	0	3	1	2	2	0	0
Monmouth	5	3	0	0	3	1	1	10	0	0
Somerset	5	2	0	0	2	1	1	1	4	1
Devon	5	3	0	0	2	8	1	6	0	0
Cornwall	5	1	0	0	2	7	1	7	0	0
Dorset	5	0	0	0	2	7	2	1	4	4
Hampshire	4	5	0	0	2	8	2	1	3	1
Suffex	4	6	0	0	2	8	2	1	3	9
Kent	4	8	0	0	2	1	2	5	3	2

WALES, Mar. 5, to Mar. 10, 1787.

North Wales	5	3	4	5	2	10	1	9	4	1
South Wales	4	10	4	2	2	9	1	5	4	2

THEATRICAL REGISTER.

Mar.	DRURY LANE.
1.	She Would and She Would Not—Sultan
2.	Redemption
3.	School for Grey Beards—Richard Cœur
5.	Ditto—Jubilee [de Lion
6.	Ditto—First Floor
7.	Acis and Galatea
8.	Count of Narbonne—All the World's a
9.	Acis and Galatea [Stage
10.	Love for Love—First Floor
12.	S. du Lion—Gentle Shepherd
13.	Ditto—Richard Cœur de Lion
14.	Messiah
15.	Count of Narbonne—First Floor
16.	Messiah
17.	Seduction—Virgin Unmasked
19.	Ditto—Richard Cœur de Lion
20.	Cymbeline—The Romp
21.	Refurrection
22.	Seduction—The Sultan
27.	Redemption
24.	Seduction—The Sultan
26.	She Would and She Would Not—Rich.
27.	Isabella—The Sultan [Cœur de Lion
28.	Judas Maccabæus
29.	All in the Wrong—The Romp
30.	Redemption
31.	Count of Narbonne—The Sultan

Mar.	COVENT GARDEN.
1.	Such Things Are—Devil to Pay
2.	
3.	Ditto—Poor Soldier
5.	Ditto—Enchanted Castle
6.	Artaxerxes—Barnaby Rattle
7.	
8.	Man of the World—Enchanted Castle
9.	
10.	Such Things Are—Rofina
12.	Ditto—Love and War
13.	Love in a Village—Enchanted Castle
14.	
15.	Way to Keep Him—Love and War
16.	
17.	Duenna—Devil upon Two Sticks
19.	Such Things Are—Love and War
20.	Man of the World—Ditto
21.	
22.	Such Things Are—Love in a Camp
23.	
24.	Love in a Village—Barataria
26.	King Henry the Eighth—Rofina
27.	Confious Lovers—Intriguing Chamber-
28.	[maid
29.	Such Things Are—Love and War
30.	
31.	Careless Husband—Comus

Bill of Mortality from Feb. 27, to Mar. 27, 1787.

Christened.	Buried.		
Males 849	Males 884	Between	2 and 5 147
Females 802	Females 808		5 and 10 78
			10 and 20 82
			20 and 30 159
Whereof have died under two years old 454			30 and 40 144
			40 and 50 177
			50 and 60 151
			60 and 70 180
			70 and 80 91
			80 and 90 29
			90 and 100 1
			105

EACH DAY'S PRICE OF STOCKS, IN MARCH, 1787.

[illegible]

The Gentleman's Magazine:

ST. JOHN'S GATE.

London Gazette
General Evening
St. James's Chron.
Whitehall Even.
London Evening.
London Chron.
Lloyd's Evening
English Chron.
Daily Advertiser
Public Advertiser
Gazetteer
Morning Chron.
Morning Herald
Morning Post
Public Ledger
Gener. Advertiser
The World
Oxford
Cambridge
Bristol 3 papers
Bath 2
Birmingham 2
Derby
Coventry 2
Hereford 2
Chester 2
Manchester 2
Canterbury 2



Edinburgh 5
Dublin 3
Newcastle 3
York 2
Leeds 2
Norwich 2
Nottingham 2
Exeter 2
Liverpool 2
Gloucester 2
Bury St. Edmund
Lewes
Sheffield
Shrewsbury
Winchester
Ipswich
Salisbury
Leicester
Worcester
Stamford
Chelmsford
Southampton
Northampton
Reading
Whitehaven
Dumfries
Aberdeen
Glasgow

For A P R I L, 1787.

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Embellished with a beautiful Plate of the SEPULCHRE, and Two PORTRAITS of the SCIPIO FAMILY; with the Contents of a BARROW lately opened at ODDINGTON; and an ancient IRISH COIN.

By SYLVANUS URBANUS, Gent.

LONDON, Printed by JOHN NICHOLS, for D. HENRY, late of SAINT JOHN'S GATE.

METEOROLOGICAL TABLE for April, 1787.

of Fahrenheit's Thermometer.

Height of Fahrenheit's Thermometer.

Noon	11 o'cl. Night.	Barom. in. pts.	Weather in April, 1787.	D. of Month.	8 o'cl. Morn.	Noon	11 o'cl. Night.	Barom. in. pts.	Weather in April, 1787.
0	0			Apr.	0	0	0		
52	45	29.70	fair	12	40	55	45	30.1	fair
56	49	29.63	cloudy	13	45	50	38	29.95	showery
52	45	29.3	cloudy	14	38	49	40	29.86	fair
51	44	29.17	rain	15	39	55	43	29.83	fair.
51	42	29.5	showery	16	45	55	45	30.1	cloudy
48	41	29.98	cloudy	17	43	45	39	30.4	cloudy
46	44	29.98	cloudy	18	40	56	50	30.2	cloudy
47	44	29.7	rain	19	42	55	41	30.1	cloudy
54	46	29.74	fair	20	40	45	36	30.33	cloudy
52	47	29.86	cloudy	21	39	50	44	30.5	fair
50	48	29.76	rain	22	46	55	48	30.3	fair
48	40	29.79	fair	23	50	56	52	30.25	fair
47	38	30.1	cloudy	24	50	57	50	30.23	fair
51	37	30.16	fair	25	47	53	47	29.93	rain
52	42	30.26	fair	26	46	55	51	29.72	showery
54	43	30.1	fair						

RY. Mathematical Instrument-Maker, opposite Arundel-street, Strand.

Thermom.	Wind.	Rain tooths in.	Weather in May, 1786.
29 15	46	N	w. frost, thickish ice, fair, harsh w. r. ¹
29 15		W	w. frost, thickish ice, sun, harsh wind
29 7	54	SW	storms of wind and rain. ²
29 5	50	S	sun and clouds, rain.
29 9	53	S	rain, hail storm, heavy clouds.
29 9	56	SE	heavy clouds & sun, heavy showers
29 9	57	E	fair. ³ [south-eastward.
29 8	52	E	white frost, fair, harsh wind. ⁴
29 6	51	E	steady rain.
29 4	56	SW	clouds and sun.
29 8	62	SW	heavy clouds. ⁵
29 9	61	S	stormy. ⁶
29 12	63	SW	stormy. ⁷
30	65	SW	fair and mild. ⁸
30	68	SW	fair and warm. ⁹
29 18	72	SW	fair and hot.
29 15	61	NW	overcast. ¹⁰
	65	NW	white frost, fair. ¹¹
29 17	56	N	fair. ¹²
29 18	60	W	overcast.
29 17	70	W	heavy clouds, warm.
29 17	67	W	clouds and sun.
29 19	66	W	cloudy, brisk wind.
29 19	68	W	overcast, still and warm. ¹³
30	74	W	clouds and sun. ¹⁴
30	75	S	bright and hot.
29 19	73	NW	fair and hot.
30 2	71	NW	white dew, fair. ¹⁵
30 3	70	W	bright and hot.
30 1	77	W	bright and hot.
29 19	76	E	fair and hot. ¹⁶

OBSERVATIONS.

rus pratensis in bloom.—² Cuckoo searches standard fruit-trees for caterpillars to
 A martin seen.—³ Martins and swifts appear.—⁴ Germander (veronica cha-
 in bloom.—⁵ Hyacinthus non scriptus in bloom.—⁶ Winter-cress (erysimum
 a) in bloom. This plant, being a native, is a good winter-salad when all others
 a severe frost. It also boils very green.—⁷ Broom (spartium scoparium) in bloom.
 rse-chestnut in bloom and in full leaf. Pastures yellow with bloom of ranuncoli.
 gon-fly (libellula grandis) escapes from its chrysalis.—¹⁰ Italian poplar in full
 White-thorn (cratogeomys oxyacantha) and citifus laburnum in bloom.—¹² Wall-
 bird

T H E

Gentleman's Magazine:

For A P R I L, 1787.

BEING THE FOURTH NUMBER OF VOL. LVII. PART I.

ORIGINAL LETTERS OF STEELE TO
HIS SECOND LADY (MRS. MARY
SCURLOCK) BEFORE MARRIAGE.

MADAM, Aug. 14, 1707.

I CAME to your house
this night to wait on you;
but you have commanded
me to expect the happi-
ness of seeing you at ano-
ther time of more leisure.

I am now under your
own roof while I write; and that imagi-
nary satisfaction of being so near you,
though not in your presence, has in it
something that touches me with so tender
ideas, that it is impossible for me to de-
scribe their force. All great passion
makes us dumb; and the highest happi-
ness, as well as highest grief, seizes us
too violently to be expressed by our
words.

You are so good as to let me know I
shall have the honour of seeing you when I
next come here. I will live upon that
expectation, and meditate on your per-
fections till that happy hour. The
vainest woman upon earth never saw in
her glass half the attractions which I
view in you. Your air, your shape,
your every glance, motion, and gesture,
have such peculiar graces, that you pos-
sess my whole soul, and I know no life
but in the hopes of your approbation: I

know not what to say, but that I love
you with the sincerest passion that ever
entered the heart of man. I will make
it the business of my life to find out
means of convincing you that I prefer
you to all that is pleasing upon earth. I
am, Madam, your most obedient, most
faithful humble servant. R. STEELE.

MADAM, Lord Sunderland's
Office, 1707.

WITH what language shall I address
my lovely fair, to acquaint her with the
sentiments of an heart the delights to
torture? I have not a minute's quiet out
of your sight; and, when I am with you,
you use me with so much distance, that
I am still in a state of absence heightened
with a view of the charms which I am
denied to approach. In a word, you
must give me either a fan, a mask, or a
glove, you have wot, or I cannot live;
otherwise you must expect I'll kiss your
hand, or, when I next sit by you, steal
your handkerchief. You yourself are too
great a bounty to be received at once;
therefore I must be prepared by degrees,
lest the mighty gift distract me with joy.
Dear Mrs. Scurlock, I am tired with
calling you by that name; therefore say
the day in which you will take that of,
Madam, your most obedient, most de-
voted humble servant, RICH. STEELE.

bird or energy-lucker (*muscipapa griseola*) returns. This bird always returns a few days
before or after the twentieth, according as the season is early or late.—¹³ Quince (*malus
cydonia*) and yellow goat's beard in bloom.—¹⁴ Wood lark (*alauda arvensis*) sings hover-
ing and taking circuits round in the air at a vast distance from the ground. Wood-larks
in summer sing all night in the air, and their delicate song is frequently mistaken for
the nightingale's.—¹⁵ Insects destroy the expanding foliage of the oaks. Osobanche in
bloom.—¹⁶ Rye-grass and clover mowing, a large crop.

* "While high in air, and pois'd upon its wings

"Unseen, the soft, enamour'd wood lark sings."

MADAM, *Aug. 22, 1707*.*

IF my vigilance, and ten thousand wishes for your welfare and repose, could have any force, you last night slept in security, and had every good angel in your attendance. To have my thoughts ever fixed on you, to live in constant fear of every accident to which human life is liable, and to send up my hourly prayers to avert them from you; I say, Madam, thus to think, and thus to suffer is what I do for her who is in pain at my approach, and calls all my tender sorrow impertinence. You are now before my eyes, my eyes that are ready to flow with tenderness, but cannot give relief to my gushing heart, that dictates what I am now saying, and yearns to tell you all its aching. How art thou, oh my soul, stoln from thyself! how is all thy attention broken! My books are blank paper, and my friends intruders. I have no hope of quiet but from your pity: to grant it, would make more for your triumph. To give pain, is the tyranny, to make happy, the true empire, of beauty. If you would consider aright, you would find an agreeable change, in dismissing the attendance of a slave, to receive the complaisance of a companion. I bear the former, in hopes of the latter condition. As I live in chains without murmuring at the power which insists them, so I could enjoy freedom without forgetting the mercy that gave it. Dear Mrs. Scurlock, the life which you bestow on me shall be no more my own. I am, your most devoted, most obedient servant,

RICH. STEELE.

MADAM, *Aug. 30, 1707.*

I BEG pardon that my paper is not finer, but I am forced to write from a coffee-house, where I am attending about business. There is a dirty crowd of busy faces all around me, talking of money, while all my ambition, all my wealth, is love! Love, which animates my heart, sweetens my humour, enlarges my soul, and affects every action of my life. It is to my lovely charmer I owe, that many noble ideas are continually affixed to my words and actions; it is the natural effect of that generous passion, to create in the admirer some similitude of the object admired. Thus, my dear, am I every day to improve from so sweet a companion. Look up, my fair-one, to that Heaven which made thee such, and join

with me to implore its influence on our tender innocent hours, and beseech the Author of love, to bless the rites he has ordained, and mingle with our happiness a just sense of our transient condition, and a resignation to His will, which only can regulate our minds to a steady endeavour to please Him and each other. I am for ever your faithful servant,

R. STEELE.

Queries submitted, with deference, to the consideration of the Committee of the Howardian Fund.

THE inscription, suggested for the reverse of the Medal intended to commemorate THE VISITOR OF PRISONS, is remarkably pertinent—but Alcibiades was a Grecian, and it is the glory of Britons that Mr. HOWARD is their countryman.—Is not this a substantial reason why the inscription on both sides should be in English?

Among the numerous contributors to the erecting of a Statue (not one of whom, it may be presumed, will accept the offer of the money subscribed) there must be a long list of persons who understand only their native language.—To these will not the value of the medal be greatly diminished, should any part of the inscription be in an unknown tongue?

It is proposed that the obverse for the Medal shall be a Prison Scene. A design from the State of the Prisons will doubtless be preferred, should any page of that useful book furnish a suitable subject.—And why not take for the legend their words?

“I was in Prison, and thou visitedst me.”

And on the reverse,

“Well done, good and faithful servant?”

These passages, “besides their apræss, have certainly something in them lofty and sublime—strike in with the natural greatness of the soul, and produce a high idea of the person and action celebrated by the Medal.”

They are the more apposite, because Mr. Howard's humanity is guided by Christian principles and motives—because “his modesty, like his other virtues, exceeding the common scale of human excellence,” decides the praise of men, seeking the honour that cometh from God only.

SAM. DENNE,

Wilmington, April 22, 1787.

* This date is in part cut out, and supplied with “Aug. 9, 1671.” Over “Madam,” at the beginning, Mrs. S. has written “Andromache,” and substituted “Madam” for dear “Mrs. Scurlock” at the end.

CHARACTER OF MR. CAVE, AND HIS EARLY ASSOCIATES.

FROM SIR JOHN HAWKINS.

CAVE's temper was phlegmatic: though he assumed, as the publisher of the Magazine, the name of Sylvanus Urban, he had *few* of those qualities that constitute the character of urbanity. Judge of his want of them by this question, which he once put to an author: "Mr. —, I hear you have just published a pamphlet, and am told there is a very good paragraph in it, upon the subject of music: did you write that yourself?" His discernment was also slow; and as he had already at his command some writers of prose and verse, who, in the language of booksellers, are called "good hands," he was the backwarder in making advances, or courting an intimacy with Johnson. Upon the first approach of a stranger, his practice was to continue sitting, a posture in which he was ever to be found, and, for a few minutes, to continue silent: if at any time he was inclined to begin the discourse, it was generally by putting a leaf of the Magazine, then in the press, into the hand of his visitor, and asking his opinion of it. I remember that, calling in on him once, he gave me to read the beautiful poem of Collins, written for Shakespeare's Cymbeline, 'To fair Fidele's grassy tomb,' which, though adapted to a particular circumstance in the play, Cave was for inserting in his Magazine, without any reference to the subject: I told him, it would lose of its beauty if it were so published: this he could not see; nor could he be convinced of the propriety of the name Fidele: he thought Pastora a better, and so printed it.

He was so incompetent a judge of Johnson's abilities*, that, meaning at one time to dazzle him with the splendor of some of those luminaries in literature who favoured him with their correspondence, he told him that, if he would, in the evening, be at a certain ale-house in the neighbourhood of Clerkenwell, he might have a chance of seeing Mr. Browne and another friend or two. Johnson accepted the invitation; and being introduced by Cave, dressed in a loose horseman's coat, and such a great bushy uncombed wig as he constantly wore, to the sight of Mr. Browne, whom he found sitting at the upper end of a long table, in a cloud of tobacco-smoke, had his curiosity gratified.

Johnson saw very clearly those offensive particulars* that made a part of Cave's character; but, as he was one of the most quick-sighted men I ever knew in discovering the good and amiable qualities of others, a faculty which he has displayed, as well in the life of Cave, as in that of Savage, printed among his works, so was he ever inclined to palliate their defects; and, though he was above courting the patronage of a man, whom, for many reasons, he could not but hold cheap*, he disdained not to accept it, when tendered with any degree of complacency.

Cave, who had no idea of the powers of eloquence over the human mind*, became sensible of its effects in the profits it brought him: he had long thought that the success of his Magazine proceeded from those parts of it that were conducted by himself, which were the abridgement of weekly papers written against the ministry, such as the Craftsman, Fog's Journal, Common Sense, the Weekly Miscellany, the Westminster Journal, and others, and also marshalling the pastorals, the elegies, and the songs, the epigrams, and the rebuses, that were sent him by various correspondents, and was scarcely able to see the causes that at this time increased the sale of his pamphlet from ten to fifteen thousand copies a month. But if he saw not, he felt them, and manifested his good fortune by buying an old coach and a pair of older horses; and, that he might avoid the suspicion of pride* in setting up an equipage, he displayed to the world the source of his affluence, by a representation of St. John's gate, instead of his arms, on the door-panels. This, he told me himself, was the reason of distinguishing his carriage from others, by what some might think a whimsical device, and also for causing it to be engraven on all his plates.

It might seem that between men so different in their endowments and tempers as Johnson and Cave were, little of true friendship could subsist*; but the contrary was the case: Cave, though a man of a saturnine disposition, had a sagacity which had long been exercised in the discrimination of men, in searching into the recesses of their minds, and finding out what they were fit for; and a liberality of sentiment and action, which, under proper restrictions, inclined him not only to encourage genius and merit, but to esteem and even to venerate the possessors of those qualities as often as he

met with them : it cannot, therefore, be supposed, but that he entertained a high regard for such a man as Johnson, and, having had a long experience of his abilities and integrity, that he had improved this disposition into friendship. Johnson, on his part, sought for other qualities in those with whom he meant to form connections ; had he determined to make only those his friends whose endowments were equal to his own, his life would have been that of a Carthusian ; he was therefore more solicitous to contract friendships with men of probity and integrity, and endowed with good moral qualities, than with those whose intellectual powers, or literary attainments, were the most conspicuous part of their character ; and of the former, Cave had a share, sufficient to justify his choice. On this mutual regard for each other, as on a solid basis, rested the friendship between Johnson and Cave. It was therefore with a degree of sorrow, proportioned to his feelings towards his friends, which were ever tender, that Johnson reflected on the loss he had to sustain, and became the narrator of the most important incidents of his life. In the account which he has given of his death, it will be readily believed, that what he had related respecting the constancy of his friendship, is true, and that when, as the last act of reason, he fondly pressed the hand that was afterwards employed in recording his memory, his affection was sincere.

Mr. *Moses Browne*, originally a pen-cutter, was, so far as concerned the practical part of it, the chief support of the Magazine, which he fed with many a nourishing morsel. This person, being a lover of angling, wrote piscatory eclogues ; and was a candidate for the fifty-pound prize mentioned in Johnson's first letter to Cave, and for other prizes which Cave engaged to pay him who should write the best poem on certain subjects ; in all or most of which competitions Mr. Browne had the good fortune to succeed. He published these and other poems of his writing, in an octavo volume, Lond. 1739 ; and has therein given proofs of an exuberant fancy and a happy invention. Some years after he entered into holy orders. A farther account of him may be seen in *Biographia Dramatica*, to a place in which work he seems to have acquired a title, by some juvenile compositions for the stage. Being a person of a religious turn, he also published, in verse, a series of devout contemplations, called Sunday Thoughts.

Johnson, who often expressed his dislike of religious poetry, and who, for the purpose of religious meditation, seemed to think one day as proper as another, read them with cold approbation, and said, he had a great mind to write and publish Monday Thoughts. To the proofs above adduced of the coarseness of Cave's manners, let me add the following : he had undertaken, at his own risque, to publish a translation of Du Halde's History of China, in which were contained sundry and geographical and other plates. Each of these he inscribed to one or other of his friends ; and, among the rest, one '*To Moses Browne*.' With this blunt and familiar designation of his person, Mr. Browne was justly offended : to appease him, Cave directed an engraver to introduce with a caret under the line *Mr.* and thought, that in so doing, he had made ample amends to Mr. Browne for the indignity done him.

Mr. *John Duick*, also a pen-cutter, and a near neighbour of Cave, was a frequent contributor to the Magazine, of short poems, written with spirit and ease. He was a kinsman of Browne, and the author of a good copy of encomiastic verses prefixed to the collection of Browne's poems above-mentioned.

Mr. *Foster Webb*, a young man who had received his education in Mr. Watkins's academy in Spital-square, and afterwards became clerk to a merchant in the city, was, at first, a contributor to the Magazine, of enigmas, a species of poetry in which he then delighted, but was dissuaded from it by the following lines, which appeared in the Magazine for October, 1740, after a few successful essays in that kind of writing :

' Too modest bard, with enigmatic veil
' No longer let thy Mute her charms conceal ;
' Though oft the Sun in clouds his face disguise,
' Still he looks nobler when he gilds thy skies.
' Do thou, like him, avow the native flame,
' Burst thro' the gloom, and brighten into
' fame.'

' After this friendly exhortation, Mr. Webb, in those hours of leisure which business afforded, amused himself with translating from the Latin classics, particularly Ovid and Horace : from the latter of these he rendered into English verse, with better success than any that had before attempted it, the odes, ' Quis maura gracilis te puer in rosa ; ' Solvitur acris hyems grata vice veris, & Favoni, ' Parcus Deorum cultor & inteqvens ; ' and ' Dissipat nives, redeunt jam gramina campis ; ' all which are

inserted

inserted in Cave's Magazine. His signature was sometimes Telarius, at others Vedastus. He was a modest, ingenious, and sober young man; but a consumption defeated the hopes of his friends, and took him off in the twenty-second year of his age.

Mr. *John Smith*, another of Mr. Watkins's pupils, was a writer, in the Magazine, of prose essays, chiefly on religious and moral subjects, and died of a decline about the same time.

Mr. *John Canton*, apprentice to the above-named Mr. Watkins, and also his successor in his academy, was a contributor to the Magazine, of verses, and afterwards, of papers on philosophical and mathematical subjects. The discoveries he made in electricity and magnetism are well known, and are recorded in the transactions of the Royal Society, of which he afterwards became a member *. (*To be continued.*)

MR. URBAN, April 14.

DR. G. Dixon, the late Principal of St. Edmund Hall, Oxford, whose death you have announced in your Magazine for last month, preserved a very respectable character through a long and benevolent life; a native of one of those northern counties to which the old foundation of Queen's College is confined. He became a member of that society in the year 1729, and was elected Fellow in 1748, eleven years after his A. M. Degree. From the time of his admission to Holy Orders in 1737, till he was appointed Principal of St. Edmund Hall, in 1760, he performed the labours of a parochial ministry to the indolent or even literary retirement of a College. The greatest part of this period he spent in London, as curate and lecturer of a parish in the City, and was classed among the most worthy, and conscientious clergymen of that time. He is remembered, by the few survivors of his flock, for the very great propriety and devotion with which he discharged all the duties of his office, for the solidity and orthodoxy of his public discourses, for the cheerful and amiable complexion of his piety, and for his benevolent attention to the necessities of the poor. In the year 1758, he was admitted to the degree of D. D. and, in the beginning of 1759, became engaged to supply the occasional absence of Dr. Nicholls, the Master of the Temple. He was also appointed to preach Lady Moyer's lecture, for the year 1760,

at the request and recommendation of Mr. Berriman, Rector of St. Alban's, Wood-street; with whom from his first coming to London he had lived in the strictest friendship. But in the course of this year (1759) the Vicarage of Chedworth in Gloucestershire coming to his option from College, he determined to retire from his London appointments, and to reside entirely on his living.

Dr. D. was just settled at Chedworth, when Dr. Rich. Bolton, Senior Fellow of Queen's College, proposed to the society an exchange of the preferments of the late Dr. Geo. Fothergill for the living of Chedworth. This proposal being accepted, Dr. D. was accordingly appointed to the Headship of St. Edmund Hall, and the Vicarage of Bramley, Hants. In this situation, amidst various vicissitudes, he spent the remainder of his days. The Hall, during the administration of the last Principal, who only considered it as a step to higher honour, had been declining. Dr. D. whose connections were extensive, and who had no other object in view than the improvement of his society, soon advanced it to a considerable degree of respectability, which it retained for some years. His genuine piety, and the unsuspicious candor of his nature, which led him to esteem religion wherever he found it, and to excuse errors and imperfections where he thought he discovered truth, brought at last to his Hall several members of more piety than prudence, and of more zeal than learning. The act of discipline, by which the University thought proper to punish the indiscretions of these young men, as it occasioned a great deal of conversation, and a great deal of controversy, is well known. The Principal's conduct was precisely such as might have been expected from his character as the father of the society, and the friend of religion, as well as "a sober, peaceable, and truly conscientious son of the Church of England," and of the University. This affair was fatal to the prosperity of the Hall, and followed by a series of circumstances which tended to render Dr. D's connection with the University less agreeable than formerly. Though he could not consider it his duty to abandon the situation in which Providence had placed him, yet he lived from this period in greater privacy. He had, however, the satisfaction to find, for some time before his death, that prejudices were wearing out, and that the judicious and liberal part of mankind disdained to be influenced

* See a life of him in Biog. Brit.

ced by the sound of an opprobrious name.

The services which Dr. D. rendered to religion, proceeded not only from his personal piety, and that integrity and humility which distinguished his whole life, but from his exertions to promote its interests. From the social and benevolent turn of his mind, he was very much the friend of every public institution, which promised utility to the Christian cause. The communication of the Gospel to the unenlightened parts of the world was a great object of his zeal, and a favourite topic of his conversation. The successful labours of any denomination of Christians in this line rejoiced his heart. He was member of each of the societies which have been established in England for this pious purpose. That which is known by the name of Dr. Bray's associates, and which has not met with the encouragement it deserved, he was very anxious to recommend; and to his recommendation it is indebted for much of its latter patronage. Of the Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge he was for many years the corresponding member in the University, and not only by his activity very much increased the number of its subscribers, but obtained for it a very considerable legacy from a late Master of one of the Colleges. Had he himself possessed a fortune proportioned to his benevolence, or more than adequate to a proper provision for his widow, all who knew him well believe that he would have practised that act of Christian munificence which he had so effectually recommended to his friend.

The death of this good man, like his life, was serene and peaceful. He had suffered the two last years the common infirmities of old age, and was daily

praying for the period of his pilgrimage, thankful for the past goodness, and confiding on the unceasing mercies of his Redeemer. Yours, &c. C. A.

MR. URBAN,

April 20.

AS your Magazine records the lives, and deaths, of great and good men; permit me to desire your insertion of the following lines, which came into my hands, without knowing the author; but a long acquaintance with the valuable subject enables me to pronounce them a just tribute to the memory of one of the worthiest men, a long life, and a most extensive acquaintance, fate has thrown in my way. Sir Nigel Gresley was, in his early days, an officer in the British navy; and after the title and family estate devolved to him, he was one of those HOSPITABLE generous friendly country gentlemen, of which this nation (alas! in these days) can boast of few remaining.

In Memory of Sir Nigel Gresley, Bart. who died April 17, 1787, aged 60.

"Those generous hearts, that manly worth—
can charm,

Which friendship and domestic virtues warm,
Will here their sympathetic offerings leave,
Indulging sorrow at their Gresley's grave;
For such he was as, in far better days,
Were dauntless England's pride, support,
and praise;

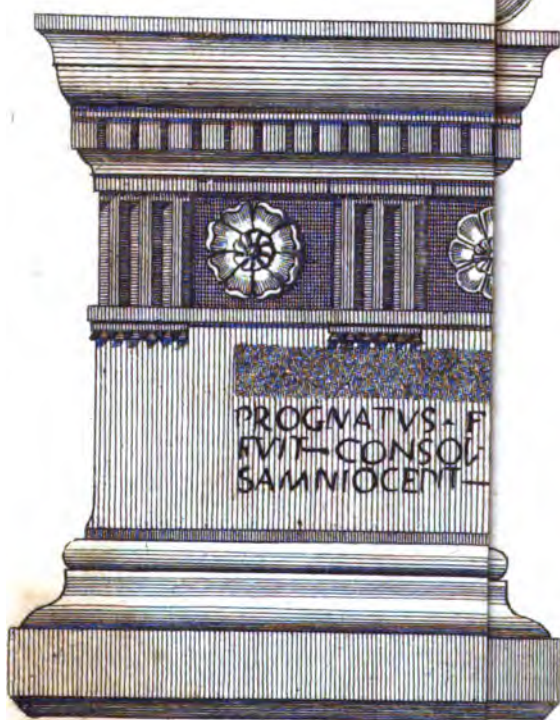
BRAVE, ARTLESS, UPRIGHT, HOSPITA-
BLE, KIND,

The fairest copy of the ancient mind;
A life rever'd, in bounteous goodness past,
O'er his high trac'd descent congenial lustre
cast.

Sir Nigel is succeeded by his only son, and represented by a numerous and beautiful offspring of lovely daughters.

Yours, &c. POLYXENA.

* "Sir Nigel Gresley," says another correspondent, "possessed a character that ought not to be passed by with one eulogium, however just, and with one testimony of public regret, however sincere. The nature of this Baronet was good-nature. He was a kind husband, a tender father, a zealous friend, an hospitable neighbour. He was brave without boasting, and was just such a man as *Stowe* describes his uncle Toby, to whose kindness the weak would fly for protection. His manners were simple and unaffected, not such as are formed by the dancing-master, or acquired in a foreign tour. They were far better, and had a nobler source, for they sprung from an excellent heart. He had a soul for sympathy, and a tear for pity. His form, indeed, was robust beyond common appearance; but his dispositions were mild, generous, and unsuspecting. It was rather a difficult matter to make him think ill, and it was very easy to persuade him to think well, of others. These, and their associate virtues, had, in some part of his life, involved him in difficulty and inconvenience. Indeed, cold, inanimate prudence might say, that such qualities are not formed for what is called the prosperity of this world; and it may be true; but they will stand him in good stead in that world whither he is gone. While his family lament, and his friends regret, his loss, a distant and forgotten admirer of his character pays an humble tribute of regard upon his grave."



*Sarcophagus of Lucius Corbouds,
of whom not known), found*

DESCRIPTION OF PLATE I.

THIS plate represents the sarcophagus of Lucius Cornelius Scipio Barbatus, with part of that of Aulus Cornelius (and two heads, of whom not known), found in the sepulchre of the Scipios, or the Cornelian family; from the account of which, published at Rome by the Cavalier Piranesi, what follows is taken, and the plate exactly copied from his, upon a smaller scale. He has indeed given six plates; but this is on all accounts by far the most important. The sepulchre of the Scipios, situated near the Porta Capena, by the side of a road communicating with the Via Appia and the Via Latina, was discovered in the year 1780, in what is now a vineyard. The sarcophagus found in it of Lucius Cornelius Scipio Barbatus, great grandfather of Asiaticus and Africanus, and Consul in the year of Rome, according to the Varronian computation, 456, is the remotest inscribed Roman monument existing in all antiquity.

The Albanian marble, in which this sarcophagus is wrought, is very beautiful and compact. Handsome are the proportions, parts, and disposition of the base, whence it rises every way somewhat lessened. At about three-fifths of the height of the trunk, it is surrounded, or rather crowned, by a band of triglyphs and metopes, like a rich Doric frieze; over which is a cornice ornamented with well-formed dentils. The triglyphs have their chapiters, their channels, and half-channels, with six drops, according to the common precepts and examples of the Grecian architecture. But the drops are of a conical form, as in the friezes at Pestum. The metopes are adorned with beautiful and varied roses, and perfectly squared according to the best rules. The cover of the sarcophagus, of which only the left half remains, is not destitute of becoming ornaments: the lower edge of it being a kind of torus or staff, terminating in a ring, whence a well-understood foliage springs, and from that a volute very like the Ionic, to which is appended a flower, enriching the vacancy which would else have remained between the torus and the volute. The space above the torus is reserved for marking, with red chalk, the name only of the defunct, adding that of the father for greater clearness. The epitaph upon the face of the trunk is not only coloured with red chalk, but deeply cut.

GENT. MAG. April, 1787.

The Cavalier, after entering upon some criticism, which, as it relates merely to the architecture of this curious sarcophagus, we omit, observes, that, before we come to this interesting inscription, there appears to have been one line and almost half another of letters cancelled. The motive for this, after the lapse of two and twenty centuries, cannot be assigned. Was it to remedy any fault of omission made by the sculptor? Was a former epitaph effaced? Any thing is more likely than that, as some have thought, it contained particulars which it would be wiser to suppress. The epitaph cannot but be entire as it was composed; nor is it possible but that what is now the beginning of it was so when it was cut. Common sense and the very reading of it exclude every contrary idea. The utmost care has been taken to render the copy so exact in every the minutest particular, that the reader may be assured he will have as perfect an idea of it from this engraving as from the original.

A singularity to be observed is those lines or hyphens, which are five times repeated. I at first thought that they might be meant to point out a kind of metre, in which the epitaph was certainly composed. But then, considering the inequalities of the parts separated by these lines, I believe that they were rather meant to distinguish the senses and the pauses in the inscription.

The first period then presents us with these words: CORNELIVS LVCIVS SCIPIO BARBATVS GNAIVD PATRE PROGNATVS FORTIS VIR SAPIENSQVE. The order of the words, and the unusual transposition of the two first, prove the inscription to have been in a metre which seems to have been the rude Saturnian verse, the most ancient in Latium, and sung, as they pretended, by the Fauns and Nymphs. Nor would it be very difficult to restore it to its poetic form, dividing it into six verses *. Here we should observe, that Scipio Barbatus, who was father of the conqueror of

* *Cornelius Lucius Scipio Barbatus Gnaivd
Patre prognatus, fortis vir sapiensque,
Quoq; forma virtute parissimus fuit,
Consol censor Aidiis qui fuit apud vos
Tauvasia Cisauna Samnio cepit,
Subigit omnia Loucana, opusculq; abdidit.*

They are Versus Senarii. but with licence; some redundant a foot, as, Grammarians say, was frequently the old Saturnian verse.

Corfica

Corfica and Sardinia, and therefore great grandfather of Africanus, was called Lucius, and not Publius, as modern writers would make us believe. The cause of the error was this: Livy, in the year 447, mentions as Dictator a Publius Cornelius Scipio. The *Fasti* in the Capitol give the same Dictatorship to Scipio Barbatus, whence were deduced the following names of the same person, *Publius Cornelius Scipio Barbatus*. Now this inscription confirms the contrary conjecture, which may be derived from confronting the names of the son marked in the *Fasti* with the Barberini stone. The difficulty which arises from the *Fasti* may be resolved by saying, that perhaps the cognomen of Barbatus was given by mistake to the Dictator Publius Cornelius Scipio, or that the Dictator Barbatus was not a Cornelius Scipio, but a Quintius or an Horatius (names which were united with this distinctive appellation), and that the equivocal arising hence might be the cause of the change. Livy often asserts, that the cognomen of Maximus, marked in the ancient *Fasti*, was a source of uncertainty in the history of the age on which we are treating; for as a Fabius had borne it as well as a Valerius, several exploits and magistracies of Valerius Maximus were attributed to Fabius Maximus, and *vice versa* *. A like error is the more to be supposed in the present case, in which there are the strongest motives to persuade us that our Barbatus could not be Dictator in 447. The Dictators used to be chosen from amongst the Consuls, and our Scipio was Consul, for the first and only time, in 456, which is nine years after. Besides, the inscription, we see, mentions amongst his honours even the Edileship, as well as the Censorship, but says nothing of a Dictatorship, the most conspicuous and the most honourable of all Roman magistracies: and epitaphs, abundant as they often are in false praise, are not wont to suppress the true glories of the deceased. Of the confusion, therefore, which reigned in the history of those times, and particularly in the names of the magistrates, he who shall read the tenth book of Livy will not want a demonstration †. —We may remark in the prænomen

GNAIVOD, the same as GNAEVS, the old orthography, which is shewn not only by the final D, and the diphthong AI for AE, but still more by the Æolic insertion of the F or V between the two vowels. Dionysius Halicarnassensis has observed the affinity of the Æolic dialect with the Latin; and, from an example quite conformable to this case, we see *Archivum* made from *Αρχυον*, and *Divus* from *Διός*.

QVOIV'S FORMA VIRTUTEI (for *virtuti*) PARISVMA FVIT. This elegant idea has been many times repeated in every language. Here we may remark the superlative *parisuma* for *parissima*, of which we have an example in the *Curculio* of Plautus.

CONSOL CENSOR. AIDILIS QVEI FVIT APVD VOS. Elegant again is this apostrophe to the Roman citizens. Inscriptions were commonly addressed to strangers who might be supposed to pass along the Consular roads by the sides of which monuments were placed. Latin ones frequently have *Hesperes*, and Greek ones *Ξῆνοι*. But this speaks to the Romans, as well from the proximity of the monument to the city itself, as from the Roman custom of inhabiting the country where were spread the greater part of the tribes, who were therefore called the country-tribes, and were the most considerable. Not unlike is the expression in the epitaph of the Poet Ennius (buried in this sepulchre of the Scipios) which begins with, *Aspicite, O Cives*. — The Consulship of Scipio Barbatus falls in the Varronian year 456, to which the *Fasti* have hitherto assigned Lucius Cornelius Scipio, without any addition. Pighius, in his *Annals*, has indeed suspected that this Lucius was the great grandfather of Africanus; but then he does not agree with himself when he gives him Publius for his father instead of Gnaeus: since it was well known to him that, in that degree, amongst the progenitors of Africanus there must have been a Gnaeus, his grandfather being styled, on indubitable monuments, the son of Lucius, and grandson of Gnaeus.

TAVRASIA CISAVNA SAMNIO CEPIT: that is, *Taurasiam, Cisaunam in Samnio cepit*. The omission of the final M is found in inscriptions even less ancient. The names of the two cities merit observation. We are assured by them of the existence of a city Taurasia in Samnium, acknowledged by Cluverius,

and

* Liv. x. 3. *Ex Maximi cognomine ortum errorem haud aconitum: et x. 9, Id credo cognomen errorem fuisse.*

† *Huius temporis parum constans memoria est.* Liv. x. 37.

and called into doubt without cause by Cellarius; and they give us the name of a city, till now unknown, *Cisauna*. This name is perhaps the compound of the name of some river with the particle *cis*, determining the situation of the city. Cimetra, another city of Samnium mentioned by Livy, has perhaps a name compounded in the same manner. *Cepi* comes directly from *capio*, as *capri* from the obsolete *capio*, which however is found in Plautus.

SVBIGIT OMNE LOVCANA: that is, *omnem Lucanam (provinciam), fove Lucaniam*. The *u long* is to be noted, marked in the Greek manner by the diphthong *ou*. The Latin in that age departed less from the maternal traces.

OPSIDESQVE ABDOVCIT. The change of the *B* into its relative *P* ought not to appear strange to us. The *P* of the Greek answers alone to either *BS* or *PS*. The tense of the verb, which corresponds to the present, shews that in their then grammar all the varieties of time were not distinguished. The *configning* of the Lucanian hostages is related by Livy; tho' the phrase *abducit* seems to have the force of saying, that Barbatus himself conducted them with him to Rome. But, whether that happened after his Consulship, or during it, it was not, as Livy would have it, only to Etruria that he went.

Readers of this inscription may wonder why the high-priesthood of Barbatus is suppressed. It is mentioned by Livy in the year 449, and we do not see it registered here amongst the qualifications of the deceased. Some people resolve the question easily enough, by saying, that it was suppressed because the memory of it was not glorious to Barbatus, inasmuch as he found himself obliged, to the great indignation of all the Patrician order, to be present at the ceremonies of the dedication of the temple of Concord by a Plebeian, Sextus Eilius Pætus, a man otherwise odious to the Senators for having divulged the secret of the judicial formularies. Perhaps they are right in this conjecture. Perhaps again, the Cornelius Barbatus, Pontifex Maximus, mentioned by Livy, was not the same with our Scipio, but belonged to another branch of the Cornelian family. But they are mistaken who think that the mention of the Pontificate had been erased from the inscription, as the marks of erasure are at the very beginning, where it could ne-

ver stand, before his name. Still more mistaken are they who think the pontifical dignity expressed by what seems to them an augural staff in the ornament of the cover. That ornament, however it may shew some resemblance to an episcopal crozier, is very different from the augural lituus, nor has any more likeness to it than any other volute would have: and besides, it was the lituus of the Augurate, rather than of the Pontificate, which was a symbol with the ancients.

The sarcophagus of Aula Cornelia is placed in a niche behind that of Barbatus, and the stone which bears the inscription of her name stands back two feet and a half from the front edge of the cover of the sarcophagus of Barbatus. This inscription is cut upon a spongy kind of stone, and is certainly less ancient. It seems that, in order to make room for the sarcophagus to which it belongs, the first (that of Barbatus) had been drawn forth from the niche, and then placed before it. They had recourse, in all appearance, to this measure, to shew more advantageously the sarcophagus of Barbatus, as that which was distinguished not only by the illustrious body it contained, but by its exterior decoration, much beyond any other in the sepulchre.

The words AVLLA CORNELIA GN. FILIA HISPALLI are very plain; *Aulla*, the old orthography for *Aula*. But this *Aula* was not, as some may think, daughter of Gnaeus Cornelius Scipio Hispallus, but daughter of Gnaeus Cornelius, and wife of Scipio Hispallus.—It seems that the ties of their common origin should bind together by alliances the various branches of the Cornelian family, as in this common sepulchre of the family, where, with about a dozen sarcophagi, were found near forty inscribed sepulchral stones (of which the Cavalier has given engravings), and the name of *Cossus* upon some of them, the father of *Aula Cornelia* was perhaps a *Cornelius Cossus*, whence, as the prænomén of *Aulus* was in use in this family, it might be derived to the daughter. And that *Hispallus* was husband of this *Aula Cornelia* is sufficiently plain from that Genitive or Possessive case used to denote the husband. Thus in the Imperial Medals we read. *Sabina Augusta Adriani Augusti, &c.* and on sepulchral stones, *Cecilia Quinti Lucii Filia Matella*.

Metella Crassi, and in authors, *Camidia Albuti*, where Albutius the husband, and not the father, is to be understood; and so in like manner in whatever relates to Roman names. A. B.

MR. URBAN,

March 13.

IN the latter end of February, in closing the parish of Oddington, near Stow in the Would, co. Glouc. (for which an act of Parliament was lately obtained), a small barrow, which appeared an obstruction to the plough, was levelled. When cut perpendicularly, it had the appearance of a stone quarry, with which the country abounds, being formed of layers of large flat stones thinly interspersed with earth. At a small depth from the surface, and about the level of the field, were found many human bones, lying in regular order of interment; from the negligent manner of opening the barrow, it could not be ascertained what number of bodies they composed—some say six, others ten: some of the bones, of a smaller size than the rest, were supposed to have belonged to a female. A quantity of ashes were found in the bottom of this repository; with several remains of personal ornaments and habiliments of war. Many articles were carried away by the labourers; but of some of the principal, which have fallen into my hands, I send you a drawing, in hopes that, as your useful publication is perused by most antiquaries, some light may be acquired as to the æra in which these persons lived, of whom no tradition at present remains in the neighbourhood.

Plate II. fig. 1. Is a circular plate of iron, with a small handle, three inches and a quarter in diameter, and one eighth of an inch in thickness, of which there were several.

Fig. 2. Resembles an ear-pick, with a hole at one end, for its appendage. The drawing is of the size of the original, and of copper.

Fig. 3 A bodkin, likewise copper, and of the size of the original; several of these were found, of various length, and were probably female appurtenances.

Fig. 4. A spear, six inches and a half in the blade, and one inch and a quarter in the broadest part.

Fig. 5. A spear of different shape, eight inches and a half in the blade, the point broken off, which must have been an inch more, one inch and an eighth broad at the shoulder, the shafts of both

gone, but part of the iron socket of each remaining.

Fig. 6. Beads—one of free-stone, one of blue glass, the irregular shaped ones amber, and of unequal size, all perforated: there were others of green and red glass. As many as would fill a quart pot were found, which are in various hands.

Fig. 7. The centre of a round shield, five inches and three quarters diameter at the base, depth within two inches and a half. What is remarkable in this is, that the rivets which connected the next circle are plated or cased with silver, which with the point of a penknife may be raised from the iron.

Fig. 8. is of copper, and might well pass for an old button with a hole in the middle, but that on its reverse are two shanks, like those of *fig. 9*, to affix it to the body or vestments. Time or violence has rent the circular holes in the shanks made for the affixing both this and *fig. 9*. This article may be a Roman fibula, or something of a bracelet of more modern times.

Fig. 9. is an ornament of the same class. It is of brass, two of which were found exactly similar, in great preservation, and so well gilt, that most of the gilding still remains. The edge of it rises, like that of a saucer, near a quarter of an inch. The drawing is the size of the original, and I have been precisely accurate in the copy, wishing it may not be merely the fancy of the workman, but that it may contain characters tending to develop to what people it belonged. Two of the compartments seem alike, the third appears to vary a little.

Speed and other ancient historians tell us, that the spear and shield were used by the ancient Britons, and that they were found of glass and amber beads, and that they did not use casques or helmets. The head, however, in *fig. 9*, has somewhat the appearance of being inclosed in one.

The Romans had numerous stations in this county, as the names of many places evince. The Saxons too, in turn, have left many traces of their abode in this neighbourhood. Addlestrop, or Ædle Thorp, an adjacent village, is of Saxon denomination. Stow, or St. Edward's Stow, or Place, as it is called in records, is likewise Saxon. It seems to have been much distinguished by that Saint, who was termed the glorious St. Edward, and was brother to Edmund

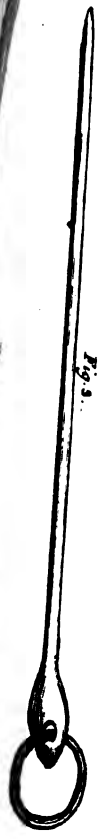
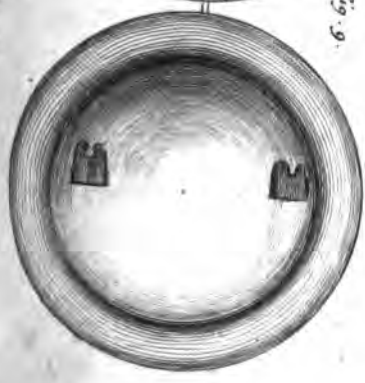


Fig. 8.



Fig. 9.



Curiosities found in Feb. 1797 at Uttingham, Cheshire.

the Martyr, the Saxon King. Maugersbury, or Margaresberie, as it is named in Domesday Book (which for more than two centuries has been the seat of the ancient family of the Chamberlaynes), was probably, from its adjunct of Bury, a Saxon villa; the habitation of St. Edward is likely to have been thereabouts, as there is a well there called St. Edward's Well, the water of which is reported to have virtue in diseases of the eyes,—and other remembrances of him remain. The church of Stow was built, about 800 years since, by Ailmere Earl of Cornwall and Devon, on a ground then called St. Edward's Clofe. These bodies were probably buried before the erection of that church, being so near to it. Maugersbury is still nearer to the barrow; it might be the place of interment of the residents of that villa, the mixture of sexes seems to denote its being a place of regular burial; but if they were the victims of war, from the cruelties of which, we know, women in ancient times were not exempt, they were possibly hastily deposited here at a later period; all which conjectures I submit to the opinions of your more learned readers, much wishing for their communications on the subject.

Yours, &c.

D. L. M.

Mr. URBAN,

March 7.

I WISH that you, or some of your correspondents, would be so good as to tell us what ideas we should affix to the whimsical terms by which the Parisian nymphs distinguish their admirers. I find these terms in the letter I inclose you, written by an ingenious author and very worthy man at Paris, to an amiable and generous young nobleman* of this country, during his stay there, to make his acknowledgements to him for his bounty—a bounty which, as I have the pleasure to know the writer of the letter, I know to have been admirably well bestowed. Should you think the whole letter worthy to be printed, as I hope you will, you will of course mark those appellations of the admirers of the nymphs, by causing them to be printed in Italics. I can indeed guess at the first and second, and perhaps the third, but am utterly at a loss for the meaning of the two last; *j'y perds mon Latin*; as will, I doubt not, many of your readers who have flattered them-

selves, as I have, that they were pretty competent French scholars. But as we are all to become Frenchified in consequence of the Treaty, it will not be sufficient for us to be masters of only the general terms of that language.

Yours, &c.

DAYUS.

MY LORD,

JE rentre chez moi avec le petit paquet donc vous m'avez fait présent, & je ne sais pas si je dors ou si je veille, mais j'y trouve cinquante deux louis. Je les ai bien comptés & recomptés, même avec mes voisins que j'ai appelés pour les voir; & à moins que nous n'ayons la berlue, ou que le Diable ne s'en mêle, il faut absolument qu'il y ait 52 louis. Certes il y a quelque méprise ici dedans, ou quelque erreur de calcul; & probablement celui qui vous l'a remis, se fera trompé de paquet. Peut-être que votre gouverneur aura fait un *quip-quo*: mais à coup sur ce n'est pas un *quip-quo* d'apothicaire, puisque celui-ci tue, & que l'autre vivifie. Je comprends bien que les deux louis au dessus du cinquante, sont pour les livres qui m'étoient dus par le libraire, & que vous avez désiré d'avoir, sans doute pour me rendre service. Mais à quel jeu moi ai-je donc gagné les cinquante autres? Quoi! cinquante louis pour avoir eu le plaisir pendant trois mois de vous entendre déclamer avec grace les chefs d'œuvres de Molière, de Racine, de Corneille, & réciter si agréablement les vers de la Pucelle, & de la Fontaine, sans compter tant de perdrix mangées à votre table, & toujours accompagnées du Bourgogne & du Champagne, n'est-ce pas jouer à la fois & de trop d'honneur & de trop de bonheur? Je ne manquerai pas de dire à mon ami que le petit livre qu'il nous a prêté pour traduire, est un livre très précieux, & qu'il vaut réellement son pesant d'or. Cinquante-deux louis! ma foi, je n'en reviens pas. Il n'est jamais entré dans ma chambre une somme si prodigieuse; & moi qui suis presque aussi familier avec les louis qu'avec les belles nymphes de l'opéra, lesquelles je ne vois jamais que du parterre, jugez de ma surprise en comptant cinquante-deux fois cinquante-deux beaux & bons louis du bon Dieu. Toute la maison s'est qu'un jeun My Lord m'a fait présent aujourd'hui de cinquante-deux louis; & toutes les jolies filles du voisinage se sont déjà rassemblées & ont tenu conciliabule entre elles, pour sçavoir laquelle me donneroit bientôt la qualité de *My Lord Potaufeu*; car ma figure & mon âge, ainsi que vous vous en doutez bien, ne me permettent gueres, ni de *gratifier*, ni de m'ériger en *sarfaté*, & moins encore de jouer le rôle de *Sylphe* ou de *Salamandre*. Voyez donc, My Lord, à quel danger vos cinquante-deux louis vont m'exposer, quels attraits je vais avoir

* Lord Lewisham.

à soutenir, & quelle atteinte violente ne manqueraient pas de porter à mon cœur tous les traits que commencent à me lancer les jeunes bergeres du hameau. Quand j'aurois un Mentor aussi sage & aussi éclairé que celui qui vous accompagne, je n'y résisterois pas, & ne pourrois jamais vaincre de si puissants obstacles. Ma foi, My Lord, vous allez être cause de la perdition de mon âme ; & je sens que vos cinquante-deux lous vont me damner comme un chien, & me procurer une place à côté de Grisbourdon : Car de l'humeur que vous me connoissez, vous devez juger si vos cinquante-deux lous vont m'enflammer, ainsi que Grisbourdon, de desirs lubriques. Si notre Chanoine de Tours savoit l'usage que je vais faire de vos cinquante-deux lous, pieux ecclésiastique & zélé directeur, il se repentiroit de m'avoir procuré l'honneur de votre connoissance, & il en pleurerait amèrement. Ceci passe la raillerie en vérité, My Lord, & je ne manquera pas de me rendre à votre hôtel jeudi au matin, temps auquel vous ferez de retour de Versailles, pour savoir s'il n'y a point erreur de calcul, ou si vous avez vraiment envie que le Pere Grisbourdon me tienne auprès de lui une place toute chaude. En attendant je tiendrai ferme, & tâcherai de repousser toutes les tentations de l'Esprit immonde. Je ne suis pas encore tout à fait hors de moi-même, quoique j'aie déjà soutenu de vives attaques de la part d'une charmante bergere ; mais je ne fais pas si je tiendrai longtemps : trop heureux si dans mes égarements je n'oublie jamais combien My Lord est grand & généreux, & combien vifs doivent être, & ma reconnoissance & les sentimens d'estime & de respect avec lesquels j'ai l'honneur d'être, &c.

Mr. URBAN,

April 2.

THE signal held forth some months ago to your correspondents, warning them to abstain from religious controversy, has by me been attended to with scrupulous obedience, nor can any thing be more wide of polemical divinity than the trifles with which I have since troubled you : But on looking pretty narrowly into the contents of your subsequent numbers, I find no regard paid to your flag of truce, and am at length tempted to exclaim, with the Roman satirist, that any such delicacy on my part *Nulla est clementia, cum tot ubique vatiibus occurro* : not that I, who have never received the "call," without which, it is well known, the Church of England admits no man even into deacon's orders, may venture to express myself with the same confidence as her priests and prophets, whose lucubrations so frequently adorn your Miscellany.

Toleration seems now to be making considerable advances in various parts of Christendom : France is granting many indulgences to her Protestant subjects ; in the Imperial dominions we find the arrogance of the clergy checked, and consequently commerce and literature flourishing, under the benignant auspices of Joseph the Second : Ireland demands her share of applause for having in 1779 passed an act in favour of the Dissenters — similar to the repeal of the test lately moved for in England, though without success : the United States of America, where government is in the hands of Presbyterians, permit Bishops, no matter whether consecrated at Lambeth or by Scottish Nonjurors, to exercise their public functions ; a mitre is said to be fabricating in London for Dr. Seabury, one of their new prelates, to wear, — and, whenever he chooses to qualify himself for making a still more conspicuous figure among those noble personages with whom Holbein has decorated the *Moriae Encomium* of Erasmus, by turning his crozier into a hobby-horse, and galloping upon it over the whole province of Connecticut, we may venture to insure him from any danger. The Americans indeed, while they remained subject to Great Britain, very wisely opposed the establishment of episcopacy, but now clearly shew to the world, that they have no objection to tolerate all its pageantry in the most ample manner : let this be a sufficient answer to the variety of malignant charges heretofore urged against them from the pulpit, by men of rank in this country, as actuated by a persecuting spirit. It remains to enquire why the English Protestant Dissenters have failed in their application to Parliament ; in discussing which question I am by no means disposed to bring a railing accusation against the Minister, or to charge him with inconsistency in admitting their loyalty and moderation, yet adding, that he withstood their request for the sake of preserving tranquillity. Though myself in a low station, I can feel for the embarrassments of statesmen. It must be evident to every person of common sense from what quarter he apprehended such disturbance might have arisen in case of his compliance with their wishes ; certainly not from those to whom he had recently been granting a considerable favour.

Since the party in whose hands Dr. Sacheverell proved an effective instrument,

ment, gaining a complete triumph over the wisdom of Godolphin and the heroism of Marlborough, drove from the helm Queen Anne's Whig administration, the vast weight of the Church in England is thoroughly understood. From that time very little has been effected, even by the statesmen who were best disposed to assert the religious liberties of their country, Sir Robert Walpole or the Pelhams; and peace, or in other words self-preservation, makes it every day more and more necessary for those in power to obstruct every measure which tends in the smallest degree to alarm the pride, rapaciousness, or vindictive spirit of the Hierarchy. The disposition of the people may perhaps make it more difficult now than it was at the commencement of the present century, when the despotic principles of the Tories lay concealed under the disguise of patriotism, to raise a mob, inflamed with zeal and gin, to pull down the chapels of Protestant Dissenters: but there is undoubted truth in the axiom that *power follows property*, and the ecclesiastical domain is in the space of near fourscore years so much augmented, that fewer Gentlemen are left free to give unbiassed votes in Parliament without hazarding the loss of their seats.

"The weak head of High Church Anne," to borrow an expression of Mr. Walpole, which induced her, instead of forming a fund appropriated to the relief of the poorer Clergy, by making proper defalcations from the overgrown Bishopsrics, and eradicating all sinecures, pluralities, and commendams, to give up for that purpose the ancient revenues of her Crown, the first-fruits and tenths, has been the source of much evil, by establishing a corporation who are making daily additions to the quantity of lands in England (already enormous) which is thrown into mortmain: the effects of which have been visible in every measure relative to the Church that has in my memory come before Parliament. Where facts are so glaring, a multiplicity of instances is needless: to mention only one of the most notorious,—have not an indignant public seen the attempt for repealing the *Nullum Tempus* in the case of Church claims as well as in those of the Crown thrown out with an high hand even by the Representatives of the People?

They who have lived long will easily refute me or confirm the truth of my assertions: most gentlemen, especially they

whose residence is in the country, must have some knowledge of the comparative state of Church property and lands thrown into mortmain at the beginning of the century and the present time; if not, they may soon learn enough on the topic to make them shudder. A complete statement of what has been done in this way, since the death of our great deliverer King William, would be an object far more worthy of Parliamentary enquiry than numbering the people.—Any task of this nature, unless confined within much narrower limits than all England, is too Herculean for the most laborious individual to accomplish.—Wood's *Historia Oxoniensis* has lately appeared *with additions*: far be it from me to speak disrespectfully of the reverend and learned Mr. Gutch, the editor; but I could easily have foretold, before the book went to the press, that its omissions would be many, and that the Clergy, who were no doubt applied to for information, would give very defective accounts of the great additions of wealth and territory which have since 1675 flowed in to their respective societies. If we turn our eyes to Cambridge, one of the largest estates in that country has for many years been swallowed up for the same *bo. y* purpose of founding a new college, and is still accumulating.

From what I have advanced, though consisting of the plainest facts, I expect some of your High Church correspondents will treat me with the candour I have heretofore experienced from them, by placing me in their catalogue of infidels; nor have I, an obscure anonymous writer, any cause to repine at such obloquy, when I see to what excesses their passions hurry them in speaking of characters the most blameless and most universally respected. If Dr. Priestley borrow a metaphor from those philosophical experiments which have been his favourite amusement, and illustrate the gradual progress of religious truth by the simile of dropping in powder by one grain at a time, till the mass is quite formed, and the mine ready to spring; the utmost any rational critic could have objected is, that such allusion seems far-fetched, and that the Scripture words of "line upon line, precept upon precept, here a little and there a little," would better have expressed his thoughts! but to represent the worthy Doctor as another Guy Faux, saluting forth with his dark lantern to blow up the Church, is more ridiculous than any thing I could

could have expected to meet with in the eighteenth century, even though, for argument's sake, we should consent to admit, that the present Right Reverend Bench is formed of as combustible materials as in any former age, and consists, in short, of mere touchwood.

Every thing uttered by a man who has not the felicity of being numbered among the orthodox is sure to be wrong. If Dr. Price, whose regard for the most essential interests of his country has shewn itself in various instances, instead of entering into the *Powder Plot*, give wholesome cautions against obstinacy, in steps the Author of your Review, and charges him with gross want of candour. If I might presume on an appeal to Cæsar, calm and at leisure, against his own hasty decisions, I would take the freedom to contend, that the passage quoted by him, in p. 158 of your present volume, deserves the thanks, and not the censure of the church. As the *crambè repetita* of transcribing the very words, though easy enough to myself, might be more tedious to your readers, they who please may turn to the place, and see whether the following little fable be not drawn up with accuracy.—An aged Dowager of high rank, whose pride and wilfulness evidently gain ground as her faculties decay, is hastening towards the brink of a deep pond; a benevolent Spectator warns her of the danger, she marches on, frowning at him, with her arms a-kimbow, and her head tossed up into the air: he is at length tempted to add, “since you are so perverse, take it for your pains if you tumble in, it is no more than you deserve:” the old lady continues to advance, till she gets a thorough fousing, and her friends; instead of saying, “Sir, your advice, though thrown away, was kindly meant,” call the bystander an impudent fellow—what are we to think of them?

As a test of that moderation which I would make known to all men, I shall conclude my letter by borrowing *only a part* of the words made use of in the celebrated motion relative to the influence of the Crown, flaking whatever credit I may have with you on the following assertion: “It is now become necessary to declare, that the power of the Church has increased, and is increasing with great rapidity.”—Having gone thus far, I bow my head in the dust, and presume not to add a syllable more.

L. L.

Mr. URBAN,

April 1.

ONCE more permit me to occupy a corner of your most excellent Magazine, and but *once more* on the present subject. It would be ungenerous to continue the attack upon a prostrate antagonist.

Vindex owns his delinquency, but maintains, that he had “more than sufficient” grounds for the charge brought against Dr. Stuart. Thus the culprit at the gallows confesses his misdeeds, and lays the fault on Sabbath-breaking and bad company; which naturally, it is true, lead to the commission of crimes, but are no extenuation of the guilt.

His first ground is “perfect knowledge” that he [Dr. S.] originally projected and conducted” the English Review. To assert that we have a perfect knowledge of a fact is the easiest thing imaginable,—to prove it is often difficult. In the present case, it is rather unlucky for V. that he asserts the perfect knowledge of a matter which never existed. Dr. S. did *not* originally project or conduct the Review in question: neither did he ever conduct it, except for about a month, when the person who set it up, and who has ever since superintended it, was necessarily obliged to be absent from town. Had he presided at the fatal period when Heron's Letters appeared in that monthly production, what was to prevent the insertion of his own *critique* on that work? But let me suppose for a moment that he did preside, does it positively follow that he must be the writer of the criticism which so deeply affected the irritable feelings of Vindex? Was not some better proof than such a lame deduction requisite before the gentle V. poured his venom on the ashes of the dead? The fact is, that Mr. H. had all along taken it for granted that Dr. S. was the despotic ruler of the English Review: impressed with this false idea, he invited him to dinner about the time the Letters of Literature made their appearance. Finding that the Doctor had eat his beef, and drunk his wine, had accepted his offerings without bestowing in return the expected salvation, the placid spirit which in general we all know presides so conspicuously in the mind of Mr. H. took its flight, and the Demon of Revenge took possession of his soul. Hence the furious attacks of V. and hence the accusation of “ingratitude.”

I have already assigned a reason why the attack was not made during the life-time of the supposed offender. V. thinks he gives a better, when he assures us it was only "delayed till a mass of criticism could be answered at once!" Both reasons are before the public; it is for it to decide which is most probable. V. is very angry at my supposing him capable of *prudent* fear, and declares he fears no living author. I will not dispute this point with him; but shall only say, that the bull-dog is a silly animal, who shuts his eyes, and thrusts his bullet-head into the lion's jaws.

What V. means by saying that Dr. S's "death is out of all question," I am at a loss to conceive. Am I to take the natural sense of the words? In that case they contain a melancholy truth, which we all know, and which seems entirely out of its place. But if his meaning be, that the Doctor's death is of no importance to the subject in dispute, that it "is out of the question," his expression and reasoning are equally faulty.

The second ground that V. would persuade us more than warrants the charge brought against Dr. S. is "information" (which was, it seems, erroneous, as will happen) "that he actually wrote the criticism in question." Is it possible a man can be so ignorant of all moral obligation as thus boldly to affirm, that the information of a common tale-bearer is more than sufficient grounds for endeavouring to blast the character of our neighbour? This is a shining specimen of V's code of morality! That the information was of this kind, the present awkward defender and asperser of reputations is not ashamed to own. Without regret or compunction, he coolly tells us, the "information was, it seems, erroneous, as will happen." Will happen? Yes, ninety-nine times in a hundred; and yet, upon this slight foundation did V. build his mighty fabric, whose ruin he now deplores.

One thing more, and I have done with this subject. Had V. been capable of judging by *internal* evidence, he would have discerned, that not one sentence in the criticism on H's Letters bears the least resemblance to the style or manner of Dr. S.

I shall just notice the less important parts of the letter, and take my leave of the writer for ever. He is heartily

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welcome to his poultry triumph on my using the name of Galen instead of Celsus. I quoted his letter from memory, and one name answered my purpose as well as the other. Indeed Paracelsus, Dr. Graham, or Katerfelto, would have done equally well. Yet, why should V. make such a bustle about so unimportant a slip, when he acknowledges that his idol Mr. H. mistook Vesuvius for Mount Aetna?

If V. will turn to his letter in your Magazine for December last, he will find that he has introduced the words "critic of insane repute" in such a manner as to be capable of the sense in which I said they *might* be taken. But he did not, or rather would not, see this; and omitted my conditional "if," as it did not suit his purpose.

It was said of the valorous Thomas Thumb, that,

"He made the giants first, and then he kill'd them."

The ingenious V. in like manner, presents the world with arguments as mine, and then refutes them. On the subject of signatures, it is himself, and not me, that he is answering. I never advanced the general proposition that it was unlawful to assume any fictitious signature—my argument was purely *ad hominem*. There is no harm in putting on a domino to amuse ourselves and others; but he is a coward; and something worse, who disguises himself to stab. I therefore still advise the *uniform* V. in the predicament he stands, viz. as an accuser of the dead, to drop the *alias*.

V. attempts to be witty even upon my signature—he is welcome; his wit is as harmless as his argument. A pop gun is sufficient against the feeble vermin. It would be ridiculous to employ battering cannon, and red-hot balls, against bats and owls—they may be exterminated by

SMALL SHOT.

Description of TREES from the Roman Poets continued.

VITIS.—The VINE.

THE Vine has at all times been an associate or rival to the Olive in its character of friend and favourite of mankind. Its appearance is yet more picturesque than that of the other; hence we need not wonder at its frequent introduction into poetical description. The soil and situation, in which

the

the Vine most delights, are said by Virgil to be those of open hills :

apertos
Bacchus amat colles. Georg. ii. 112.
Bacchus in open hills delights.

In another place, indeed, (Georg. ii. 384.) he seems rather to recommend the rich moist soil of vallies for the vineyard; but, without attempting, with the commentators, to explain away the difference, we may suppose that he considered one as the more natural site for the Vine, the other as most favourable to its fertility and increase.

The Vine is always described as one of those plants which require the support of some stronger vegetable to raise them to their proper height. This circumstance is beautifully displayed by Catullus, as a comparison for the state of a single female :

Ut vidua in nudo viti quæ nascitur arvo,
Numquam se extollit, nunquam mitam educat uvam,

Sed tenerum prono deflebens corpore pondus,
Jamjam conkingit summum radice flagellum,
Hanc nulli agricolæ, nulli accollere juventi :
At si forte eadem est ulmo conjuncta marito,
Multi illam agricolæ, multi accollere juventi.

lxii. 49.

As on the naked plain th' unwedded vine
Nor lifts the head, nor forms the generous wine,

But sinking with its weight, its tallest shoot
Reflected bends to meet the distant root ;
Unhonour'd, worthless, and forlorn it stands,
Until'd by lab'ring steers or rustic hands :
But should a husband elm its aid extend,
Both lab'ring steers and rustic hands attend.

The same poet, in another passage, compares the embraces of a bridegroom to those of a Vine round its tree :

Lenta qui vult assitas
Viti, implicat arbores. lxi. 106.

As round the tree that next it grows
The Vine its pliant branches throws.

Its pliancy and twining manner of growth, with the thickness of its foliage, are all touched upon in three words by Virgil :

lentæ texunt umbracula vitis.
Ecl. ix. 42.

And creeping Vines on arbours weav'd
around. DRYDEN.

In Mr. Warton's translation of this line, there is a singular piece of inaccuracy; for he gives the epithet *blushing* to the Vines; and yet, in a note, takes notice of Virgil's judgement, in only mentioning the *shade* of the Vine, as,

the scene being laid in spring, there could yet be no *fruit*.

The manner in which the branches of fruit lie concealed beneath the covert of the leaves, is expressed in the following passages :

Uva pampinea rebus educata sub umbra.
Catul. xix. 14.

The grape to redness rear'd beneath its leaf.

Hen male tum mites defendet pampinis
uvæ. Georg. i. 448.

Ah! can the leaves their ripening grapes
defend? WARTON.

The purple line of the ripe clusters is distinctly painted by Horace :

jam tibi lividos
Distinguit Autumnus racemos
Purpureo variis colore. Carm. ii. 5.

Now Autumn, tinged with purple hue,
Shall stain each ripening branch with blue.

He has also,
Certantem & uvam purpureæ. Epod. 2.
The grape that vies with purple dye.

EDERA.—The IVY.

The Ivy is still more remarkably a climbing plant than the Vine. The elegant wreathing of its stem round the sustaining tree, and its rambling shoots, are its principal characters in poetical description.

Ovid gives the Ivy the very appropriated epithet of "flexipes" (*Met.* x. 99.) twiny-footed. Virgil calls it wandering, or straggling, "errantes ederas" (*Ecl.* iv. 19). Catullus describes its manner of growth with great beauty of language :

Ut tenax edera huc & huc
Arborem implicat errans. lxi. 34.

As clasping Ivy shoots its sprays
Around the tree in wanton maze.

Horace gives a similar representation of it :

Arctius atque edera procera astringitur
ilex

Lentis adherens brachiis. Epod. 15.

More close than Ivy girds the lofty oak,

With pliant arms adhering.

Ovid adds the circumstance of its forming loops or knots by the reflexion of its branches, and likewise mentions its branches of berries.

Impediunt ederae remos, nexuque recurvo
Serpunt, & gravidis distingunt vela corymbis.
Met. iii. 664.

The masts by loops of creeping Ivy bound
Are held; its clusters fill the sails around.

1. hese

These berries are well painted in the following line :

Pinguntque aureolos viridi pallore corymbos.
Virg. Culex, 142.

With pallid green the gilded clusters tinge.

The general hue of the plant is marked by Virgil with different epithets, which some commentators account for, by supposing the leaves meant in one passage, and the berries in another; and others by referring to the different species of Ivy which the prose authors describe. We have first the appellation of pale :

Diffusus edera vestit pallente corymbos.
Ecl. iii. 39.

The scatter'd clusters cloaths with Ivy pale.

In this place the leaves must be intended by the *edera*, as it is said to cloath the bunches.

Again we read,

— *edera* formosior alba. Ecl. vii. 38.
— more fair than Ivy white.

WARTON.

No white species is said to be known at present; though a sort with variegated leaves is not uncommon, and is beautiful enough to justify the comparison here made use of.

Lastly, he mentions a black kind :

— *ederae* pandunt vestigia nigra.
Georg. ii. 253.

— lo! here dark Ivy spreads.

WARTON.

The berries of our common Ivy turn black when ripe; but I think the hue of the leaves alone could occasion a general epithet for the plant. Yet Horace contrasts the pleasant green of the Ivy with the dusky cast of the myrtle :

Læta quod pubes edera virente
Gaudeat pulla magis atque myrto.

Carm. i. 25.

That more delights the youthful spark
In Ivy green, than Myrtle dark.

MYRTUS.—THE MYRTLE.

This elegant shrub appears, from some passages in the Latin poets, to have been a sort of exotic with them, as now with us. Catullus, in some beautiful lines, gives it the appellation of *Asian*, and represents the Hamadryades as nursing it :

Floridis velut enitens
Myrtus Asia ramulis,
Quos Hamadryades Dæ
Ludicrum sibi roseido
Nutriunt humore.

lxi. 21.

As rear'd aloft, its flowery sprays
The Asian Myrtle fair displays,
By wood-nymphs as a play-thing bred,
And on the dewy moisture fed.

Virgil speaks of defending it from the cold :

— *teneras* defendo a frigore *myrtos*.
Ecl. vii. 6.

— while I fenced my myrtles from
the cold. DRYDEN.

And Ovid calls it,

— *metuentem frigora myrtum*. Eleg.
Myrtle shrinking from the cold.

Its favourite situation was the sea-shore :

Littora myrtæ lætissima. Georg. ii. 112.
The shores to myrtles grateful.

And the delicious Baian Bay was so covered by them, that Horace gives it the title of the *myrtle groves* :

— *myrtæ* relinqui. Epist. i. 15.

Myrtles grew to a considerable size in Italy, for spears were made of its wood. Thus Virgil, enumerating the uses of different trees, says,

At *myrtus* validis hastilibus, & bona bello
Cornus. Georg. ii. 445.

Cornels and myrtles give the martial spear.
WARTON.

Horace terms the myrtle *brittle* ;

— *fragilique myrto*. Carm. iii. 23.

It was observed before, under the head of Ivy, that this poet gives the epithet dark (*pulla*) to the myrtle.

These species were gathered for use in winter, when they were red. Virgil calls them *bloody*. (Georg. i. 305.) Ovid, however, mentions them as of two colours :

Myrta sylva sub est, bicoloribus obrita
baccis. Met. xi. 234.

A myrtle grove was near, with berries
hung
Of different lines.

This appearance was probably owing to the different periods of maturation in the same, or different trees.

MR. URBAN,

April 4.

YOUR correspondent J. P. A. p. 212, may not be displeased to be told that the picturesque rock, of which he has favoured you with a drawing, and which your engraver seems to have thought near the sea, and divided it by water from the church, has been mentioned and engraved by Mr. Norden, in

in his short account of Cornwall, p. 62*. The print in Norden is curious to those who would wish to compare its antient with its present state.

One cannot help being surprized, that of the many *Celts* that have made their appearance in different publications for the last 100 years, and such an assemblage of them as in *Archæologia*, vol. 7. your correspondent, J. T. p. 112. should be at any loss about his figure, or indeed that you should engrave it as a *novelty*.

In the Earl of Buchan's Latin letter, correct a gross blunder, p. 194. *Comeliis* for *comitiis*; and in p. 226, by an omission of * before the note on *Swamias*, two notes are blended in one; and p. 225, col. 1. l. 10. read *Excurs*;

P. 208. Chapman's translation of Homer was likewise published 1620; Hobbes's 1676. 1686; Ozell's translation from *Daien* is adorned with Coypell's cuts. The first edition of Pope's translation of the *Iliad* was in folio, 1715, 1716; in 4to, 6 vols. 1725. 1738; in 12mo, 11 vols. 1730.

Mæpherson's of the *Iliad*, 1773, 2 vols. 8vo.

The first book of the *Iliad* in blank verse by the bombast Dr. N. Scot †.

The ring explained, p. 213, is a nuptial one; and the words are to be, *Parce present a mi anime rent*. By this present given to my soul. *Anime* is here a word of endearment—like my dear life.

The "Horæ," referred to by your correspondent *Observer*, p. 213, is either that of 1551, printed at Rouen by Robert Valentine, which answers as to the lettering of the sheets, the wood cuts, the English titles of direction, and the red letter dates in the calendar; but not as to size, being three inches by four; nor as to the two *vu* for *w*, and the spelling of *chambre*, which word does not occur in it. The "Horæ," which come exactly to his dimensions, are those printed by Wayland's assigns at London, 1558 (*Brit. Top. II.* 361.); but those have *no cuts*, nor *Sar*. at bottom of the page. The "Prymer of Salyf-

* "Roche, a verie high, steepe, and craggie rocke, upon the top wherof is placed a cell, or hermitage, the walls wherof are wroughte, and that with greate labour, out of the obdurate rock. It standeth upon the wyldie moares, farr from common societie, fitteste for such votaries: the forme of the rocke and ruyned cell in this that followeth."

† Q. if not under the name of Langley, 1767? Edit.

bury use," printed at Parys, 1538, answers to the above description, and has the two *vu*; but I do not find the word *chambre* in it. It is 3 inches by 4½. Will your correspondent permit me a sight of his book, through your hands?

P. 217. Of Mr. Minshull, see *Brit. Top. I.* 249.

P. 218. Mr. Tyrwhitt's second brother has the vicarage of Bromfield, in the county of Essex; the third brother was fellow of *Jesús college*, Cambridge.

Your Correspondent J. D. is certainly right in his correction of the Burley arms, p. 220. The print in Dugdale's *St. Paul's* expresses them so on a close examination; but there is still a difficulty how the two wives should impale the husband in one of the shields. I do not find that Anstis affirms that his monument was erected by the Earl of Derby. He only says, p. 119, that it *might be erected* in that reign when his attainder was reversed †.

Q. If the supposed *bare*, under the figure in the Warminster pavement, p. 221, may be a *rabbit* and the figure represent *Spain*, who on coins is designed by that animal; or if it be a mere caprice of the paviour?

P. 223. Let it be here observed, that though *stone cushions* were of an early date, they were not disused in Abp. Islip's time, the middle of the fourteenth century.

P. 228. read "patient," for "impatient"—in the Virgilian sense, "Patientis operum, parvoque afflucta Juventus."

In the tragedy of Wallace, p. 242, I conceive *Cumal* is a misnomer for *Cumina*, as much as *Valsei* for *Wallace*. *Wilfort* is antedated, being taken from Sir James Wilford, who defended Had-dington against the French in the reign of Elizabeth.

P. 248. The "Apostolical Conceptions" are supposed the work of a Mr. Stonehouse, who formerly held the living of Islington, but resigned it, and retired to Bristol, where he lives of an easy fortune.

P. 277. Mrs. Wilkinson died at *Cambridge*, not at *Highbury*. P Q.

† It is more probable, that it was erected by his widow when she founded a chantry for him here: She was Beatrice, daughter of Ralph Earl of Stafford, and widow of Thomas Lord Roos, (*Dugd. Bar. I.* 167. 550.) which seems to account for the double impalement on the monument, and to contradict the epitaph given by Dugdale.

MR. URBAN,

April 3.

PERMIT me to solicit some corner, in your valuable repository, for the preservation of a curious fact, that may be of use to some future writer on the natural history of man. It is a well-attested instance of longevity, as worthy to be transmitted to posterity, as the accounts of Old Parr, or Henry Jenkins; but, so far as I know, it has not yet been taken notice of by any historian or chronologer.

"20 Feb. 1648, was buried at Minchual, in the Palatine of Chester, Thomas Damm, of Leighton, near that place, aged one hundred and fifty-four years, as it appears by his grave-stone, cut in words at length, not figures; and, to prevent disputes, as the event is so rare, it is recorded, and to be seen now in the church-register, signed by the Rev. Mr. Thomas Holford, vicar, and by Thomas Kennerly and John Warburton, church-wardens, who were living at the time of this very old man's decease."

JOHN DELVER.

MR. URBAN, *Cornwall, April 14.*

MR. Gilpin, in a late ingenious publication, has justly observed, that, in taking views of real scenery, too servile an imitation should be avoided. If the draughtsman confines himself to copy every stump of a tree, or bank of rubbish, or if he has not the skill and fancy to distribute his light and shade so as to give the most picturesque appearance to his drawing, it will be cold and inanimate, and will fail of making such an impression on the mind as is produced by the real object. This is undoubtedly true; but it is no less true, that, in a *prospect* view of any *particular scene*, the great and leading features should be faithfully preserved. I am sorry to say this is not the case with the view of Roche-Rock and Church, given in your Magazine for March. The writer of this has frequent occasion to visit them, and can assure you, that the rock rises from a dry common, scattered about with moor-stones, on which there is no pool of water, nor even any small rill;—that its form is very different from that represented in your plate, as may be seen from a more faithful, though tasteless, engraving of it in Norden's Survey of Cornwall;—that the walls of the ancient hermitage, built on the summit of the rock, are still very discernible;—that the rock is more lofty than the church-tower;—

that the proportions of the tower are different from those in your plate;—that it has no trees near it, nor any stair-case at either corner of it;—in short, that the view given in your Magazine does not in any one respect resemble the original. If I am not misinformed, an artist from London was in Cornwall during the summer of last year, and took views of the rock and tower from two or three different points. Engravings from his drawings would, I doubt not, be well received by the public.

The correspondent who signs himself H. D. in your last Supplement, deserves the thanks of all antiquaries, for the just censure he has past on the removing armorial bearings from the buildings in which they were originally placed, without such removal being properly recorded. Where such removal is into a church, an entry of it might be made in the parish-register. A notice of it in your useful Repository would also be proper in that, as well as in every other case, as sad experience shews how little care is too often taken of parish-registers.

B. B.

MR. URBAN,

April 6.

YOUR correspondent J. O. having requested "that any person, who knows of any other translation than those which he specifies, would acquaint the public with it," I beg leave to inform you, that the late Dr. Edward Maurice, bishop of Ossory in Ireland, translated the Iliad into blank verse. The manuscript was in the possession of Dr. Lawson, one of the senior fellows of the university of Dublin, about thirty years ago, and is said to have been deposited in the library there by that gentleman's executors soon after his death.

Dr. Lawson, in his Lectures on Oratory, has quoted a passage of it, which, although in poetical imagery inferior to Mr. Pope's amplification, gives no inadequate idea of the spirit and beauty of the original.

Il. viii. 551.—Translated by Dr. Maurice.

As when the moon, with her attendant train

Of living sapphires, mounts the cloudless sky,
Snatching from Nature's face the veil of night;
Sudden the vallies wind, the rocks ascend,
And mountains in rude majesty: from heaven
Bursts wide effulgence, whilst unnumber'd
stars

Gild the blue vault: the swains encaptur'd

[gaze]

Mr.

Mr. W. Cowper, author of the *Task*, the *Sopha*, and several other ingenious poems, has published proposals for printing a translation of the *Iliad* in blank verse; but, from the specimen I have seen, I should not think it comparable to that of the Bishop of Ossory.

G. M. Q.

MR. URBAN,

April 11.

YOUR correspondent, Mr. Timothy Crab, is solicitous that the mode of spelling SHAKESPEARE'S name, which has lately been introduced, without the *e* in the first syllable, should still be continued. But his arguments in support of this appear to me to be far from satisfactory. It is evident, from Mr. Crab's own account, that SHAKESPEARE himself did not always spell his name in the same manner; and, therefore, we are the more at liberty to adopt that mode which appears to be the best. It has been urged, as one argument, for spelling his name SHAKESPEARE, that it is most agreeable to etymology; upon which Mr. Crab asks, "Do your correspondents also insist on *Mil-ton* being *Mull-ton*; or *Spenser*, *Despenser*?" But the cases are not at all similar. The names of those poets never were spelt in that manner, and it would have been no improvement of them if they had. But SHAKESPEARE'S name has been long and generally spelt with an *e* in the first syllable, and this mode is abundantly the most pleasing, both to the eye and to the ear. I hope, therefore, that this orthography will be continued; and particularly in the new and splendid edition of the works of our great Bard, to be published by Messrs. Boydell. In fact, no new discovery has been made respecting Shakspeare's name. When Theobald's edition of his works was published, his will was printed in that edition with his name without the *e* in the first syllable, as Shakespeare sometimes wrote it; but in every other part of that edition, as well as in other editions, it is uniformly printed SHAKESPEARE; and in this manner it was written by Ben Jonson, Davenant, and Milton.

Yours, &c.

H. S.

MR. URBAN,

April 6.

THE passions of the mind, like the appetites of the body, are eager in the pursuit of objects adapted to their gratification. Nor is this natural propensity peculiar to passions of the more cheerful kind, as Love, Joy, Hope;

those which are of a darker complexion and more serious cast, are equally prompt in searching out means of self-indulgence. We dwell with fondness on circumstances, which may tend to heighten the force of that impression by which we are immediately influenced. Hence in a state of MELANCHOLY most welcome are,

• Folded arms, and fixed eyes;
A sigh, that piercing mortifies;
A lock that's fasten'd to the ground;
A tongue chain'd up without a sound;
Fountain-heads, and pathless groves,
Places which pale Passion loves;
Moon-light walks, when all the fox's
Are warmly hous'd, save bats and owls.

(See Beaumont and Fletcher's *Nice Valour*.)

The more distracted and forlorn condition which brings on DESPAIR is finely drawn by SPENSER, in the passage which allegorizes that passion. Whoever is the victim of that woeful and irresistible tyrant, is found,

— low sitting on the ground
Musing full sadly in his fallen mind;
His ghelly lockes long grown and unbound
Disorder'd hang about his shoulders round,
And hide his face, &c.

Spenser, *Fairy Queen*, B. I. C. 9. 35.

Few, however, are those who suffer extremely from these violent perturbations of mind, in comparison with the many who, in this "Vale of Tears," are afflicted with MODERATE GRIEF. This passion also has its gratifications, and indulges its feelings by modes of the following kind. It weeps for the lost object of its affection—hence says MOSCHUS,

Εγὼ δ' ἐπὶ πονοῖς τὰ δαί

Δακρυχρὴν τὴν αἰτὴν ὀδύρεμαι.

And HORACE, in that pathetic eulogy on QUINTILIUS VARUS,

Quis desiderio sit pudor aut modus
Tam chari capere? Præcipe lugubres
Cantus, Melpomene—

Multis ille bonis flebilis occidit.

HOR. B. I. Od. 24.

It takes a melancholy pleasure in recollecting scenes at which the lost person lamented was present, and employments in which he was engaged with us. Hence MILTON, passionately and poetically,

Together both, ere the high lawns appear'd
Under the opening eye-lids of the morn,
We drove afield, and both together heard
What time the gray-fly winds her sultry
horn,

Battering

Batten our flocks with the fresh dews of night

Off till the star that rose at evening bright
Towards Heaven's descent had stop'd his
west'ring wheel. LYCIDAS.

The contrast, which soon after follows, is wonderfully striking. How could Dr. Johnson be such an apathist as to slight this first Monody in our language!—TICKELL, in his verses on the death of ADDISON, and Lord LYTTON, in his truly elegiac Monody, have not forgotten to introduce the effect of scenes once frequented, and employments once pursued, by the "dear lost companion."

It gratifies MODERATE GRIEF to shew, speak of, admire, and prize any thing which may have been left by the deceased, whether it be a work of the departed person's own ingenuity, or a garment, or other relick, which the lamented relation or friend once frequently used. There is no where a more beautiful or pathetic instance of this than in the fact recorded by St. Luke, in the Acts, C. ix. 39. *Παρατηρῶν αὐτὴν σαταὶ καὶ χιτῶναι καὶ ἱματισμοὶ καὶ ἰμάτια ὅσα ἐποίησεν αὐτὴν ὡς ἡ Δορκὴς.* A poet or painter, who would wish to interest the attention and gain the heart, must be careful to select, and place in proper point of view, the LITTLE circumstances of REAL life.

Among all the aggravations of grief, there is no one more powerful than the sight of things worn by the deceased. It added to the sorrow, and heightened the rage, of ELECTRA, that she saw ÆGYSTHUS wearing the very garments of AGAMEMNON:

*Ἐπὶ τὰς ποικας ἡμέρας δοταῖς μ' ἀγαν,
Ὅταν θύοις Αἰγισθὸν ἐνθάδ' ἴδω
Τοῖσι παλαιοῖς; εἰδὼ δ' ἰσθηματὰ
Φορῶντ' ἐκεῖν' ταῦτα;* Soph. Elect.
On the latter words the scholiast remarks,
οὐχ ὁμοία, Βασιλικά, ἀλλὰ τὰ ἐκεῖν'
παῖν γὰρ τοῖο περιταβῆς, καὶ οὗς ὑπομίσσιν
ἀγορὴν τῇ μετὰ τὰ παλαιοῖα.

It is well imagined by Virgil, to make Dido dwell some few moments on the sight of the Trojan robes, which had been received from Æneas:

— *ILTACAS VESTES, notumque cubile
Conspexit, paulum lacrymjs et mente morata.* ÆN. L. IV.

The circumstance of the "Notum Cubile," and the affecting speech, "Dulces Exuvie," &c. are manifestly imitations

of EURIPIDES, in his ALCESTIS, and of SOPHOCLES, in his TRACHINIAE.

The belt, which PALLAS had once worn, was no sooner accidentally observed by ÆNEAS, than the humanity, which had begun to incline the Trojan hero to compassion, was converted into rage, mixed with sorrow, for the death of that brave youth:

*Et jam ferme magis cunctantem flectere
fermo
Cooperat; INFELIX humeros cū apparuit
BALTEUS, et NOTIS fulserunt cingula Bullis
Pallantis Pueri; victum quem vulnere TUR-
NUS
Straverat, atque humeris inimicum insigne
gerebat.* [LORIS.]

*Ille, oculis postquam SÆVI monumenta Do-
Exuviaeque hausit, furis accensus et ira
Terribilis, &c.* ÆN. XII.

That these remarks, on the manner in which the more gloomy passions gratify themselves, may be turned to some end more useful than barren speculation, let it be considered, that the DEITY has abundantly furnished the human mind with sources of happiness. If MELANCHOLY, DESPAIR, and GRIEF, can find a peculiar pleasure in self-indulgence, and can delight in seeking objects congenial with their immediate feelings, then are men, who apparently to spectators are plunged into the deepest distress, not in reality so miserable as inexperienced judges may imagine. God of his mercy hath provided a remedy which may alleviate the pangs of sorrow; he hath ordained that the very passion, which "harrows the soul," should have in it some ingredients not altogether unpleasant to the subject which that passion affects. 'Tis thus the Almighty vouchsafes to consult for the GOOD of MAN; amidst clouds and darkness there yet shineth a light; amidst storms and tempests there is still a saving plank; amidst affliction and woe there is even a "sad luxury" in giving way to tears, and in reviewing again and again objects which tend to aggravate our distress of mind. H. I. C.

MR. URBAN,

I conceive the has relief in Bolfover church, in your last month's Mag. p. 298, to have been an altar-piece; and wish you had as good an account and drawing of its fellow, now over the altar at Chr st church in Hampshire. I think the Society of Antiquaries have a drawing of the Bolfover carving; and I am not sorry they are anticipated in the publication of it by one of their own members.

MR. URBAN,

April 3.

MR. Bacon having given the Preface to the new edition of *Ecton*, to which he has given a new title, without taking notice of this being the original preface, and having therein retained the mistake which I pointed out, has made it his own; and I think it will be allowed, that what is *there* said leaves the difficulty which has been started, as to the disposition of the surplus interest; but on looking again at what is said in p. 1024, of your last volume, I confess, it is explained. I believe it to be as there stated, that the surplus interest is carried to the general fund, and goes to augment other livings, till the principal is required to be laid out in a purchase of land for the place for which it is set apart. This is said to be for general good, in order to induce the parties interested to look out for such purchase. But I may be allowed to doubt whether this answers the benevolent intentions of those who give money to augment the income of a particular livings, and indeed whether it is conformable to the rules and orders printed by Mr. Bacon. The 13th is in these words:

"That all charitable gifts, in real or personal estates, made to the corporation, shall be strictly applied, according to the particular direction of the donor or donors thereof, where the donor shall give particular direction for the disposition thereof: and where the gift shall be generally to the corporation, without any such particular direction, the same shall be applied as the rest of the fund or stock of the corporation is to be applied."

Upon receipt of the money, the governors shall give the benefactors an instrument under their common seal, in this form:

"The governors, &c. do hereby acknowledge to have received of A. B. the sum of £200. and do hereby promise to add thereto the further sum of £200. and to lay out the whole sum of £400. with all convenient speed, in a purchase of land, tythes, or other hereditaments, to be settled for a perpetual augmentation of the Rectory [Vic. or Cur.] of, &c. pursuant to her Majesty's rules; and until such purchase can be made, will apply the profits to be made thereof for the benefit of the Rectory [V. or C.] of the said church."

In his directions for incumbents of augmented livings, he says:

"If he be incumbent of a small living that is augmented with a private benefaction, as well as with the Queen's bounty, which benefaction remains in the hands of the benefactor, not laid out in a purchase, or not paid in to the treasurer, the incumbent, be-

fore he receives the interest of the governors' money, must certify to them that he has received the interest of the benefactor's money."—And add's a form.

Then follows the form of a receipt for the governors interest.

"Received of, &c. the sum of £. being half a year's interest due, &c. of £200. appropriated by the said governors for the augmentation of the of "

It appears then, that a benefactor, after declaring his intent to give £200. for the benefit of a particular place, may retain the money in his hands till a purchase is made, paying the interest to the incumbent, and that the incumbent may then demand the interest of the £200. appropriated by the governors. By this means he would receive at least £8. *per ann.* from the benefactor, and at least £6. from the governors; but if the benefactor pays in his £200. to the governors, I understand they pay the incumbent but £8. a year for the whole £400. till a purchase is made, the rest of the interest going to the general fund.

The 5th rule may not absolutely compel an insertion in the Gazette of the sum the governors have to distribute; but *public notice* is to be given in the Gazette, or *such other way* as shall be judged proper—so that public notice is to be given in some way. I merely ask for information whether it is done, not remembering to have ever seen such public notice. It might be useful in several ways.

I hope, Mr. Urban, that neither you, nor your readers, will think me an enemy to the institution, by proposing these doubts; and that I shall not seem to mean any reflection on the governors, which I certainly do not. I very sincerely wish success to so noble and laudable an undertaking:—I know it has many encouragers among the laity, and I hope the number will increase.

I may misunderstand: the governors may not be aware of the mistake, if it is one; the former is most probable; and I shall be thankful to any gentleman who will set me right.

Yours, &c.

S. H.

MR. URBAN,

April 5.

YOUR correspondent, *Vindex*, p. 135, is right. The preface to the *Liber Regis* is *Ecton's*; and Browne Willis seems only to have made some alterations. What led me into the mistake is not very material: it is a mistake, and should be corrected. I must beg your readers, therefore, to change Browne Willis

Willis in both places, p. 1027, of your last volume, into Mr. Edon. I beg them likewise to strike out the word *some*, p. 134, of the same volume, which has given offence to another correspondent. I have no desire to detract from the reputation of Dr. Chandler; and I willingly acknowledge that he was a man of eminence among the dissenters.

A word more respecting Mr. Bacon. He may be excused, perhaps, for having altered the title, and put his own name only to it, because he had the same right as others to publish from the original MS. to which he has access by his office. But surely he should in a preface have acknowledged his obligations to former editors, whose additions and improvements he has throughout, and very properly, copied. He should likewise have told us, what he himself has done, and not have sent the book into the world without a syllable of explanation. Better acquaintance with it has taught me, that what I thought a reference is an abbreviation: but it is an abbreviation which not one reader in a thousand will be able to understand of himself, who has not opportunity of comparing the present with former editions. Mr. Bacon has added many short notes of payments to and from livings, quantity of glebes, and nature of tythes, which might, if they are to be depended upon, be very useful to clergymen, to maintain their rights, or recover their property: but that utility is lost, because we are not told upon what authority they are founded. The same may be said of the present value of livings, which is likewise frequently inserted. This, indeed, if it were accurately ascertained, would not long continue the same. Livings are perpetually altering in value from various accidents. But for some time at least it might be useful; and it would certainly be pleasant to know what degree of credit is due to it, and how it was obtained. On the whole, I think, that Mr. Bacon ought yet to publish, if it were but a single page of preface, to give such necessary information as is usually given by editors, which would add to the value of his book, and is indeed due in part to his own reputation. The list of benefactions, I suppose, was omitted because it would have swelled the volume, which has already grown, it must be confessed, to a greater size than is convenient. Yet it might, perhaps, be of some use to know what livings have been augmented; and it would not have

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taken up much room to have added the letters *aug.* in the body of the work, to such as have received the bounty.

Yours, &c.

E. E.

* * It may be necessary to refer our Correspondent, E. E. to the second paragraph in the preface to Mr. Bacon's book, where he says, "In order that the nature and efficacy of these Returns, taken upon the eve of the Reformation, might be more clearly understood, he has prefixed the King's commission, with his instructions to the commissioners for the taking of the Survey; and has made these original Returns, and the Liber Regis, his constant guide for the value."

The first foundation for the taking of the Survey, to which Mr. Bacon alludes, is well known to the clergy to have been an act of parliament, 26 Hen. VIII. and in pursuance of that act the commissions and instructions, which he recites, were issued; and the Returns regularly made, as required, into his Majesty's then Exchequer, and are now remaining with the officers of the revenue of First Fruits. Those he informs us were his guide for the values, i. e. all such additions as may be supposed to make a part of that value, viz. glebe-lands, tithes, &c. and which, as well as the whole of the references to the particulars of monasteries, &c. appear clearly to be added as directions to the original records.—And it is equally well known to the clergy, that the information respecting the patronage of livings, and the certified values of livings, proceeds from their Lordships the Bishops, who, to writs of enquiry, make returns, annually, or oftener, if necessary, under their hands and seals, into that office, of all such matters as have arisen, agreeable to the tenor of the writ, within a limited time.

Mr. Bacon, no doubt, thought himself justified in adopting the old preface; but it would, in our opinion, have been as well, had he given his intentions of the publication in a separate advertisement, and then the preface as in the editions of Edon; not but that it may be justly deemed an official record, the original MS. being supposed to be there lodged, and may, in that case, have descended to Mr. Bacon, not only officially, but lineally and lawfully. EDIT.

MR. URBAN, York, March 2.
GIVE me leave to say, that in the enclosed remarks, not the least reflection is meant on Mr. Paley himself, or

on

on his profession, for which I have the greatest respect; all that is intended is to combat his insidious endeavours to defend the breaches which time, the chicanery of law, and venality, have made in our constitution.

Having lately by accident taken up his "Principles of Moral and Political Philosophy," it gave me pain to see, that the moral obligations of mankind increase as rapidly as our penal laws. When I was a boy, I was taught "The Whole Duty of Man" in a moderate duodecimo; but I now find, that man's moral and political duties only, exclusive of his religious, are swollen into a thick quarto; "a work which professes but to delineate the offices of domestic life." Pref. p. 2. The Mahometans make the *Koran* a compleat rule of life, both civil and religious; and why should we Christians think ourselves obliged to eke out the Bible with moral philosophy? I am not at all surprized when I see sceptics singing changes on moral virtue; moral sense, moral obligations, moral or natural conscience, the eternal fitness of things, beauty, and order; but believe I am by no means singular in my opinion, that when the clergy step from the pulpit, and join *Shafesbury* in his empty gingling, that, instead of strengthening, they prejudice their cause; and that this *sounding brass*, and these *tinkling cymbals*, have no more to do with the doctrines of a Christian church, than the *bob-majors* which are rung in the steeple. Mr. Paley, however, seems to be of a very different opinion. "Whoever (says he) expects to find in the *Scriptures*, particular directions for every moral doubt that arises, looks for more than he will meet with." B. I. Ch. i. p. 5. Which is the exact counterpart of a preamble to an old American act in *Connecticut*: "Whereas the *Law of God* is found to be imperfect in many places, therefore be it enacted, that from and after," &c. PADILLA.

To Mr. PALEY. LETTER I.

"He who would alter a government, and set up himself, must attend till time hath corrupted the mass, and by degrees brought all into disorder, which of necessity must follow, when it is not purged and refined by the examples of good men or good laws, that may reduce it toward its first principles." MACHIAVEL's Discourses on Livy, B. III. Ch. 9.

ESSAYS on Moral Philosophy come in a very questionable shape from

an ecclesiastic, when produced to justify abuses in the constitution. If you look back, you will find that the brightest ornaments of our church are they who have interfered the least with politics. Heretofore, the friends of liberty had to contend with formidable enemies, intrenched in the strong holds of superstition; and many of our brave ancestors fell before they could silence the batteries of *divine right* and *passive obedience*, and demolish the citadel. But now we smile to see the indefatigable foes to the rights of the people, being driven from those intrenchments, reduced to skulk and discharge their feeble artillery from behind the flimsy mantelets of moral philosophy.

I have seen many panegyrics on the excellency of the English form of government; but yours, Mr. Paley, far exceeds them all: according to the whole tenour of your reasoning, our constitution is so admirably contrived, that innovations, incroachments, and flagrant perversions, greatly contribute to its improvement; as the value of a mutilated statue advances in the eyes of some fantastic virtuosi, in proportion to the degrees of injury it hath suffered from violence, or the depredations of time.

You own, "it may be affirmed with truth, that *one half* of the house of commons obtain their seats by *purchase*, or by the nomination of single proprietors of great estates." B. VI. Ch. vii. p. 486. Ought not this fact to alarm every Englishman? Can the members of such a parliament bear any resemblance to those who were originally paid by their constituents for attending the national council? The name of parliament, it is true, remains; and so it does in *France*, where the present parliament, though formerly equal in power to our own, hath now the singular honour to register the edicts of the *Grand Monarque*.

The wisest regulations, you well know, require, in a course of years, to be brought back to their primitive principles, or they become obsolete, absurd, and finally destructive to themselves; and fair and equitable representation was the first principle in our constitution, and most assuredly the foundation of parliamentary meetings, notwithstanding your assertion (p. 465.) that no first principles ever existed. Now, what happens to all human institutions hath happened to our house of commons. The payment of wages is become *obsolete*; where the representatives, as in many boroughs, exceed the number of electors, such a glaring deviation

ation from the first intention is undoubtedly absurd; and when an obscure individual, coming from the most distant quarter of the globe, hath purchased, as an emissary of a Tartar, Mahometan prince, eight seats for private purposes, as was the case in the last parliament, this abuse may surely be called destructive *. We have, on a sudden, discarded our hereditary jealousy of France, and are entering into familiar connections with that politic people, whose intrigues are already felt in every other court in Europe; and who can think so meanly of the King of France, as not to imagine, that he will soon have a party in our senate superior to the Nabob of Arcot? A general participation of trade is the avowed object of the treaty; the most flourishing trade we have at present is your favourite trade, Mr. Paley, of buying and selling boroughs; in consequence of which, we see an Asiatic corps, formidable by its numbers and discipline, deciding the fate of questions of the highest importance. Foreign influence in our parliaments is far from new: the first attempts upon their independency on record came from abroad. Charles the Fifth sent over to England no less a sum than four hundred thousand pounds, to be distributed in bribes and pensions among the members (Hume); and Gallic gold bore great sway among us during the reign of our abandoned Charles. What then but an effectual reform can defend us from a repetition of these at-

tacks on the very being of the nation, while we all now acknowledge, from the highest downward, the irresistible power of barbaric pearl and gold from the gorgeous East? Not that it is wonderful that the constitution of our parliament; an establishment of so ancient a date that its origin cannot be traced, should be fallen into disorder, if we reflect, that the land-tax, which was adjusted within a century, hath been for years so unequal, that, in many parts of the kingdom, it is highly oppressive; while, in other places, it is little more than nominal.

But you argue, Sir, that we should "be assured, before we adventure upon a reformation, that the magnitude of the evil justifies the danger of the experiment." p. 487. The happy success of the Reformation in religion, and Revolution in monarchy, both infinitely more replete with seeming danger, plainly shew that alterations, of which the majority of the people of England approve, are not really dangerous. Or if they were involved in apparent danger, I hope we should still say with the gallant Roman, "*Petior visa est periculosa libertas, quieto servitio.*" Is there not an inconsistency in your conduct, when you are apprehensive of the danger of restoring the parliament to its purity, which hath been sullied by so many abuses, and at the same time ridicule "*the panic of the age, that dread of innovations in religion,*" (B. V. Ch. v. p. 360.) when you propose amendments in the Liturgy, which hath neither been altered nor abused? To what cause must we attribute these contradictions? To speak from recent facts, the constitution of two venal boroughs hath already been amended in this reign, by increasing the number of voters: not a whisper of complaint is heard against this measure; and it would puzzle the most refined speculator to prove that the most distant appearance of danger could possibly arise from this, or any other approved method of diluting the virulence of a lurking poison in our political system: a poison which, if not corrected, must soon vitiate and destroy the whole.

"If men (say you), the most likely by their qualifications to know and promote the public interest, be actually returned to parliament, it signifies little who return them. If the properest persons be elected, what matters it by whom they are elected? At least, no prudent statesman would subvert long-established, or even settled rules of representation,

without

* Mr. Pitt did not scruple to assert, that "such (venal) boroughs were the most dangerous of all others. So far from consulting the interests of their country, in the choice which they made, they held out their borough to the best purchaser; and, in fact, some of them belonged more to the Nabob of Arcot, than they did to the people of Great Britain. They were towns and boroughs more within the jurisdiction of the Carnatic, than the limits of the empire of Great Britain; and, it was a fact pretty well known, and generally understood, that the Nabob of Arcot had no less than seven or eight members in that house. Such boroughs were manifestly sources of corruption; they gave rise to an inundation of corrupt wealth and corrupt members, by which no interest of the people of this country was promoted." See Parliamentary Debates, on the 7th of May, 1782.

"Paul Benfield made (reckoning himself) no fewer than eight members in the last parliament. What copious streams of pure blood must he not have transfused into the present!" Burke's Speech, on Feb. 28, 1785. D. Ashy, p. 83.

without a prospect of procuring wiser or better representatives." p. 488. *Much virtue in Touchstone's* is, Mr. Paley; permit me also to make use of *is*.—If men, the most unlikely by their want of qualifications to know and to promote the public interest, be actually returned to parliament, which hath happened in former, and may in future parliaments, it signifies much that this mode be altered. If many persons, the most improper, have ever been elected through defects in the constitution, is it not a matter of great moment that elections should be reformed? But to your hypothetical arguments it may be answered, than no person can assert that the commons, if chosen by the free voice of the people, would consist of individuals with the same views or principles as at present; and that the designs of those who procure seats clandestinely, must of necessity be so very different to the views of those who are sent by uninfluenced electors, that it is impossible but the result of their deliberations on many important subjects must be diametrically opposite. I have equal respect with yourself for "*long-established, or even settled rules of representation*;" but it should be remembered, that these rules have been grossly abused, both by barefaced sales and fraudulent evasions. What, says a foreigner with great propriety, is this your boasted privilege of representation with which you insult us? Do not I see every morning the perpetuity of seats in your house of representatives advertized to be sold, in the same news-paper, with seats at the opera and play-house? In the burgage-tenure boroughs, to instance no farther, votes are attached to particular spots of ground, which were formerly in the possession of various proprietors, but are now virtually in the hands of a single owner. By these means, instead of two country gentlemen of known probity, a fiction of law introduces two persons, much more pernicious to the constitution, than if *John Doe* and *Richard Roe* had been returned. As then the noble spirit of *Savile* is fled, let some congenial patriot take on him the office of a political navigator, and let him transform into an innocent village each unhallowed haunt of those prostitute hags who have unnatu-

* Within a few months the perpetual right of nominating two members for *Gates*, and one for *Abburyton*, hath been openly advertized and sold by auction.

rally strangled all their offspring, except a few reserved for the purposes of shameful venality: but if this be beyond the power of his art, let him at least draw a wide-extended circle round those polluted abodes, and invoke the neighbouring sons of liberty to appear and vindicate the much-injured rights of their country; and let him also exorcise the unladen ghosts of departed boroughs, and no longer allow them to stalk into the house, leading in each hand the phantom of a member, prepared to daunt and appal our real representatives. PADILLA.

MR. URBAN,

April 11.

AS an admirer both of the doctrine and discipline of the Church of England, I take the liberty of mentioning some little matters, which seem to require regulation. I am sensible they are trifles, but they are the easier remedied.

Our Communion-service begins with the Lord's Prayer. Is it intended, or is it not, that the congregation should repeat it aloud after the priest? In general, I believe, people do not; and those who do, endeavour to gabble it over as if they were afraid of being heard.

Before the priest begins to read the Gospel, a confused murmuring also is uttered. Should any short sentence be then ejaculated! If there should, what is the proper one, many being used?

A confusion always arises in the Nicene Creed. The priest usually reads it distinctly; the clerk (where there happens to be a tolerable good one) endeavours to keep time with him; but the charity-children make a point of galloping through it as speedily as possible; and the congregation in general are at a loss to know at what rate they should proceed. I appeal to all your readers, Mr. Urban, for the truth of this assertion.—How can this inconvenience (for such it certainly is) be prevented?

To mention the barbarity of the contractions into which the elegant language of the Psalmist has been thrown by Sternhold and Hopkins, would be as unnecessary, as it would be cruel to their memories.—They were the best in their day.—But, in this age, when we have so many better versions, what (in the name of common sense) can induce us to adhere so servilely to the old one? This is an endless fund of astonishment to dissenters of every denomination, whose attention to Psalmody is worth imitation.

The

The reading of *Briefs* (or indeed any parish business) in the church, favours something of profaneness. The collections made there are in general very small. And the distress of the indigent would be at least as amply relieved, if the Government would permit the briefs to be advertized *gratis* in the *Gazette*. This, I am sure of; that many would then read them, who very seldom now attend to *bear them read*.

I will trespass on your patience on one question only more; and that is merely for information. In the Litany we pray for "the Lords of the Council." I beg to know who are there meant, and whether these words were not in our Liturgy before what we now call "his Majesty's Privy Council" was established?

As I have not the most distant intent, in what I have said, of giving offence to any one, I should be glad if any of your numerous correspondents, who may have thought of these matters, with more leisure, and better abilities than I can pretend to, would favour the publick with his sentiments on these heads.

Yours, &c.

SERIOUS.

Mr. URBAN, April 2.
YOUR correspondents differing in the right spelling of *Fauxhall*, I have before me all the Court Rolls which, I believe, are now existing*. The oldest is dated 1649, in which it is spelt *Fäuxhall*, and so regularly continued to this time.

John Adrian, Esq; was lord in 1653; and Henry Hampson, Esq; from that time to the Restoration; and Thomas Hardres, steward from 1649 to 1681, under the successive description of Esquire, Serjeant at Law, and Knight.

This T. Hardres was of the county of Kent, which family held lands there in the 20th of William the Conqueror, as per Doomsday, and were representatives in parliament for the city of Canterbury, temp. Edward II. as per Willis's Not. Par. and have resided at Hardres, in Kent, from the time of Rich. II. to the death of the late Sir William Hardres, Bart. when the title became extinct; and there are at this time none of the name in the county, except two single ladies, dames of the late John, and sisters of John Hardres, barrister at law, who caught cold attending, in his profession, the house of commons, on the memorable Chippingham election, 1741, and very

* We shall be obliged to this gentleman for historical extracts from these Court Rolls. EDIT.

soon after died unmarried.

Any particulars of that ancient family will be very acceptable to

A KENTISH READER.

Mr. URBAN, Oxford, April 16.
IN order to correct a mistake which your Reviewer has fallen into, in your last Month's Magazine, p. 237, "Art. 31. Cantabrigienfes Graduatii," I beg leave to send you the following notices relating to the Catalogue of Graduates in our University.

Dr. Chalmers, fellow of St. John's, compiled "A Catalogue of all Graduates in Divinity, Law, and Physick, and of all Masters of Arts, and Doctors of Musick, who have regularly proceeded, or been created, in the University of Oxford, between Oct. 10, 1659, and Oct. 10, 1770: to which are added, the Chancellors, High Stewards, Vice-chancellors, and Proctors, from 1659 to 1770: Also the Burgesses for the University, from 1603 to 1770. Oxford, printed at the Clarendon Press, 1772."

In the latter end of the year 1782, a continuation was printed, collected by myself, with this title:

"The Catalogue of Graduates, &c. in the University of Oxford, continued from Oct. 10, 1770, to Oct. 10, 1782."

Yours, &c.

JOHN GUTCH.

Mr. URBAN, Lavenham, March 28.
THE distinction you was pleased to shew to my former communication concerning the person who denominates himself Poor Help, obliges me, in compliance with my promise, to trouble you with some further particulars, which have since offered themselves to my recollection. The person I allude to is never distinguished by his proper name, which is Samuel Best, but is termed after his own appellation: his appearance is in every way suitable to the peculiar turn of his disposition, for a disposition it certainly is, whether supernatural or acquired: no levity is to be observed in his conduct, but it is overborne rather by a wildness of enthusiastick inspiration. His food is bread and cheese, and gin mixed with the tincture of rhubarb. He eats voraciously, but is seldom refreshed by sleep. He supposes himself to receive nightly visitations from some celestial powers, as he confidently asserts to the company who attend him, and who obsequiously repose their conviction in him. It is now some months since I saw him, at which time I accompanied a la

whose credulity is a little open to censure, but whose strength of understanding as far surpasses the limits of ordinary capacities, at the splendour of the sun's radiance does the faint glimmerings of inferior bodies: she was, I must say, much strengthened in her belief of predestination, and left him fully convinced of his superior knowledge. It is remarkable, he quoted no less than fifteen passages of Scripture, in various parts of the Old and New Testament; after which he told her, he would consult the angel Gabriel at such an hour the three subsequent nights; and, till he had heard his answer, he could no further extend to her the certainty of her destiny: it is more remarkable, the lady religiously attended him after the appointed space, when he reiterated his former inculcations in many of the same passages, and declared the result of his inquiry with the angel Gabriel. Such a series of uncommon causes produces a mystery in the properties of human nature; that the faculties of one man should operate so strongly upon the weakness of the multitude may be allowed not very unusual, but can be termed little less than fanaticism. For one man to publish to mankind prescience, or the knowledge of future as well as past events, and to be endowed with a mind so little to be compared to his fellow-creatures, is a problem for philosophy more than I profess to define: that one being should be allotted such a receptive faculty, and by some secret intuition discover into the accident in embryo, or the event that is now passed, and perhaps forgotten, is surely a paradox in the science of human composition. We are unable to decide upon such obscure appearances; but, as Johnson says, we must compare the "Narrative with its verification." That he has declared past truths, and discovered, with seeming confidence in his asseverations, the veracity of circumstances that have happened, it would be temerity in me to deny: but that he should thus know them, when any inquiry would not be within reach of probability, is as difficult to penetrate, as it is astonishing.—I, however, will advise those who have any curiosity to gratify, to pay Poor Help a visit, and receive their own conviction. I myself may safely say, without the violation of integrity, I came away not desirous to neglect him, and not wholly unwilling to believe him.—One of his extraordinary assertions was, that the world would be at an end in the space of one hundred

and sixty-three years. Such an affirmation, as daring as it is beyond the bounds of human wisdom to ascertain, could not be advanced but by a mind of undescrivable disorder, of wild despair, or of violent enthusiasm; and I must allow myself the dignity to despise it. He seems to be an advocate for those divines who have stood forward so ardent in the cause of public worship; for there is a picture of *Wesley* in his apartment, and other champions of religion, who have perhaps as much degraded as they have defended it. This seems to dictate a prepossession in favour of that rigid fanaticism which is so prevalent in weak minds; and these, together with the observations I have before communicated, argue very strongly, that there is in him a sullen mixture of unconnected ideas, and of abject insanity; that there is a gloom which overbeats the distinction of external objects, and creates a savage perverseness, and sordid obstinacy in his mind, to cause such a deviation from the common properties of human nature. I will not detain your readers with any further remarks on the degradation of humanity; but I cannot help expressing some concern, that the noblest work of Divine Nature should be subject to such dissolution.

Yours, &c.

C.110.

MR. URBAN,

March 27.

THE date of the cabinet mentioned in p. 121. (*Pl. II. fig. 1.*) appears to be 1509. The inscription on the chimney-piece, p. 123. (*Pl. II. fig. 3.*) I cannot decipher. If the last words are "Ever [Q. every] degre whan God plese," it seems to be one of those moral or religious maxims, which are frequently to be met with in houses built about two centuries ago. At Morton Hall, near Oswestry, in Shropshire, an old mansion belonging to the Bridgeman family, where Dr. John Bridgeman bishop of Chester died; some of the rooms, a few years since, retained a profusion of such lore, which modern repairs and alterations have totally obliterated. The moral instruction I do not recollect; but the following harmless instance of practical wit made a deeper impression on the memory of a boy. As you approached one of the apartments, a label on the door in black letter thus accosted you: "*Look beynde the dore,*" and if you complied with the invitation, your curiosity was gratified with this civil speech: "*Thowu sellst, whatt sekist be lynde the dore?*"

If this seems too ludicrous or trivial

to claim the honour of appearing in print; I hope the following instance of a different sort may atone for it with your candid readers. In a house, opposite All Souls College in Oxford, is exhibited, on two parallel pannels of the wainscot over one of the fire places, the scriptural story of Abraham sacrificing his son. In one pannel they appear walking together; and on a scroll from Isaac's mouth are these words, "Where is the lam?" and from Abraham's, "God will provide." In the other pannel, the angel prevents him from slaying his son with the words, "Abraham, Abraham." Underneath, in two columns, are these lines:

"Behold the Father of the faithful seede
For heere approved, to be found in deede,
For being warnd of God, to sacrifice
His son Isaack, most precious in his eyes,
Forthwith obedient was at his command,
And slayes his sonne, had not God stayd his hand:

The Antitype of Christ was he in this;
For God his only sonne did slay for his.
And if Christ crucifid thou desirest to see,
This to a Christian crucifix may be,
Not for to worship, as [was Rome's*] intent,
But only for thy chamber's ornament."

Yours, &c,

R. C.

Mr. URBAN,

April 4.

ON looking into Hale's Vegetable Statics, Vol. II. p. 104, 8vo. Edit. I observed a quotation from Boerhaave, That when a man breathes an air as hot as his natural heat, he soon finds such a difficulty of breathing, that he cannot long endure it, &c.—This, I conceive, with all due deference to so high an authority, to be one of the numerous instances of most plausible theory being exploded by practice.—Till the experiments made in Germany a few years ago, no one, possibly, would have believed that the human body could have borne the degree of heat it then was found to do, and that without sustaining any prejudice.—Those who have resided in hot climates have had conviction also, that a degree of heat in the air, far superior to natural heat, may be endured for weeks together, without any essential detriment, even to the foreign inhabitants, who were born in more temperate climates. In the upper latitudes of Hindostan, for instance, and particularly in the stone forts, which are common in it, the degree of heat, by the thermometer, is

known to be from 108, even at times to 120, for many hours in the day; yet do even European constitutions endure it, and without much durable prejudice.

Give me leave here to mention a practice of Asiatic gardeners, which I do not recollect to have seen noticed in our Botanical Treatises, though very probably the effects may be known, and the practice prevail in Europe.—In the very large plantations of Rose-trees, which are formed in Asia, for the purpose of making otter and rose-water, the gardeners do not water the trees till the buds are formed; assigning as a reason, that, if they did water them earlier, no buds would be produced, consequently no roses, but a profusion of leaves only, which is verified by experience.

A correspondent (J. Nafsey) in your Magazine for February, p. 117, suggests a trial being made for amputation being effected in water, which he conceives may be attended with a less degree of pain than follows the present mode. The idea is confirmed, I think, by the following fact, which, I dare say, many of your readers, as well as myself, have had ocular demonstration of: that glass, the foot of a wine-glass, for instance, immersed in water, may be cut with a pair of scissars, almost with as much ease and regularity, as paper may be. E. R. R.

MR. URBAN,

April 7.

OF the *Lion at Button's**, the Prototype of the modern Letter-box, who has not heard? But perhaps it may be news to many of your readers, that the original figure is still preserved at the *Shakspeare Tavern*. A veneration for the illustrious Galaxy which fed the Lion's mouth having lately induced me to take a view of it, I was for a moment puzzled by the inscription, here literally transcribed:

Cervantur

Magnis isti Cervicibus

Ungues, non nisi delecta

Pascitur Ille Fera.

* "Button had been a servant in the Countess of Warwick's family, who, under the patronage of Addison, kept a coffee-house on the south-side of Russell-street, about two doors from-Covent-garden. Here it was that the wits of that time used to assemble. It is said, that when Addison had suffered any vexation from the Countess, he withdrew the company from Button's house.... Addison studied all morning; then dined at a tavern; and went afterwards to Button's." Johnson's Works, Vol. II. p. 81.

* These words are supplied by conjecture, they or some others having been purposely cut out.

To save trouble, I will add, that the inscription is formed from two detached lines of Martial, Book I. Ep 23. & 61. to be thus read :

*Servantur magnis isti cervicibus ungues :
Non nisi delecta pascitur ille fera.*

The literal meaning is not unobvious : but I should be glad, Sir, if any of your ingenious correspondents would favour us with a poetical translation.

Yours, &c. EUGENIO.

Mr. URBAN, April 2.

YOUR correspondent, p. 123, mistakes strangely when he supposes that "*Osborne the bookfeller* was never honoured with a place in the Dunciad : " *Osborne and Curll* accept the glorious strife" in B. II. 167 ; and the notes expressly call him " a bookfeller in Gray's Inn, very well qualified by his impudence to act this part ; therefore placed here instead of a less deserving predecessor, (Chapman, the publisher of Mrs. Haywood's *New Utopia*, &c.) " And int he conclusion of the contest, "*Osborne, through perfect modesty o'ercome, Crown'd well the jordan, walks contented home.*" Ver. 189.

The "*Mother Osborne*, stupify'd to stone," is a very different character, and was undoubtedly intended for Pitt, the writer in the *Gazetteer*.

The story of Johnson's knocking down Tom Osborne with a folio volume, is told at large by Sir John Hawkins, who thus severely delineates his character :

" Osborne was an opulent tradesman, as may be judged from his ability to make so large a purchase [the Earl of Oxford's library]. He was used to boast that he was worth fifty thousand pounds, but of book-fellers he was one of the most ignorant : of title-pages or editions he had no knowledge or remembrance, but in all the tricks and arts of his trade he was most expert. Johnson, in his life of Pope says, that he was entirely destitute of shame, without sense of any disgrace, but that of poverty. He purchased a number of unfold copies of Mr. Pope's *Iliad*, of the folio size, printed on an inferior paper, and without cuts, and cutting off the top and bottom margins, which were very large, had the impudence to call them the subscription books, and to vend them as such. His insolence to his customers was also frequently past bearing. If one came for a book in his catalogue, he would endeavour to force on him some new publication of his own, and, if he refused, would affront him.—I mention the above particulars of this worthless fellow as an introduction to a fact

respecting his behaviour to Johnson, which I have often heard related, and which himself confessed to be true."

Yours, &c. M. GREEN.

MR. URBAN, March 31.

I Herewith send you an account of the premiums offered by the Royal Academy of Sciences, Belles-Lettres and Arts of *Rouen*, for the year 1787.

1. " Déterminer l'influence des loix sur les Sciences, les Lettres, les Arts et le Commerce ; et celle des Sciences, des Lettres, des Arts et du Commerce sur les loix."

N. B. The best essay on the above subject (written either in French or Latin) shall receive a premium of 600 livres, at the anniversary meeting of the Academy in August, 1787.

M. *De Longchamp* having generously returned the premium of 300 livres given by *Dom. Gourdin*, member of the Academy at Rouen, and of the Society of Antiquaries of London, which was adjudged to M. *De Longchamp*, for his dissertation on a subject proposed for the year 1786 ; M. *Dom. Gourdin* will present in due time another subject for the same premium, to be decided in the year 1788.

2. " De blanchir le coton filé, dans le plus court intervalle de temps, entre le premier Janvier et le 31 Mars, 1787, et au prix le moins onéreux."

" De lui conserver sa force, son élasticité, et ménager la direction de ses fils, de sorte que le dévidage occasionne le moins de déchet."

" D'atteindre au plus beau blanc de neige."

N. B. Whoever shall have succeeded best in the above improvements in the Cotton Manufactory, shall receive a premium of 300 livres, to be determined in August, 1787.

The late Mr. *Holker* (whose death was mentioned in your Obituary for 1786) not being able to procure his pardon, after being concerned in the rebellion of 1745, and sentenced to suffer death, took over the Cotton Manufactory to Rouen, and established it there, much to the detriment of England.—The French government gave him all possible encouragement in this very useful and extensive species of manufacture and commerce ; and the Royal Academy of Rouen (by the prize above-mentioned) seem to direct their attention to the perfection of that valuable article of trade. Yours, &c.

A CITIZEN OF THE WORLD.

MR.

Mr. URBAN,

April 3.

YOU were so kind as to favour my strictures on the Elm with insertion, Vol. LV. p. 453. Please to make room for a few more remarks on that very valuable tree, and some others.

T. H. W.

THE profusion of bloom and imperfect seed, with which the elms were covered in 1785, prevented their blowing the succeeding spring. But this circumstance is not peculiar to the elm, for it is very seldom that two plentiful crops of fruit succeed each other on oaks, beeches, or any other tree.

To strengthen our endeavours to prove that the common, cultivated elm was not originally a native of this country, I produce the following passage from *Harrisson*. "Of elme we have great store in everie high waie, and elsewhere; yet have I not seene thereof anie together in woods, or forrests, but where they have beene first planted, and suffered to spread at their own willes." *Description of England prefixed to Holinshed, B. II. Ch. 22. Ed. 1586.* The assertion of this writer is the more to be depended on, as he had himself a particular turn for botany, and cultivated a garden, which contained three hundred rare plants.

Under the *Ash* I remarked some superstitious customs, which I observed had been practised on that tree within my memory and notice. By the canons of King *Edgar*, we find that the elm also was liable to abuses of the same kind, and that many pagan ceremonies prevailed in the tenth century. As the passage is curious, give me leave to insert a literal translation. "We decree that every priest shall anxiously advance Christianity, entirely abolish all heathenism, and forbid tree-worship (palpeopunga), divination with the dead (lispiglunga,) omens (hpata), charms with song (galona), man-worship (man peon-punga), and many other illusions, which are practised in asylums or sanctuaries (fpuðrplotum), on Elms, and on various other trees, on stones, and in many other deceits, by which several are perverted who ought not." *Leg. Sax.*

Had not *Edgar* been closely attached to the Pope, I should have imagined that some of these rites, which he prohibits, had been lately introduced from Italy, because the primitive Saxon church in this island was not blemished with many of the errors by which avarice and ambition afterwards disgraced the church of

GENT. MAG. April, 1787.

Rome. In the Mythology of our Teutonic ancestors, this tree had the honour of being chosen for the formation of the first woman; who was called *Embla* (Elm), as the first man was *Ash* (Ash); (*Edda, Tab. 5.*); and unless it was also appropriated to the Roman mysteries, we can hardly forgive *Virgil* for misplacing the social and cheerful Elm in so gloomy and forlorn a situation as the entrance to the infernal shades. (*Æn. 6. v. 281.*)

A farther confirmation that *Fagus*, among the Romans of the Augustan age, was a kind of Oak, appears from the epithet *fagutalis*, attributed to *Jupiter*. Who can produce an instance of a beech, or any other tree, beside the oak, being any where peculiarly dedicated to that deity? The *fagutal* temple stood in a grove of *Fagi*, in the vicinage of Rome, (see *Varro and Pliny*); now your correspondent—C—, whose farther remarks on the natural history of Italy must prove highly acceptable, informs us, that "with regard to the *Fagus*, the beech-tree, it is, he believes, peculiar to the northern district of Italy, and even there rather confined to the mountainous parts, where, together with the sweet, or Spanish chestnut, its ornaments and clothes the middle region; the chestnut, indeed, is common to both northern and southern Italy: not so the beech; the writer at least never saw it growing indigenously to the southward of Lombardy." *Jan. Mag. p. 35.* The evidence of this gentleman is of greater weight, as, among the multitude of our travellers, he is a rare instance of having looked over Italy with botanic eyes. By his assertion, it seems that the beech is not a native of Italy Proper, but of Cisalpine Gaul (modern Lombardy); so that there was no indigenous beech-tree within more than an hundred, perhaps two hundred, miles of the *fagutal* temple at Rome. That *Fagus* should, in such a long-extended country as Italy, and its alpine appendages, signify two different kinds of trees, is exceedingly probable. Ask a countryman, on the Essex-side of the Thames, what is the name of this tree, the *Carpinus Betulus*; he will tell you the *Horn-beam*: ask a woodman on the Kentish-side the same question, he will answer, the *Horn-beech*; show him a beech-tree, and he will call it a *Hale-beech*. However, I imagine an impartial reader of what is said in Vol. LIV. p. 657 and 971, needs no farther proofs on this subject.

As this gentleman (C—) in

same letter, differs from me in believing the yew-tree to have been originally a native of this island, I beg leave to throw out a few hints on that particular. Having spent my early days on chalky downs, I had many opportunities of observing various collections of yew-trees, which have, I think, more the appearance from situation of growing naturally than the *Hat* which your Correspondent mentions. The propensity, now so general, of planting the tops of hills, cannot be supposed to be confined to the present age; and I have already given the reasons (Vol. LVI. p. 941.) why our ancestors were so peculiarly solicitous to cultivate this tree. From what I have seen of the naked part of the kingdom around *Sa-lisbury*, it hath evidently been much more populous than at present; for the widest plains show in most places manifest appearances of tillage, and, in many, marks of inclosures. As this district is included in *Wessex*, the victorious kingdom which subdued the rest of the Saxon Heptarchy, it may probably account for its superior population in former times. The devastations caused by the destructive contest between the *Two Roses*, must also have left deserts round many plantations in all parts of the kingdom. So that this *Hat* and other venerable groups, now distant from modern gardens and cultivation, may be the remaining vestiges of ancient industry. Not many miles from Guildford, a great number of yew-trees, of some former century, are now growing on so rude a waste, that, had they not stood in straight lines, it would have been difficult to persuade many that they were placed there by the hands of man.

T. H. W.

Mr. URBAN, *March 10.*

THE coin inclosed (*plate II. fig. 10.*) was, with many others of the same kind, lately found in opening a grave in the county of Meath in Ireland. It appearing to be of great antiquity, I take the liberty of transmitting it to you; hoping you will please to insert a drawing of it in your Magazine; and thus some of your intelligent correspondents will favour the publick, through the same channel, with some account of it.

Your friend J. Nafsey's hope (communicated in your February Magazine, p. 118,) "*that a method may possibly be fallen upon of performing amputation, and other surgical operations, by immersing the part in water,*" bespeaks a

most benevolent intention towards the publick, by delivering "those, whom misfortune or disease may reduce to such painful necessities," from the horror and torture of chirurgeons' instruments:—and I the rather join with him in that good expectation, as I am somewhat fastidious of its being gratified, from observing, that school-boys, who are certain of being corrected, do, previous to their castigation, numb the part doomed to suffer, by placing it for some time upon a cold stone, or actually emerging it in cold water.—Indeed, it not unfrequently happens, that when sensation returns to the part, it brings the smart of the operation along with it; and which if Mr. Nafsey can discover any method of preventing, he will materially serve many wretched pupils, and among them, your very humble servant.

PETER NIPPLE.

Mr. URBAN,

March 30.

THE Dictionary of Mr. Chambers has so widely diffused his fame, that I have no doubt but some original letters of his will give pleasure to many of your readers. I send you two of them, by way of specimen, which were written during a journey in France; and will send you more, if these are thought worth inserting. Yours, &c. M. GREEN.

I. To Mrs. CHAMBERS.

MADAM, *Paris, Oct. 21, 1738, N. S.*

I DID not think to have given you the trouble of a letter till I had something agreeable to write. You have had a sufficient share of illoes yourself to exempt you from being harrassed with the complaints of others. But as you laid me under an engagement to write to you, I know not whether I can any longer fairly delay it. You will be surprized, when I tell you, that Paris seems to me the dullest place in the world; and you will doubtless have more regard to my reputation than to tell any body I say so. For people disposed to go in search of pleasure, perhaps there is no place where they are like to meet with so much. But there is no medium: either you must engage heartily in the diversions of the place, or find yourself sunk in the vapours ten thousand fathoms deep. 'Tis from a depth not less than this that I write the present letter; a depth to which a man could never reach in any place but where every body is gay about him, and where he has not only the load of his own melancholy to bear,

but

but of other people's mirth. 'Tis certain, however, Paris now appears under great disadvantages: the court is at a distance, and the people of quality mostly gone into the country; beside, that the fine season is over, and the beautiful gardens, walks, and woods, which make the chief beauty of it, lie in a sort of ruins, which makes autumn look in some respects more dismal even than winter. The favourite diversion of the French is walking, and taking the air, and the country about Paris is admirably laid out for that purpose. Here are the gardens of the Tuileries and Luxemburg, the Courfe, the Woods of Boulogne and Vincennes, the Avenues of St. Cloud and Meudon, which form a variety in this way vastly beyond any thing we have in England. This difference, I think, is observable between the two nations, that the French seek their chief pleasures without doors, and the English within. I know not whether this difference be owing to any diversity in the air of the two places; or to this, that the French are more in the air than we, which makes them alert and hardy, and gives them an appetite. 'Tis certain, they are more familiar, and make more free with the air than we do. You see the public walking-places full from morning to night in the severest weather. They will sit for hours on the benches where an Englishman would be frozen to death. And, what is more, in the dampest weather, and even night, great numbers of them will be found sitting or lying on the bare ground. At first, one would be tempted to think, that, if there were not something less noxious in the air here than in that of England, half the inhabitants must be rotten. But I doubt whether there be much in this: The French are made familiar with the air betimes, so grow hardy and strong. They seem to feel no cold, when I am ready to starve: and though the winter here be colder than at London, I doubt whether there be half the fire burnt. You will perceive by this what way my thoughts have been employed at Paris. If you send a valetudinarian to travel, what else can you expect from him, but observations of the weather and the wind? If you would have an account of their diets, their buildings, furniture, equipages, balls, intrigues, &c. you must send somebody else. There are indeed a thousand things of the kind, which even an indifferent spectator cannot help observing; but they hardly seem to me

worth postage, though they may do well enough for chat round a winter's fire. I have been now near a month at Paris; which is much too long, considering what a journey I have still behind. Tomorrow I set out for Lyons, in my way to Languedoc. I applied to a physician here for some advice about my journey; and was unfortunate enough to take some of his medicines, which have weakened and done me harm, so that I have been forced to lie by a week, to retrieve myself.—I intend to travel on horseback, having found the conveyance by chaise or coach does not agree with me. If my strength holds out, I hope I may reach Montpellier in about twenty days. The distance is near 500 English miles. The expedition is hazardous enough; but my heart is pretty good, and that is all I have for it, excepting an easy horse and a careful servant.—I want much to know how you do, and the rest of my friends: but in this vagrant state I know not when I shall be so happy. Possibly I may trouble some of you with a letter from Lyons, or even sooner, if any thing of consequence happens. I write by this post to Mr. Longman for another remittance of money, which I shall want much.—Pray present my sincere respects to . . . and . . . I have not room to be more particular. For yourself, if you will forgive me the trouble of this letter, it will make me more than ever, Madam, your obedient humble servant,

EPH. CHAMBERS.

II. For Mrs. CHAMBERS.

Montpellier, Dec. 18, 1738, O. S.

MADAM,

I Find you expect fine things from Montpellier, and that a letter written at my usual rate will hardly pass. So fine a climate, you think, ought not to be lost on me. Though I was permitted to be dull in England, yet a man, who claims the same privilege here, ought either to be sent home, or to the galleys.—You have some reason in all this; and yet, for once, I must beg leave to write like myself: my will is still English; I have yet received no extraordinary supplies from the climate: when I do, you shall be sure to have the first sample. I have been here but a month, one half of which I have been confined by a cold, and the rest by the ill weather. Winter, I find, is winter every where, notwithstanding all that had been told me to the contrary. The people of England make themselves more uneasy than they need

be as to the seasons and the weather : they seem not a whit worse off than the people of France, so far as I can judge from the three months I have been in this kingdom. Both the colds and the heats, and the droughts and the rains, are certainly here greater and more frequent than with you. 'Tis only in respect of the fogs that the French pretend to any advantage over you ; and I doubt whether even this pretension be well founded. I have travelled three days on this side Lyons, through one perpetual fog, which did not clear up, as yours usually do, after a few hours, but grew thicker and thicker every day, till night : nor was this any thing accidental ; since some gentlemen, who passed the same way a month before me, found the very same. Since my arrival here, where I expected nothing but clear skies and sun-shine, things have been still worse. One would swear that all the witches in Lapland had been at work, and that half of the ill weather bestowed over the face of the globe had been discharged here. For my part, the rains have been so continual, that, had not I had great faith in Moses and the rainbow, I should have feared another deluge. Indeed, between one run of terrible weather and another, they have now and then a fine summer's day ; but these are only transient smiles, for which they are sure to pay dear : they serve for little but to make the rest more completely dismal. In the general, you may be assured, that the inhabitants of Montpellier see much less of the sun than those of London. Their streets are so excessively narrow, and their houses so high, that the sun can never enter them. 'Tis only in the very extremities of the town that they can ever enjoy so agreeable a spectacle. Where I am quartered, which is towards the middle, the sun is about as much seen as in an English coal-pit. I have no less than twelve windows in my chamber ; yet I have scarce light enough from them all to scribble this at noon-day without a candle. To know whether or no the sun shines, I am forced to go out of the cells ; and have been sometimes surprized, the moment I passed the gates, to find myself step at once into a glorious summer's sun, out of a place dark and chilly as the shadow of death. You see, Madam, I am but where I was at Paris. I wrote to you there on the weather, and I am still thrumming on the same string. If you'll allow me to pursue the subject, it will be easy to furnish you a letter once a month. By that

time I have been here a twelvemonth, my letters will make a kind of a calendar, and may be printed under the title of *The History of the Weather of Languedoc*. You tell me, indeed, you expect to find me quite changed ; and, from my accustomed gravity, turned as gay and alert as a Gafcon. But metamorphoses ; Madam, of this kind, do not use to be made in the winter. 'Tis not till the spring that reptiles undergo their renovation ; and that the butterfly begins to frisk about, which had lain dormant till then in the more sober state of a maggot. You must give me time till the beginning of May to get rid of all my English goods, of which number, I doubt ; my cough will be the last.—If you expect any thing of news from this quarter, you will be greatly disappointed : one knows nothing here of what passes but a few leagues from the place : at least, you will have it at London long ere it reaches here. The news even of France comes to us chiefly by the way of Amsterdam. Two to one, you have already heard of what happened last Sunday se'nnight at Geneac, a village four leagues from hence, where, while the people were at vespers, the steeple fell down, broke through the roof of the church, and buried a great part of the congregation under its ruins : they had dug out 130 a week ago, of which number 15 were still alive.

For the transactions of Montpellier, they are summed up in a few words ; at least all that come to the notice of a foreigner : here are fifteen or twenty English, Dutch, and Germans, who form a kind of separate commonwealth that has little intercourse with the natives. Cards seem to make the great business of the place. They are no longer a diversion, but are become an employment, as formal and serious as devotion itself. Pharo and Lansquenot are the only politics studied here ; and Quadrille and Picquet serve for all the other arts and sciences. There have been two grand ceremonies since my arrival, which have engrossed all the attention of the place, viz. the opening of the Assembly of the States of Languedoc, by the Duke de Richelieu ; and the procession of the same States to accompany the Sacrament. If I had any talent at description, I should here have a fine field to entertain you. But fine sights are lost on me. All great assemblies appear to me much the same. They are only so many compositions of robes, furs, silks, and brocades, inter-

laced with point, powder, and paint. The very same materials, under a little different rangement, would form a court of aldermen, a country assize, a coronation, or a company of hussars.—Montpellier, Madam, is one of the richest and most poulous cities in France, and at the same time the dearest to live in. Few of the necessaries of life but are dearer here than at Paris. Wine is the only thing that is cheap, being here sold for three-half-pence or two-pence a bottle. But, to compensate for this, milk costs twice as much; which is no mighty advantageous consideration for valetudinarians, who use much milk and but little wine. In general, the eating would be very good, were it not for the want of butter, which makes a terrible drawback. Not only fowl of all sorts, but fish, and almost every thing else, is here served quite dry. If you demand sauce, all they can do is to give you oil; for, as to butter, the country produces none. The vine, olive, mulberry, and walnut-tree, have engrossed all the ground, and left no room for pasture and grazing: so that one is here stored with a great many of the superfluities of life, while the necessities of it are wanting.—I do not know how long I shall stay here, because I cannot foresee when I shall find weather to get away in: perhaps my next may be from Avignon, or Aix. But let not this hinder your writing. I never stood in such need of your letters as at this time. Your last came just time enough to save me from perishing miserably; for to die of the vapours in Languedoc, would be of all deaths the most extraordinary. You will remember me to all friends, with that respect and affection that is due to such. 'Tis only by being long absent in a foreign country that a man learns their value. Your little daughter's escape gave me great joy. I never knew how much the loss of her would have affected me till I heard she had been in danger. She now appears dearer to me even than her sister; but 'tis only because I have had occasion to know the extent of my affection for the one, and not for the other.—For yourself, Madam, neither absence nor danger can much increase that inviolable attachment with which I am your most humble and obedient servant,
EPH. CHAMBERS.

MR. URBAN,

March 5

I Beg leave to submit it to your equitable judgment, what epithet would sufficiently denote the merit of your cor-

respondent P. Q. (p. 136 of your present volume). Instead of shewing that I had not fairly exposed the shameful misrepresentations of Dr. Priestley by J. E. who calls himself the author of "A Plan of Coalition and Alliance," &c.—P. Q. has taken upon him to represent me as *the dupe of Dr. P.* Not to be behind-hand with the gentleman in civility, I shall take the liberty to tell him, that he is indeed *the dupe of his own miserable prejudices*: and, if I should add nothing further, I should treat him with more lenity than he deserves. He mentions a hint of Dr. Price's, "much too broad for the candid spirit with which he professes to be actuated, and for the toleration which his party at present enjoy." P. Q. 'tis likely, *hopes in God* it will not *always* continue so. But I wish he would undertake to inform me, what *rightful authority* belongs to him, or any other man, or set of men, to grant or withhold *toleration* in matters *merely* religious? The man, who can speak of *toleration* as he has done, effectually demonstrates that his mind is *imperious* to the very *idea* of candour. Of you, Mr. Urban, I entertain a more favourable opinion; and, therefore, doubt not you will insert these short strictures.

Yours, &c. PHILALETHERS.

MR. URBAN,

April 4

Observing, in your Magazine for last month, a question started by your correspondent T. H. W. concerning the propriety of Virgil's comparison of Æneas to the Apennine, I have been tempted to look at the passage in the original, and conceive that it may nevertheless be justified.

It is in the XII Æneid, and is thus,

"At pater Æneas audito nomine Turni,
"Deserit et muros, et summas deserit arces:
"Præcipitque moras omnes, opera omnia
"rumpit
"Læticia exultans, horrendumque insonat
"armis.
"Quantus Athos * aut quantus Eryx aut
"ipse cernicis
"Cum fremit illicibus quantus, gaudetque
"nivali
"Vertice se attolleus pater Apenninus ad
"auras."

The objection urged by your ingenious correspondent is this: how can Æneas be compared to a mountain when he was preparing for an engagement,

* Servius says, the right reading is Athos; in Athos the last syllable is short.

which

which chiefly consisted in pursuing a flying enemy? The difficulty may, it seems to me, be thus obviated. In the lines preceding those above quoted, the Rutulian and Trojan forces are represented as engaged in battle. Turnus makes a sign with his hand, that the battle should cease; the two armies immediately part; Turnus declares that he must fight Æneas alone, and his fate will decide the battle.

"Parcite jam Rutuli, et tela inhibete Latini,
"Quæcunque est fortuna mea est, me verius
"unum

"Pro vobis fœdus luere, et decernere ferro."

Æneas, "audito nomine Turni," quits the town, which was now in flames, and comes into the field,—and then follows the comparison of Æneas to the Apennine in the words,

"Quantus Athon aut quantus Eryx, &c."

By the word "quantus," I understand that the resemblance is as to the size of the hero only; the simile is hyperbolical, but somewhat qualified by the word "pater," which, I conceive, is not only to be construed with the word Apenninus, but likewise with Athon and Eryx; and I believe many other instances of this figure in speech may be found in the same author. However, that quantus refers to the size Dryden himself witnesses,

"Like Eryx, or like Athon great he shews."

Now if the poet is to be considered as comparing the size of the Trojan hero to that of father Apennine, the resemblance seems to hold; and surely it is no objection, that the conflict in which Æneas was about to engage would terminate in the pursuit of a flying enemy; nor do I see why the poet was either to anticipate the catastrophe of Turnus, by comparing the Trojan to something that would resemble him in his pursuit of the foe, as well as in his preparation to encounter him, or else to have omitted that which is generally allowed to be an ornament to poetry.

The introduction of a simile in this place is highly proper; the attention of the reader is more particularly directed to the hero of the poem, about to enter on the grandest act in the whole history,—an act which not only decided the fate of him and his army, but likewise of the Roman state, and of those very persons to whose honour this poem was written. By extolling the size of Æneas, he gives us a greater idea of his strength, and of the majesty and dig-

nity of his person, and consequently represents him fitter for the combat with Turnus. In the first book, when he is at Carthage, the poet attracts our regard by the following elevated description of his person:

"Os humerosque deo similes"

which is evidently meant to describe his breadth of shoulders. With much greater plausibility might it have been there objected, that the poet commemorates those qualities and excellencies, which, however they might have distinguished him in the field of Mars, were useless and forgotten, during his residence at the court of Dido. But even in this instance he might have justified himself by the example of Homer, who has styled Achilles *ωδὸς οὐκ Ἀχιλλεύς*, when he is rising to speak in council.

Or, if this interpretation of the text be not satisfactory, it might be contended, perhaps, that Virgil meant to oppose the undaunted courage and resolution of Æneas, his confidence that he was but fulfilling the decrees of the Gods, and the honour and justice which he has manifested in the conduct of the war, to the different passions which, at different times, actuated Turnus; and to have illustrated the instability of councils in the one, by the fragment of a rock broken-off by time, and urged down a precipice, and the immutable constancy of the other, by the firmness and stability of a mountain: but, nevertheless, I think the former the true sense of the author.

"Fremet ilicibus" I understand as intended to describe the nodding plumes on the helmet of Æneas: the conjecture, that the poet meant to compare the rattling of the armour to the rustling of the leaves of the trees, seems altogether needless. The first sense seems the most rational: Dryden has adopted it; and neither Servius nor Pierius understood it otherwise, or reprehended the poet for negligence or inaccuracy.

If what I have said above will tend to clear up any doubts in the mind of your correspondent as to the propriety of the passage, I shall esteem myself happy to know it; if not, I trust he will refuse me with the same good-humour I have attempted to convince him. Good argument is the only method of arriving at the truth.

Scimus, et hanc veniam petimusque damusque vicissim.

Yours, &c.

JUVENIS.

SUMMARY OF THE PROCEEDINGS IN PARLIAMENT, SESS. IV.

Debates in the present Session of Parliament, on Mr. Pitt's Motion respecting the Commercial Treaty, continued from p. 252.

Monday, Feb. 12.

Continuation of Mr. Fox's Speech.

HE had declared, when the commutation act was under discussion, that 40 per cent. was a sufficient inducement for smuggling; and he would ask him, what were the duties on brandies? The price of them was less than 2s. and the duty above 7s. 6d. It was therefore above 400 per cent. which was ten times more than what the Right Hon. Gentleman had said was necessary to encourage a contraband trade. He then recapitulated what he had said, respecting the treaty's originating in bad policy. Its commercial tendency was not founded on advantageous principles; and that as to revenue, it would be attended with great defalcation, which must be made up by taxes on the other necessities of life. He asserted, that, if the treaty was adopted, the consequences in the event of subsequent hostility might be most fatal to this country; for, should its capital be transferred (not an improbable supposition) to France, it might be impossible to withdraw it; and Great Britain, instead of maintaining that independence which had hitherto characterized her, would be at the mercy of her most ancient and inveterate enemy. Was not this an object which ought to awaken attention, and put the country on its guard against adventuring on a speculation which might eventually prove so detrimental to its interests, and put in hazard, that pre-eminence in capital, on which, in a great measure, depended the distinction she had hitherto enjoyed among nations?

There was a balance of power which Great Britain ought always to maintain. To this circumstance, her greatness was to be ascribed. And when the moment arrived that this balance should be lost, when she was so much shackled that she could no longer support her own struggles, or assist other nations with whom she had lived in amicable alliance, and whose liberties might be threatened, she would sink into insignificance, and lose all that importance which she had hitherto possessed.—In the treaty under discussion, the superior policy of France was direct and obvious. In the articles of the peace concluded in 1763, the

preference given to Spain, agreeably to the Family Compact, had been done away. In 1783, care was taken that it should not be revived. But how did matters stand now? In the treaty on the table, it was again called into existence, and there was an obvious intention to give it all that extent which, on former occasions, had laid so broad a foundation for establishing and cementing the family interests of the French and Spanish monarchies.

It had been alledged, that there was no formidable opposition to the present treaty. He would remind those, however, who drew consolation from this circumstance, of the case of the Irish propositions. These propositions at first met with an opposition, which, like the present, was then considered as by no means formidable. But this opposition grew greater and greater, and it was to it that the nation at large owed its deliverance from measures which must have proved so ruinous to its commercial interests. Nor would the opposition to the present treaty, he was confident, be considered as altogether undeserving of attention. He had already mentioned the names of some of those gentlemen who composed a part of it; and he would add, that there were certain persons among them, who, by their exertions and interest, had conducted, in a very essential manner, to promote the interests of the friends of the Rt. Hon. Gentleman in that House.—He concluded a speech of considerable length, replete with keen observation, and full of historical and political information, with moving, “that the chairman leave the chair, report progress, and ask leave to sit again.”

Mr. Grenville defended the treaty on the same ground that Mr. Pitt had taken.

Mr. Francis was of opinion that the Right Hon. Gent. (Mr. Pitt) had given more weight to the pre-eminence of our manufactures than they deserved. It was a gross error to suppose, that we were so much superior even in those articles in which we excelled most, namely, our woollen and cotton manufactures. The fact was, that, in the former, the French had driven us completely out of the Turkey market, which once formed a considerable part of our export trade; and, with respect to the latter, they were advancing rapidly to

perfection.

perfection; as a proof of which he instanced a most beautiful piece of cotton manufacture, which had been produced at the bar of that House when the Irish propositions were under discussion, which was allowed to equal the productions of the English loom. The Right Hon. Gentleman seemed to have forgotten, that immense quantities of English goods have always been smuggled into France through Flanders, and that they had been much in use in the Austrian Netherlands, until the Emperor had lately imposed such duties upon them as amounted to a prohibition, owing, no doubt, to his viewing the operation of this treaty with a jealous eye. —With respect to cambric, he would only remark, that the same advantages might have been derived to this country without the intervention of the treaty, by merely taking off the prohibition. It was not a little remarkable, he observed, that the treaty still continued the prohibition of French laces, though it was notorious that vast quantities of them were smuggled into the kingdom, sent to Buckingham, where they were rolled up on English cards, and afterwards sold as the manufacture of this country. He condemned, in the most pointed terms, the repealing of the hovering act, which, he contended, would open a door to smuggling, with very little risk of detection. The effect that a short navigation must have on the nursery of our navy was self-evident. The little trips to France would never make good seamen, though they might produce expert smugglers.—He considered the Methuen treaty as one of the most salutary, in a commercial view, that ever Britain had formed. It was the favourite of the Earl of Chatham, who was an *Antigallican* from principle, and it ought to have found an hereditary friend in his son. He confessed himself partial to the prejudices of this country, and he hoped he should never see them sacrificed.

Mr. *Powys* considered the treaty as unsafe, and as putting the commercial interest of this country in hazard. He voted therefore for the adjournment.

Mr. *Baring* considered the Methuen treaty as a boon given to this nation for the protection it affords to Portugal, and contended that its continuance was of the highest importance to this country. He spoke as a man of business to the commercial part of the treaty, and

was listened to with attention; after which the committee divided on Mr. Fox's motion of adjournment, which was negatived by a majority of 132, there being for it 118, against it 250.

The Committee then divided on the original motion, which was carried by a majority of 132. For it 248. Against it 116.

The House was then resumed, and adjourned at half past 2 in the morning.

Tuesday, Feb. 13.

There being only 88 members in the House at half past three o'clock, the Speaker adjourned till the next day, when the ballot for the Norwich undue election is to be resumed.

Wednesday, Feb. 14.

There not being a sufficient number of members, at half past three, to ballot for the Norwich undue election committee, the House adjourned.

Thursday, Feb. 15.

The House having balloted for committees to try the merits of the contested elections for Norwich and for Carlisle;

Mr. *Dempster* called their attention to the grievances of which the British inhabitants of India complained, in the petition then lying on the table. He read the titles of the acts from which they arose, and moved that the House should resolve itself into a committee of the whole House on Tuesday next, for the purpose of taking those acts into consideration.

Mr. *Dundas* observed, that the petitioners were only servants of the East-India Company; and he could not perceive why they should complain, while the Company, their masters, were silent.

Mr. *Dempster* replied, that the silence of the Company by no means proved that the petitioners had no cause of complaint. They considered the acts, to which he alluded, as an attempt to deprive them of those sacred and unalienable privileges to which, as Englishmen, they had an indisputable claim.—The motion, however, was withdrawn, with an intention of renewing it on some future day.

The lottery bill, as sent down amended by the Lords, was rejected, upon the principle of its being, in some measure, a money bill; and that, therefore, the Lords could not make any alteration in it, without invading the privileges of the Commons. But, on a motion to that effect, a new bill was immediately brought in on the same subject, which

was

was read a first and second time, and sent to a committee. In this the amendment of the Lords was adopted.

Mr. Fox said, he would oppose the clause for legalizing insurance in any shape or degree, unless satisfactory reasons were offered in support of such insurance.

Mr. Pitt thought it justifiable, from its evident tendency to check the practice of insuring among the lower orders of the people; a practice that was the bane of industry, and the root of poverty.

Mr. Martin, Mr. Dempster, and Mr. Ald. Townshend, spoke against the clause.

—The Committee at last divided upon it, when it was carried by a majority of 31. Ayes 88, Noes 57.

The other clauses having passed without debate, the bill was reported to the House.

Mr. Sheridan then moved, that a rider might be tacked to it, to limit the duration of the bill to one year. This motion was rejected on a division.

Ayes 63, Noes 94. Majority 31.

The bill was then read a third time, passed, and sent up to the Lords.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer moved, that the House do now resolve itself into a committee, to take the commercial treaty into consideration. This brought on a conversation; in which the gentlemen in opposition called for some delay, that they might have time to read the papers relative to the trade with Portugal, which had been just laid upon the table. It was said, on the other side, that this might be very conveniently done in the committee.

Capt. Minchin, not satisfied with this, moved an amendment to Mr. Pitt's motion, that the word *now* be left out, and the word *to-morrow* inserted in its place.

On this the House divided, when the amendment was rejected by a majority of 94, there appearing

For the original motion 145

Against it — 51

Mr. Pitt then moved, without any previous observations, "that it is the opinion of this committee, that all wines, imported directly into Great Britain from France, should be subjected to no higher duties than those now payable on those imported from Portugal."

This brought on another debate, which lasted till half past two in the morning.

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Mr. Flood, in a very able and long speech, which was heard with great attention; condemned the whole treaty as impolitic. But, as he took nearly the same ground which Mr. Fox had previously occupied, many of his strongest points had been necessarily anticipated. He was answered by

Mr. Wilberforce, who spoke very forcibly in favour of the treaty, and attempted to place many of Mr. Flood's arguments in a ludicrous point of view.

Mr. Poyts, Ald. Watson, and Mr. Hussy, spoke against the treaty; and Mr. Dundas and Sir Richard Sutton, for it — It was the wish of many gentlemen, that the committee should adjourn without coming to any decision that night on the question before them; and Mr. Sheridan therefore moved, that the committee do now adjourn. On this a division took place:

Ayes 76. Noes 191.

The motion for the adjournment being thus negatived, the question was then put on the original motion in favour of French wines, which was carried without a division; and the House, being refused, adjourned a little before three in the morning.

Friday, Feb. 16.

Mr. Pitt having moved, that the House should resolve itself into a committee on the commercial treaty;

Mr. Fox made one effort more to procure some delay, at least as far as the trade with Portugal was concerned. He repeated many of the arguments he had used before, to shew the importance of that trade, and the impolicy of endangering the Methuen treaty; and concluded with moving, that it might be an instruction to the committee, to postpone the consideration relative to the duty on French wines, until the pending negotiation with Portugal shall have been concluded; and that care should be taken to preserve in full force the Methuen treaty.

Mr. Pitt said, in the first place, that the French treaty by no means interfered with our negotiation with Portugal; and, in the next place, that it was a very delicate thing to make a pending treaty the subject of discussion in a popular assembly. On these grounds he opposed the motion; which, after some conversation, was negatived without a division.

The House then resolved itself into a committee on the French treaty, Mr. Beaufoy

Beaufoy in the chair.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer moved *seriatim* a string of resolutions, each of which was founded upon, and calculated to carry into effect, some one article of the treaty: such as, that the duty of 67l. 5s. *per* ton, now payable on French vinegar, be reduced to 32l. 18s.—That of 9s. 6d. and 12-10ths of a penny *per* gallon on French brandies, to 7s.—That the duties on oil of olives, the produce of France, should in future pay the same duty as is paid in Great Britain by the most favoured nation, &c. All these, and several other resolutions, passed without a division, though long and desultory conversations took place on each.

When the motion was made relative to muslins imported from France on a duty of 12l. *per cent. ad valorem*, Mr. Fox said, that the Chancellor of the Exchequer would probably ruin our India muslin trade by this low duty; for, as our East India Company could not import muslins under a duty of 18l. *per cent.* France might, under this article, import them into England 6l. *per cent.* cheaper.

Mr. Grenville replied, that this could not possibly happen, as no other muslin than that which should be the manufacture of the French King's European dominions could be imported at the low duty of 12l. *per cent.*

On the article of millinery it was argued, that a duty of 12l. *per cent.* on French millinery imported would not be a sufficient protection to the English millener. Mr. Grenville was of a contrary opinion; for he said that the materials must be either French or Indian; if French, the duty was high enough to protect our own millinery; if Indian, the duty in France was so high on the importation of India muslins, that it would be an ample protection; and it was not intended by France to lessen the duty, in order to give French millinery a superiority in our market.

On the article of glass, Sir M. W. Ridley said, that it would entirely ruin the British plate-glass manufactory. For here a glass of ninety inches would cost one hundred guineas, whereas in France a glass of the same dimensions might be purchased for forty; to this if twelve and a half *per cent.* were added, it would still leave the French almost one half cheaper than the English. Our home duties on glass were so high, that twelve and a half *per cent.* scarcely a-

mounted to one fourth of the duty that would be sufficient to protect our plate-glass manufactory.

Mr. Pitt said, the Hon. Baronet was mistaken when he considered the twelve and a half *per cent.* as the only duty that would be payable in future on French plate-glass imported; a right being reserved by the treaty to lay on duties, to countervail the internal duties of excise paid on the glass manufactured in the country into which the importation should be made.

Mr. Fox allowed, that if France would consent to understand the treaty in this light, and admit the distinction between the nominal and actual internal duties, it would be very well; but the treaty would not bear that construction.

Mr. Grenville said, that the two countries, intending to act with good faith and plain dealing towards each other, would take such measures as should remove all doubts on the subject.

The House being then resumed, it was ordered that the report be received on Monday.

Monday, Feb. 19.

Mr. Beaufoy brought up the report of the resolutions agreed to by a committee of the whole House on the French treaty. When they had been read by the clerk,

Mr. Sheridan asked the Chancellor of the Exchequer, whether it were true, as had been reported, that, soon after the House shall have adopted and confirmed the resolutions of the committee, he intended to move an address to the King, pledging the House to the whole, and to every part of the treaty? If it were true, he would certainly oppose any motion at present for the concurrence of the House in the resolutions of the committee, because, in so vast and complicated a subject, there were many parts beside the tariff which required the most minute investigation, and many alterations; but an address of approbation would preclude any further discussion, and render it impossible to make any alterations. He understood also, that the Rt. Hon. Gent. intended to blend the business of the treaty, with his plan for consolidating the customs, in one bill. This he deemed an artful and unfair proceeding towards the House of Lords, as the whole would then become a money bill, which must preclude all alterations in the Upper House. And, lastly, he observed, that several alterations in the *bevering acts*, for preventing il-

slicit trade, would become necessary in consequence of the French treaty: he therefore wished to be informed, whether the privileges that were to be granted to France, in consequence of those alterations, were to be extended to Ireland; or whether the sister kingdom was to be debarred from privileges which we were about to allow to France.

Mr. Pitt said, that, with respect to Ireland, it remained with the parliament of that kingdom to render effectual the stipulations made in her favour in the treaty. The interests of the two sister kingdoms were inseparably united; but, after the recent rejection in Ireland of the propositions held out to her by this country, he could not answer for the concurrence of the Irish parliament in the treaty.

Mr. Sheridan said, this was no answer to his question. What he wanted to know was substantially this—whether or not, according to the intended modification of the Hovering Laws, the Irish manufactures were to be admitted into the ports of France with the same advantages as those of this country?

Mr. Pitt could not conceive why the Hon. Gentleman was so earnest on this head. Ireland was mentioned in those parts of the treaty where it was necessary to mention that kingdom; that is, where policy demanded a distinction between the two countries. Ireland was unquestionably entitled, by this treaty, to the same extent of privilege as Great Britain.

Mr. Fox insisted, that the interest of Ireland, having been intrusted to an English negotiator, had been neglected, and that she had not been candidly dealt by.

Mr. Flood complained of the partiality shewn to France, to the exclusion of our Irish fellow-subjects. He observed, that, by the treaty, the shipping of France were to be permitted to enter the ports of Great Britain, and the ships of the latter the ports of France; but though Ireland should ratify the treaty, and thereby have the freedom of the French ports, yet she could not enjoy the same privilege in the ports of Great Britain.

Mr. Grenville said, that as Ireland had thought proper to reject the offers made to her by Great Britain, it was not reasonable that this country should therefore reject advantageous offers of commerce held out by another kingdom.

Mr. Fox made many observations on what he called the defects of the treaty; and concluded by moving, that the consideration of the report be postponed to this day fortnight. On this the House divided, and the motion was negatived by a majority of 83:

Ayes 70. Noes 153.

The resolutions were then read a second time, and, after a desultory conversation, were agreed to by the House.

Mr. Beaumont gave notice, that on Wednesday he would move for an address to his Majesty on the subject of these resolutions.

After a short conversation on the business of Mr. Hastings, the House adjourned.

Tuesday, Feb. 20.

After the private business was gone through, Mr. Dempster rose, agreeably to a former notice, to move that the two petitions from India, now lying on the table, might be referred to a committee of the whole House on Tuesday se'nnight; and that the India regulating acts, which they complain of, be at the same time taken into consideration. He said, it was also his intention to move, that counsel be heard in support of the prayer of the petition from Bengal.

The Speaker desired the mover to look for precedents in support of his motion, as it was a novel case to admit persons to be heard against an existing law, unless there were witnesses to be examined to some particular fact alleged in the petition. In that case, counsel might be admitted, in order to arrange and regulate their evidence; and asked Mr. Dempster if he intended to call witnesses.

Mr. Dempster acknowledged he did not; but that he rested his present motion on the justice of the procedure. When a bill was before parliament, the parties concerned in the operation of it had a right to be heard, and it was an invariable rule to admit them. But the situation of the petitioners rendered it impossible that they should be heard in any stage of it. The bills were framed, went through all the usual forms, and were many months a law, before the parties, interested in their operation, knew any thing of their existence. Justice therefore demanded, that they should be permitted to state the grievances resulting from them as soon as they were able to appear by their agents at the bar of that House. He then

quoted a few precedents, which were nearly in point, viz. the petition against the shop-tax last session of parliament, that of the London merchants, &c.

Sir *James Erskine* seconded the motion.

The *Speaker* again declared it was a novel case, and ought to be well considered by the House before they established a precedent upon it. He desired not to be considered as delivering an opinion upon it: he only mentioned, that it was not agreeable to the usage of parliament; and that every new precedent ought to be well weighed before it received their sanction.

Mr. *Burke* very forcibly urged Mr. *Dempster's* argument. Policy, justice, and humanity, demanded that they should be heard. It was a new case, and could have no precedent to support it. The situation of the petitioners prevented their appearing earlier; and surely the importance of their complaint required attention. To deprive British subjects of their right of trial by jury, was not an infringement of a trifling nature.

Mr. *Dundas* defended the acts complained of; and said, that the petitioners had retracted their opinion; of which a writing, signed by themselves, gave undeniable proof. Every honest man approved of the laws in question; as well those who had returned from India, as those who were going out again. Yet they were the persons who ought to complain, if the acts were really oppressive. The petitions ought not to have been read. One of them was signed by 800 names, and of these 700 were soldiers with arms in their hands. Would such a petition be received from armed men in this country? No. There was no man more interested in the good government of India than himself, and, when he said it would have been better not to have been insisted on this session, he did not mean that the acts alluded to should not be discussed as often as gentlemen thought proper: he gloried in them, and would willingly spend one day, two days, nay, a week, in having them fairly brought into argument. The Right Hon. Gentleman then applied himself to the existing precedents and forms of the House; petitions were, he said, received in cases of patrimonial estates; and, where ever property is concerned, they are grounded upon facts. But there is no instance of legal arguments being admitted against an act of parliament.

Mr. *Burke* complimented Mr. *Dundas* on being his own panegyrist, and on his having the interest of India so much at heart. "Since you have admitted the petition, said he (I cannot say whether right or wrong in point of form), you ought to hear it. Local situations make precedents. 'You say, that all those persons who go out are satisfied; it may be so, when it is considered that they cannot go out without your consent; your eloquence in that case is irresistible. But are the petitioners satisfied?' He then pointed out the impolicy of refusing petitions; and affirmed, that petitioning is an inherent right belonging to all subjects, under all governments; even the Grand Signor receives petitions from the hands of the lowest of his people, as he is going to his devotion. He also descanted on the bad effects of refusing petitions from the Americans.

Mr. *Dundas* replied, "I have no power to send gentlemen out—that lies with the Directors;—but I can call them home."

Mr. *Pitt*, Mr. *Fox*, Mr. *Dundas*, Sir *J. Rous*, and Mr. *Burke*, spoke; after which the question was put, That the Bengal petitioners be heard by counsel on Tuesday se'nnight, and it was carried in the affirmative.

Sir *Gilbert Eliot* gave notice that he intended to move, on a future day, "charges of impeachment against Sir *Elijah Impey*, for his extra-judicial conduct whilst in India."

After a short conversation, relative to the mode of examining certain witnesses in the case of Mr. *Hastings*, the House adjourned.

Wednesday, Feb. 21.

Mr. *Pitt* moved, that the various resolutions concerning the commercial negotiation might be referred to the committee on the consolidation system on Monday next. Agreed to.

Mr. *Blackburne* (member for Lancashire) moved an address to his Majesty, thanking him for the solicitude he had been graciously pleased to evince, in forming a treaty of commerce between Great Britain and France; assuring him, that the House conceived that the most happy effects would result from it to his faithful subjects, and that they would take every necessary step to render the negotiation effectual. In support of the address, he said, that he had received a letter from several of his constituents, informing him, that a nume-

tious meeting of the cotton manufacturers had been held at Manchester, in consequence of a kind of remonstrance which they had seen in the public prints, against the commercial treaty, from the Chamber of Manufacturers; and that, after a serious deliberation, and a full discussion of the subject, they considered the treaty as highly beneficial to this country in general, and to the cotton manufacture in particular. They desired him also to inform the House, that they neither approved of the conduct of the Chamber of Commerce, nor had delegated any to represent them in that body, when the petition, praying for time to consider the subject, was carried.

The Hon. Capt. Berkeley (member for Gloucestershire) seconded the motion; and said, that the treaty had met the approbation of many great bodies of woollen manufacturers amongst his constituents. It was in France only that it was condemned, as being too advantageous to England, and likely to ruin the French manufactures: the people of Abbeville, in particular, had already declared, that, if the treaty should be carried into effect, they must be inevitably undone.

Mr. Gray (member for Northumberland), in his maiden speech, which was no less distinguished for elegance of diction than strength of argument, and delivered with every grace that elocution can assume, opposed the motion, and condemned the treaty. He liked not an alliance of any kind with France, a country from which Great Britain had no reason to expect sincere friendship. If the treaty were really as advantageous to us as the advocates for it pretended, it would be an additional reason with him for rejecting the tempting boon. Every offer of apparent service from France to this country ought to be suspected—"Timeo Danaos, scid he, et dona ferentes." He asked,

— aut ulla putatis
Dona carere dolis Danaum?

He remarked, that it was not decent to grant to France what we had refused to Ireland; to give to a rival and a natural enemy what we had withheld from our friends and fellow-subjects. A monopoly of the American trade was, in his opinion, the aim of France; and, if we permitted her to succeed, her marine would be placed on a footing that would endanger our liberty, and that of Europe. Impressed with such senti-

ments as these, he felt it his duty to oppose the motion.

Mr. Hawkins Browne supported the motion. He said, that undoubtedly a distinction ought to be made between Ireland and France, and yet it might be proper to grant advantages to the latter that were denied to the former; the reason was this, that, had the Irish propositions passed, the cheapness of labour and provisions might have induced the British manufacturers to carry their capital to that kingdom, to the impoverishment of this: but no one apprehended a removal of our wealthy manufacturers to France.

Capt. Macbride said, that France was daily improving her marine strength, while we were weakening ours, by discouraging old officers, and shutting the doors against young adventurers. The treaty, he thought, would second the views of France on this head, and he was therefore an enemy to it.

The debate continued till half past two o'clock in the morning. Mr. Wolbore Ellis, Mr. Burke, Mr. Sheridan, Mr. Adam, Mr. Anstruther, and Mr. Fox, speaking against the treaty; Lord Mornington, Mr. R. Thornton, Mr. Pulteney, Mr. Wilberforce, and Mr. Young, for it.

At one in the morning the Chancellor of the Exchequer rose, and defended it at large: the part of his speech that was most particularly adapted to the motion before the House was, that the address would bind the House no farther than to approve and ratify the general principle and tenour of the treaty; but would leave it at full liberty to make alterations in the detail, or minute parts of it.

Mr. Sheridan, wishing for more time to consider of the business, moved the House to adjourn; but the motion was negatived on a division, by a majority of 120—Ayes 116. Noes 136.

The question being then put on the original motion for the address, it was carried, and the House adjourned.

Thursday, Feb. 22.

The House having sat so late the preceding evening, did not meet this day.

Friday, Feb. 23.

Sir Peter Parker was introduced, and sworn as member for Malden.

Read a first and second time, and ordered to be printed, the bill for regulating the exports and imports on corn.

Received and read petitions from Kendal,

Kendal, Southwark, &c. against the present circulation of the copper coin, which were ordered to lie on the table.

Received and read a petition from the debtors in Cambridge gaol, which was ordered to lie on the table.

Ordered in a bill for building a chapel at Portsmouth.

Ordered an account of malt exported.

Mr. *Bastard* having made a motion last session, for bringing in a bill for introducing a reform into the ecclesiastical courts, with respect to vexatious processes, which bill had not been passed into an act, he again wished to call the attention of the House to this subject. He stated various grievances which had occurred in cases of defamation, particularly in those of fornication, in the ecclesiastical courts. He said, he could illustrate this by various examples; and, in proof of this assertion, he produced a number of cases, two or three of which he read. Those courts, he said, were avaricious and rapacious beyond conception; for, if a poor person was tried in the inferior courts, and convicted, then he could only have recourse by appeal to the Court of Arches, which was so very expensive, that he could not bear it, and was consequently obliged to sustain all the infamy, to which, from the sentence passed on him, he was necessarily subjected. The case of unfortunate women was still more deplorable; they were subjected to penances that eradicated every principle of shame, and heaped upon them the complicated evils of common prostitution. He held in his hand a paper, from which he read extracts of a speech made by a Bishop (probably in the House of Peers) against the principles of the measure which had been proposed on this subject; and combated his Lordship's objections with much zeal. He reprobated the sentence of excommunication, which, he said, was contrary to the mild spirit of Christianity, and a remnant of that ancient superstition, which, very fortunately, was nearly exploded in this country. He then moved, that leave be given to bring in a bill, for putting an end to all vexatious processes in the ecclesiastical courts.

Mr. *Molesworth* seconded the motion, and exhibited the conduct of those courts in the same odious light that Mr. *Bastard* had done. In cases of ante-nuptial fornication their procedure had been singularly vexatious. A gen-

tleman who sat near him had furnished him with an instance of a man being harrassed for an indiscretion of this kind fifteen years after his marriage.

Sir *William Lemon* thanked Mr. *Bastard* for his laudable exertions in this business; and added, that he knew he had obtained the thanks of the grand jury of the county which he represented for his attention to the subject; who had also expressed their earnest wishes that he would again propose a measure, which had, on a former occasion, failed of success.

Sir *William Dolben* not only thanked Mr. *Bastard* for his motion, but also for his not having illustrated it so copiously as he might have done from the voluminous bundle of papers which he held in his hand. He wished, however, to remind him, that there was nothing more peculiarly vexatious in the ecclesiastical courts, than in any of the other courts in which justice was dispensed; and that the poor, if injured by the decision of the judicatories in Westminster-hall, were as little able to apply to the House of Peers for redress, as to the Court of Arches in instances of defamation. The original institution of the ecclesiastical courts was wise and good. The abuses, which had subsequently crept in, could not be too soon removed. As to the bishops, as Mr. *Bastard* had alluded to one of them, he was happy to say, that he believed there never was a period in which the different sees in this kingdom were filled by men of greater learning, or who recommended religion more powerfully by their own example.

Mr. *Burke* said, that, if there were abuses in the ecclesiastical courts, the fault was not to be attributed to the bishops, for every one knew that they rarely presided there, as their business was generally done by deputation.

Mr. *Bastard* declared, that he meant no reflection on the bishops, of whose worth he had as high an opinion as the Hon. Baronet.

The motion was then put, and agreed to; and Mr. *Bastard*, Mr. *Molesworth*, and Sir *William Lemon*, were ordered to prepare, and bring in, the bill.

Monday, Feb. 26.

Mr. *Misford* made report from the committee on the Carlisle undue election, that it is the opinion of the committee, that Mr. *Knubley* is not duly elected, and that Mr. *Stephenson* is duly elected, and ought to have been returned.

returned.—Ordered the deputy clerk of the crown to attend to-morrow, to enter the same on the Journals, and to alter the writ.

George Seymour, esq. took the oaths and his seat for Ilchester.

A petition relative to the two-penny Scots measure was brought up, and read, and referred to a committee.

A petition from the dealers in flint was brought up and read, and ordered to lie on the table.

Read a first time the bill for encouraging the British fisheries.

Ordered the malt and land-tax bills to be engrossed.

Ordered out a new writ for Truro, in the room of Mr. McCormick, made lieutenant-governor of Cape Breton.

Ordered in a bill for building a chapel at Stoke.

Received several petitions against the circulation of base copper coin.

Ordered in an account of the losses sustained by, and of the money issued to, American loyalists.

Reported progress on the 13th report of the commissioners of accounts.

Before the order of the day was read, Sir M. W. Ridley begged the attention of the House to the case of Capt. Brodie of the navy, who, in consequence of a resolution of the House, had been deprived of his promotion in the service. The House had done this last year, on the general ground that he had not been employed in the late war. This, it had been stated, and he now asserted, was not the Captain's fault, for he had offered his services, and they had been refused. He wished this point to be agitated to-morrow.

At the request of Mr. Pitt, the further consideration of this business was postponed till Monday.

The order of the day being read, the House resolved itself into a committee, for the purpose of consolidating the duties raised in the different departments of the revenue: Mr. Steele in the chair.

Mr. Pitt observed, that a reform had been long necessary in the collection of the revenues, and could not be too soon introduced. Grievances had occurred in the Excise, the Stamp-office, and more especially in the Customs. To the last department he had principally directed his attention, because in it the evil was most predominant. An act of the 11th of Charles II. was the foundation of the laws respecting the Customs.

Since that period, however, several other acts had been passed, so that the code of laws on this point was become voluminous. Duties had been added to duties, in a long and perplexed series. Every species of merchandize was subjected to duties for the purpose of different subsidies; and to estimate those precise duties in relation to the different articles on which they were imposed, and to ascertain exactly the real impost, was a point of nice calculation, which, if once erroneous, might remain so for a considerable period, either to the injury of the merchant, or of the revenue. The consequence of this complex mode of collecting the customs had occasioned much uncertainty and confusion. Two modes had been devised for obviating these evils. The first was, the forming of a compilation of the customs on each article. This was useful to the merchant, who perhaps had neither leisure nor inclination to make such extracts from acts of parliament. But, from the various revolutions that had so frequently occurred in the Customs, the system had been so fluctuating, that in many instances it had undergone a change, before the compilations to which he alluded were published. This mode, therefore, proved inadequate to its object.—The other which had been employed was, to apply for information to the Custom-house officers. This had, in many instances, been useful to the merchant; but it was certainly improper to leave the mercantile part of the country at the discretion of such persons. As, therefore, both these schemes had been attended with inconvenience, and as each subjected the merchant to the risk of imposition; it was certainly high time to think of some measure which might relieve him from such circumstances of injustice and embarrassment, and put the revenue on an easy, an obvious, and a fair ground of collection.

The Custom-house books were at present so very inaccurate, that such ideas could not be collected from them as might serve to suggest a hint for forming any general scheme of state policy. They were technical in their composition, and rather objects of curiosity than of real utility. For these reasons, a method, at once comprehensive in its nature and simple in its operation, was necessary to be established for regulating this part of the revenue. What he therefore had to propose was contained

contained in the following three regulations :

First, To find a simple rule of duty for every article.

Secondly, That, where the duty was fractional, it should be resolved into the nearest integral number, and more frequently into the lower than into the higher. This, he observed, might produce some change in the revenue; but it would not, according to the different calculations which he had seen, raise it very materially; not more, at most, than 20,000l; and he was convinced that, by simplifying it in this manner, all the objections which he had stated, against the present mode of levying the customs, would be removed.

The third regulation was, to reduce to an average duty all those articles, the custom on which was imposed either according to the tale, the weight, or the quantity. In this regulation, the value of the goods would form the chief object of attention; and this point, he conceived, might in a great measure be ascertained by oath.

These were the great outlines of his plan relative to the customs; a branch of the revenue in which reform was allowed on all hands to be the most necessary. It was impossible to enter into a regular discussion on each point; but, if he could convey a general idea of what he intended, he should, in a great degree, attain his end.

The next object that claimed attention was the Excise. Here many of those evils prevailed, which had been the ground of complaint in the customs; and though the modes of collecting this part of the revenue were neither so complex nor multifarious as in the other, yet they stood much in need of new regulations. All the articles of excise, such as beer, candles, spirits, &c. &c. should be brought into one point of view, and the duties on each rendered so simple in the collection, that there could be no danger of mistaking them, and of trusting implicitly to the opinion of the officers of Excise. This object, he conceived, would be attained by making one stamp-duty serve for all. By this mode, Parliament and the public would be enabled to judge of the manner of conducting this part of the revenue, without being obliged to refer to those voluminous extracts, which rather perplex than inform the mind.

If, however, these alterations were

not rightly understood, the mind of the public creditor might be alarmed. It was known that, besides the Sinking Fund, there were others appropriated to the purpose of paying the yearly annuities of money, borrowed to supply the national exigencies. These funds were supplied principally by the Customs and Excise; and, consequently, any deviation from the original method of levying the duties, might cause an alarm amongst those who had lent their money to Government on the credit of the old system. Every precaution, however, would be adopted to remove the slightest scruples, and to maintain the public faith inviolate; as, on a religious adherence to this principle, the justice and honour of the nation depended.

He stated the several grounds of public security—the sinking fund—and the aggregate funds. Some of the public creditors possessed a *valuable priority* in comparison with others; and every precaution would be taken that this *priority* should not be encroached upon, in consequence of any new arrangement. The just demands of every creditor of the state ought to be answered, but those surely should be paid first who had a *priority of claim* on the old establishment; for on this condition they had lent their money.

He then entered into a minute application of this general principle to the three *per cent.* reduced annuities—the three *per cent.* consols.—the four *per cents.* and the five *per cents.* N. A. The variation of security in each of these stocks, and their dependance on the sinking fund, and the other funds appropriated for their payment, he delineated with accuracy; and gave every assurance that the greatest regard would be paid to the inviolate maintenance of these securities even in their minutest shades of difference. The dividends on the public annuities were paid half-yearly: the three *per cent.* consolidated annuities, and five *per cents.* at Midsummer and Christmas—the three *per cent.* reduced, and four *per cents.* on Lady-day and Michaelmas. For this purpose money was issued from the Treasury to the Bank. If, however, in consequence of the new regulations, there should be a deficiency of money, in any given period, he would propose, that, besides the sinking fund, a collateral security should be given, by authorizing Administration to supply such deficiency out of the revenue at large.

Thus

Thus the demands of the creditor would be always satisfied; though, at the same time, he was of opinion, that the proposed appropriation would never be necessary; and he mentioned it rather as an expedient fitted to remove apprehensions and scruples, than as a measure to which necessity would ever oblige them to have recourse.

He then observed, that there was another object to be considered in an arrangement of so much delicacy and importance; this was the consent of the public creditors; without which, he conceived, no innovation could in justice be made. It was, therefore, his intention to lay the projected alterations before the publick, that the judgement of the creditor might be formed on them; as to this point, a peculiar deference ought to be paid.

The plan he had proposed was not brilliant, but simple in its nature. It promised no flattering accumulation of revenue, but such an arrangement as would relieve the officer of government from much trouble, and exempt the subject from embarrassment and injustice. He had not adopted this scheme on the authority of his own judgement only: it had been submitted to the consideration of gentlemen connected with the Customs and Excise, and had obtained their approbation.

He would encroach no further on the patience of the committee than to remark, that the rescinding of so many laws and regulations, as this extensive system demanded, would require a variety of resolutions. They amounted to three thousand. With each of them, however, he would not at present trouble the committee; but would content himself with making a general motion to the following purport: "That all the laws now in force, respecting the raising of duties by Custom and Excise in Great Britain, do cease."

Mr. Burke could not content himself with giving a silent vote on this occasion. The plan of the Right Hon. Gentleman had, as it deserved, his most cordial approbation: it did him honour as a legislator and a politician; nor was it more remarkable for its solidity and scrupulous attention to the objects of public justice, than for the eloquent perspicuity with which it was explained. However predominant might be the spirit of party, such measures, from whatever quarter of the House they came, should always have his

warmest support.

Sir Grey Cooper concurred in the plan proposed, and hinted that one of the same nature had been in contemplation when Lord North was in power.

Mr. Fox hoped that the public creditors were to have full information with respect to the system now proposed.

Mr. Pitt said, it was his intention that they should; for which purpose printed copies of the resolutions to be moved, digested alphabetically, would be circulated; on each of which members might make such observations as they thought proper.

Lord Penrhyn asked, whether the duties on rum and brandy were included in the resolutions proposed? And,

Mr. Fox begged to be informed what steps had been taken relative to the French commodities, in reference to the papers respecting the treaty, which had been submitted to the committee.

Mr. Pitt said, that the duties on spirits, so far as the regulation proposed went, would be affected by it.—And as to the duties respecting the French treaty, so far as they were included, they would be accurately distinguished, as they could only take place for twelve years.

The question was then put, and carried unanimously. After which the House, having been resumed, adjourned.

(To be continued.)

Mr. URBAN, *Charlotte-street, Portland Place, April 26.*

AS we often hear of the loss of young children, and two accidents having lately happened in this neighbourhood, and an advertisement in one of the Daily Papers of yesterday of a lost child; I think you cannot do a greater service to the publick, or one more agreeable to your own disposition, than to make known this simple means of recovering them again, if they fall into the hands of either honest or dishonest persons; the one, from motives of humanity; the other, in hopes of reward.

Let the child's Christian and surname, likewise its parents', together with their occupation and place of abode, be legibly written on the inside of the child's stays, or on a card, and sewed to them; and further, let the child be taught, as soon as possible, its parent's name, occupation, and place of abode, and the question asked the same every morning, after having said its prayers.

Yours, &c. J. HEBER.

Mr.

Mr. URBAN,

B. M. March 5.

The Law's Delay.

TO engage a few of your pages with a language which will not be understood by many of your readers, may be complained of; yet I trust it will be excused from the pleasure it will give to others, and especially as I suppose it to be the best, if not the only, account of a Law Process of so old a date; and it will exhibit many curious customs of those times. A few notes I have ventured to give; and hope that some of your readers will, in a future Magazine, add to them.—*The Law's Delay*, we see, is a complaint not confined to the later times; and the expence also, even in those early times, appears to have been so great, that to suffer a considerable wrong was even better than to seek redress by law.

If we calculate the value of money from the price of a horse at that time, which appears to be from 12s. to 20s. that may be supposed of the present value of 10 or 12l. the expence would be equal to nearly 5000l. so that the estate contended for must have been very considerable.

The state of the highways must have been terrible, as we observe that no less than seven horses were lost. We must suppose that *amiss* is intended to mean that he died on the road, though it may be also applied to stolen or strayed;—but the former is the more probable interpretation.

The state of usury at that time shews the great poverty of the country, when 17s. 4d. was paid for the interest of 20s. for one year only.—Who the Countess of Cambridge was, whose name is recorded amongst the Jews, may be a curious enquiry. S. A.

*Rymer, MS. non impress. vol. I.
(No. 4573. Assise's Catalogue.)
5 Hen. II. 1158.*

In Nomine Patris & Filii & Spiritus Sancti. Amen,

Hic est Sumptus & Custamentum quod ego RICARDUS DE ANSTEI posui in Terrâ Avunculi mei perquirendâ. Scilicet,

In primum misi quendam hominem meum Normanniam, pro brevi Regis, per quod posui adversarios nostros in placitum; qui dimidiam marcam dispendiit in illo itinere.

Et cum mihi nuncius meus breve apportasset, recepto brevi perrexi Sarum cum brevi, ut ibi cum sigillo Regine reverteretur; & in illo itinere dispendiit duas marcas argenti.

Et cum inde redirem audiens quod Radulphus Brito deberet transfretare, secutus sum eum usque Sukuntan, causâ loquendi cum eo, ut perquireret michi breve Regis ad Archiepiscopum, quia scivi quod placitum debebat in Curia ejus divertere; & in illo itinere dispendiit 22 solidos & 7 denarios; & amisi unum palefridum, quem emeram pro 25 solidis.

Et inde reversus cum brevi Regine, ivi Angr', & tradidi breve Ricardo De Luci: quo viso & audito posuit michi diem placitandi, apud Norhantoniam in vigiliâ Sancti Andree.

Et, infra hunc terminum, misi Nicholaum, clericum meum, propter Gaufridum de Trafgoz & propter Albređam sororem ejus (scilicet, quæ fuit uxor avunculi mei), quos invenit in Norff. apud Berneiam; & in illo itinere dispendiit 5 solidos, & amisit unum runcinum, quem emeram pro 9 solidis.

Et cum redisset, ivi ad placitum meum, cum amicis & auxiliis meis; & in illo itinere dispendiit 54 solidos.

Abhinc posuit michi diem alium ad Suhantun ad 15 diem; & in illo itinere dispendiit 57 solidos, & in illo itinere amisi unum runcinum, qui valebat 12 solidos.

Postea venit Radulphus Brito, & apportavit michi breve Regis, per quod placitum fuit remotum in Curia Archiepiscopi, et illud breve apportavi Teobaldo Archiepiscopo, quem apud Wintoniam inveni; & in illo itinere dispendiit 24s. & 4d.

Et tunc posuit michi Archiepiscopus diem ad festum Sancti Vincentii [22 Jan. 1159] 24s. 3d. et illud placitum fuit apud Lamh.

Abhinc posui michi diem ad festum Sancti Valentini Martiris; & in illo itinere dispendiit 8s. 6d. et illud placitum erat apud Maidestan.

Abhinc posuit michi diem ad festum Sanctarum Perpetue & Felicitatis; & infra illud terminum ivi ad Episcopum Wintoniensem, loqui cum eo, ut tassificaret divortium, quod ante illum fuerat factum: in Sinodo London; & in illo itinere dispendiit unam marcam argenti.

Et, accepto Episcopi testimonio, veni ad diem meum prænominatum munitus placitandi, & illud placitum erat apud Lamheth; & ibi dispendiit 37s. 6d.

Exinde posuit michi diem in proximo die Lunæ post Letare Jerusalem, & infra hunc terminum ivi propter Magistrum Ambrosium *, qui cum Abbate de Sancto Albano in Norfolciâ tunc erat; & in illo itinere dispendiit 9s. 4d.

Et Sams Capellanum meum misi, pro Magistro Petro de Meljde, usque Buckingham, & in illo itinere amisi palefridum suum, quem ei restitui per unam marcam argenti; & 7s. ibi dispendiderat.

Perquisitis Clericis prænominatis veni ad diem meum cum auxiliis meis apud London, & in illo itinere dispendiit 5 marcas argenti.

Exinde posuit michi diem ad q'si modogeniti, et infra hunc terminum, misi fratrem meum ad Curiam Regis (quia dictum fuit michi adversarios meos perquisisse breve Regis se non placituros antequam Rex An-

* Ambrosius, Italus natione, de primis Angliæ legislatoribus.

glie remearet), & iccirco misi fratrem meum propter aliud breve, ne placitum meum remaneret propter breve adversariorum meorum; & in illo itinere dispendiderat frater meus 3 marcas argenti.

Et ego ipse interim ivi Cicestriam, loqui cum Episcopo Hylar, ut testificaret divorcium quod viderat esse factum ante Dominum Wintoniensem in Synodo London, cujus testimonium recipi, scilicet, literas suas, quas misit Archiepiscopo quibus testificavit divorcium; & in illo itinere dispendidi 13s. 4d.

Veni igitur ad diem meum apud London, cum clericis, & testibus, & amicis, & auxiliis meis, & moratus sum ibi per 4 dies, cotidie placitans; & in illo itinere dispendidi 103s.

Inde posuit michi diem ad Rog. & cum venissem ad diem meum apud Cantuar', dixerunt adversarii mei se nolle placitare pro summatione exeroitis Regis de Tulus; & in hoc itinere dispendidi 38s.

Et inde recessi sine die, et secutus sum Regem; & inveni eum apud Avinlarium: & moratus sum in hoc itinere 14 septimanas antequam preceptum Regis potuissem habere; & in illo itinere dispendidi 4l. 10s.

Perquisito Regis precepto redii, & invento Archiepiscopo apud Mortelac, preceptum Regis tradidi ei, & posuit mihi diem ad festum Sanctorum Crisp & Crispin, ad quem diem veni Cantuar'; & in illo itinere dispendidi 24s. 5d.

Et abhinc posuit mihi diem ad octabas Sancti Martini, ad quem diem Cantuar' veni; & in illo itinere dispendidi 29s. 2d. minus.

Exinde posuit mihi diem Dominus Cantuar' ad festum Sancte Lucie Virginis, & infra hunc terminum misi Sams Cap' meum Nincol pro Magistro Petro; & in illo itinere dispendidi dimidium marcam.

Et cum dies placiti mei venit, non potui pro mea infirmitate adire, sed misi esumatores, qui me esumaverunt apud Cantuar'; & in illo itinere dispendidi 10s.

Et abhinc positus est dies ad festum Sanctorum Fab. & Seb. [Jan. 20, 1160] & ad illum diem London veni, ubi Dominus Cantuar' erat; & in illo itinere dispendidi 22s. 8d.

Abhinc posuit michi diem ad festum Sancte Scolastice Virginis, & veni ad diem meum apud Cantuar'; & in illo itinere dispendidi 37s. 6d.

Et inde posuit michi diem ad Letare Jerusalem, & veni ad diem meum London; & in illo itinere dispendidi 43s.

Abhinc posuit michi diem ad Misericord. Domini, & infra hunc terminum misi Robertum de Furn & Ricardum de Marci, propter Gaufridum de Marci; in quo itinere dispendiderunt 10s. & Robertus de Furn ibi amisit unum palefridum de 2 marciis.

Et ego ipse ivi ad Episcopum Winton, ut certius breve testimonii de divorcio facto

perquirerem; & in illo itinere dispendidi 34s. 5d.

Et inveni Episcopum apud Ferham juxta Portesmwe, & inde mecum reduxi Magistrum Jordanum Fantasma & Nicholam de Chandos, qui testificaverunt per breve sum, & veni ad diem meum munitus placitandi apud London; & ibi dispendidi 63s. 4d.

Abhinc positus michi est dies ad Clausum Pentecostes, & infra hunc terminum, ivi ego ipse ad Episcopum Nincol, propter Magistrum Petrum, qui tunc erat cum eo apud Stafford; & in illo itinere dispendidi 32s. 7d.

Et Sams Cap' meum misi propter Magistrum Stephanum de Binham, quem invenit apud Norw'; in quo itinere dispendidi 9s.

Et tunc veni ad diem meum apud Cantuar', cum clericis, & testibus, & auxiliis, & amicis meis, sumtus placitandi; in quo itinere dispendidi 4l. & 12s. quia per duos dies ibi placitavimus.

Inde posuit michi diem ad Octabas Apostolorum Petri & Pauli; & veni ad diem meum apud Wihingeham; & in hoc itinere dispendidi 27s. 2d.

Abhinc posuit michi diem ad festum Sancti Sixti; & veni ad diem meum apud Lambeth; in quo itinere dispendidi 18s. 1d.

Inde posuit michi diem ad decollationem Sancti Johannis Baptiste; & tunc veni ad diem meum apud Cantuar'; & in illo itinere dispendidi 25s.

Inde posuit michi diem ad festum S'ci Lucie Evangeliste: interim transfretavi ut queressem a Domino Lege licentiam appellandi Roman; & in illo itinere amisit unum palefridum, quem pro 16 solidis emeram, & dispendidi 6 marcas & 5s.

Et accepta licentia veni ad diem meum apud London, & appellavi Roman ad Letare Jerusalem [1161]; & ad illum placitum dispendidi 16s. 8d.

Post hoc quæsi breve Archiepiscopi appellationis, & remisit michi illud dare, sed posuit michi diem recipiendi illud apud Cantuar', ad quem diem veni, & recipi breve meum, sine sigillo, ut monstrarem illud advocatis meis, si rationabile esset; in quo itinere dispendidi 15s.

Et postea misi breve illud per Sams Cap' meum Nincol, monstrare illud Mag'ro Petro de Melide; in quo itinere dispendidi 3s. 6d.

Et postea misi idem breve Mag'ro Ambro, quem invenit nuncius apud Binham; in quo itinere dispendidi 18d.

Et emendate brevi ab advocatis meis, reportavi illud Cantuar', ut insigniretur; & viso brevi, noluerit illud tale insignillare, sed aliud michi tradiderit sine sigillo: inde accepi brevi ivi monstrare illud Episcopo Cicestr', & audito ejus consilio redii; in quibus itineribus dispendidi a marcas argenti.

Et iterum misi illud breve, per Sams Cap' meum, Mag'ro Petro; in quo itinere dispendidi

pendidit dimidium marcæ argenti.

Iidem breve remisit Mag'ro Ambr', apud Sanctum Albanum; & accepto eorum consilio, & emendato brevi, ivi ad Archiepiscopum, apud Wihingeham, & ibi insignillatum est breve meum; & in hoc itinere dispendidi 10s.

Et cum redisset mihi Johannem fratrem meum apud Winton, ut perquireret breve Episcopi de testimonio divortii ad Dominum Apostolicum; & ego ipse ivi ad Episcopum Licestr', quem inveni apud Sarum, ut testificaret divortium per breve suum Domino Apostolico, sicut antè fecerat Archiepiscopo. In illo itinere dispendidi 17s. & Johannes 9s.

Secundò & tertio misi eundem fratrem meum apud Winton, antequam utile breve possem habere; & in illis duobus itineribus dispendidit 19s.

Exhinc paravi clericos meos, & misi illos Remam, scilicet, Sams Cap' & Mag'rum Petrum de Littleberia, & unum hominem ad serviendum illis; in quorum apparatu, in equis & pannis, dispendidi 5 marcas argenti; & in illo itinere dispendiderunt 25 marcas argenti.

Et quando remeaverunt, dixerunt quod 40s. plusquam eis tradideram dispendiderunt, quos eis præstitit quidam clericus Episcopi Nincol, qui in comitatu eorum erat, quos illi reddidi.

Et accepto brevi Domini Papæ, portavi illud Episcopo Cicestr' & Abbati Westm', quibus missum fuerat ut in eorum Curia deduceretur placitum meum; & in his itineribus dispendidi 18s. 9d.

Postquam viderunt Apostolicum preceptum, statuerunt mihi diem placitandi apud Westm', 8vo die post festum Sancti Michaelis, & veni ad diem cum advocatis, & amicis, & testibus, & auxiliis meis; & ibi morati sumus 3 diebus antequam placitarem pro præceptis Regis quibus Episcopus & Abbas intendebant: & in illo itinere dispendidi 4l. 10s.

Et exinde posuerunt michi diem ad Octabas Sancti Martini, & infra hunc terminum misi Johannem fratrem meum propter Gaufridum de Merce, qui michi testis assisteret: qui pro infirmitate venire non potuit, sed misit filium suum in loco sui; & in illo itinere amisit unum palefridum, quem emerat 35s. & dispendidit 7s. 6d.

Ad quem diem veni paratus & munitus placitandi apud London, quia parabam tunc iudicium meum habere; & ibi morati sumus 5 diebus, & ibi dispendidi 104s.

Et ibi appellaverunt adversarii mei presentiam Domini Apostolici ad festum Sancti Leccæ Evangelistæ, & quasi scriptum appellationis, & statuerunt michi diem apud Oxineford, ad festum Sancti Andree, ad quem diem veni, & moratus sum ibi per novem dies antequam scriptum meum habere potuissem; & ibi dispendidi 34s.

Et recepto brevi sine sigillo, portavi illud Mag'ro Petro apud Nincol, ad corrigendum; & in illo itinere dispendidi unam marcæ argenti.

Correcto brevi portavi ad Episcopum Cicestr' apud Winton, ad Octabas Epiphaniæ [1162], ut ibi insignillaretur: at noluit Episcopus illud insignillare, quia Abbas Westm' ibi non aderat; & isto itinere dispendidi duas marcas argenti.

Set postea ad Letare Jerusalem apud Westm' insignillatum fuit, ubi 33s. 4d. dispendidi.

(To be concluded in our next.)

Mr. URBAN,

April 20.

THE controversy, which appeared in your Magazines of 1785 and 1786, relative to the consecration of Dr. Seabury, being re-printed as a pamphlet of 136 pages, intituled, "*Letters containing an Apology for the Episcopal Church of Scotland, by G. Gleig, M.A.*" with many notes, and an additional letter to the rev. J. K. rector of L—; all I have to say on the subject shall be confined within the narrowest limits.

Hard words move not me, especially when the Gentleman who uses them has expressed himself in such a manner as to take off any weight they might otherwise have with his readers. Apologists are supposed not to write without deliberation, especially after taking a twelve-month for composing about twenty additional pages. If such language as the following, which I transcribe from pp. 128, 129, be not sufficient evidence of its author's attachment to the exiled House of Stuart, let me pass for the basest of calumniators: "that packed Convention, which placed on the head of the Prince of Orange the crown which it declared King James to have forfeited;" and soon after (still speaking of James II.), "if the rights of Kings deserve any consideration, his right was surely equal to that of his successor."—If these are the avowed sentiments of the Scottish Episcopalians, and Mr. Gleig is to be considered as their *authorised Apologist*, I will by no means dispute his assertion as to their gaining *new* friends by their principles being more generally known, but shall not hastily be convinced that their zealous partizans have any regard for the constitution of their country, or loyalty towards the Princes of the Brunswick line.

Yours, &c,

L. L.

P. 218, col. i. l. 5 from the bottom, for *will read nullis*.

42. *French in North America, in the Years 1780, 1, and 2. By the Marquis de Chastellux, one of the Forty Members of the French Academy, and Major-General in the French Army serving under the Count de Rochambeau. Translated from the French by an English Gentleman who resided in America at that Period. With Notes by the Translator. In Two Volumes. 1787. 8vo.*

WE have pretty fully introduced this agreeable traveller to our readers, by large extracts from the original work, in our last year's volume, pp. 949—955, 1045—1046, 1116—1121; and, as he is now appareled in an English dress, and accessible to every one, we shall be excused taking much further notice of him. We cannot, however, pass his translator without notice. Though an Englishman born*, he glories in being an American at heart, and seems to have undertaken this translation on purpose to corroborate all the Marquis's assertions. A manifest partiality to the American sentiments and manners, learning and arts¹, is strongly marked in his notes. Even

the *faux pas* of Miss Dorrance is palliated, because it was the slip of an inhabitant of the new world. How voluptuous and easy are the fair of that world; see his note in vol. II. p. 116, and of the Marquis see p. 124; see also vol. I. p. 152, vol. II. p. 212.

But it seems that honour in paying just debts, subordination to just laws, and delicacy of sentiment in love or friendship, are not the same among the Americans as among the other nations of the globe. "An Irishman, we are told, the instant he sets foot on American ground, becomes *ipso facto* an American. Congress owed their existence, and America possibly her preservation, to the fidelity and firmness of the Irish." An Irish society is formed, and distinguished by a particular badge². Initiation into it is by pouring a whole bottle of claret on the head, and a generous libation to liberty and good living of as many as the votary can carry off. A most commendable institution! worthy to be adopted in a country whose principles are,

* See vol. II. p. 204. His name is studiously concealed, and we understand he is now on the Continent.

¹ He tells us that the quadrant called *Hadley's* was the invention of one *Godfrey*, an American. II. 379.

² The translator would lead us to suspect that he is an Irishman, from some of his idioms: "full sow," I. 45; "isolated being," I. 47; "*façils*" (104, 105) may be good French, but the English name is "*friches*."—"The company are never done picking them," I. 124.—How are we to reconcile Madeira and generous claret together in the cure of an ague, I. 126?—"man," for "mansion or mansion-house," I. 150, 151?—"often took her hands," for "took hold of her hands," or "took her by the hands?" here it means *squeezed* her hand, I. 153.—"The safety of the country," rather, "the *salvation*," I. 158.—"The highest of Rockey Hill"—"*point*," or "*part*," is omitted, I. 159.—"*Warm side dishes*" for "*hot side dishes*," I. 184.—"The moment that a woman was done holding forth," I. 287.—"An old man went on his knees," I. 288.—"I chattered," for "chatted," I. 308.—"*Cleared out lanes*" for "*cultivated or broken up*," I. 421, *Defrichés*.—"So good as undertake"—"We were as the first of January," I. 439.—"*Designating*," I. 454.—"The peculiar *sorte* of the amiable French, a precious *opendege* for our nation," I. 455.—"*Coryphees*" for "*Coryphaeus*," I. 456.—"Beauty" is mis-translated for "*bonte*," goodness, I. 459.—"*Sun very ardent*," in the original it is "*ebaud*," hot. II. 3.—"And I regretted to find summer in the heavens formed a part of my journey I undertook," II. 19.—"The work of the ladies" for "ladies work," II. 22.—"Kept leaping for joy," II. 32.—"By no means *unexamined*," II. 62, note.—"*Frontin*," "*Pollie*," for "*Frontins*," "*Pollanus*," II. 70, note.—"*And for every grace*," II. 85.—"*Atacks* [*affligence*]" at once the senses and the thoughts [*la pensee*], II. 91.—"He was yet employed in our service" for "He had something still to do to serve us," II. 106.—"A horse wounded in the withers" for "wrung or hurt in the withers," *ibid.*—"Was the one he generally rode"—"*celui qu'il montoit ordinairement*," II. 107.—"The one [celle] he at present cultivates," II. 108.—"*Judas tree* [*arbre de Judée*] *ibid.*—"Reward bestowed on such labours," Fr. "reward which one merits *with* after," or which attends such labours. II. 110.—"We were leaving," rather, "had just left," II. 111.—"They would more properly have said," II. 113.—"*Establisher*" for "settled," II. 120, &c.—"*The beau ideal*" for "ideal beauty," II. 124.—"Great number lives," II. 190.—"Wan" for "wan," *ibid.*—"Quarterons," II. 200. This French word means that mixed breed produced between blacks and whites at the second remove.—"A boghous," II. 214, in the original is "*lughouse*."—"Strong enough" for "chains strong enough," or sufficiently strong.—"*A pretty enough place*," II. 217.—"Pretty enough verses," II. 230, note.—"*A spacious enough house*," II. 154.—"*Epigae*," II. 225; a sort of tree. Query, if the *Epigaea Repens*, or creeping ground-laurel of Kalm, II. 130?—"First battery," rather "*sier*," of guns, II. 227.—"To combat with my

are, contempt of all subjection and dependence; who, rather than be taxed by the mother country, to whom they have so much obligation, will submit to pay their whole incomes to support an interested faction among themselves³; who, spurning at any obligation to the Church of England, and scrupling to do works of necessity or mercy on the sabbath day, have taken bishops of their own from the Nonjurors, or most high church party in Scotland, and submit to venerate pasteboard mitres, imposed by that whore of Babylon the Archbishop of Canterbury; who prefer beggary and independence to wealth with a proportionate contribution to their mother country. To fight for liberty even in rags may be no reproach; but what is liberty when property is exhausted? and what must we think of "the enormous depreciation of paper money, the worst of specie, which occasioned its universal stoppage, and, notwithstanding the abilities and activity of Mr. Morris the financier, occasioned great wants in the army, and a total indifference on the part of the contractors, inasmuch that, at the end of 1782, the army was in danger of disbanding from necessity, had not Col. Wadsworth stepped in, took the contract on himself, and by his name and influence restored affairs, and kept the army together?" What must we think of those "honest fellows" called *invalids*? not that they were so in their persons but in their cloaths, sent by hundreds into huts in a wood, and "not covered even with rags: but their steady countenances, and their arms in good order, seemed to supply the defect of cloaths, and to display nothing but their cou-

"rage and their patience⁶." Glorious independence! when "a Bristol man, of 5 foot high, can unite in his own person the offices of Colonel, Justice of the Peace, Parish-clerk, and Inn-keeper, and not be deficient in any of those functions?"—The difference between public and individual liberty, or between public spirit and private interest, may be seen in the translator's master the Swiss merchant⁸. Is this pure human nature, or one of its bizzareries?

Who does not shudder at the massacre of the Christian Indians of Mufkingum, which no authority of the state could punish⁹? and how can their murderers be "the fellow worshipers of the meek Jesus?"—at the indolence and dissipation of the lower classes in Virginia¹⁰?—the spirit of gaming so general and fatal in the Southern provinces¹¹?—at the immense fortune made by individuals in the most critical period of the war¹²?—the division of parties in Philadelphia into constitutionalists and anticonstitutionalists, or of the friends or enemies of the democratic constitution of Pennsylvania, which Dr. Franklin aimed at introducing¹³?—the insinuating address of the French ministers, both in America and Europe¹⁴?—the treachery of the Dutch Gillon to the Americans¹⁵?—the character of Paul Jones, who aspired to be *Admiral of America*¹⁶?—the confiscation of Mr. Penn's property¹⁷?—the clipping of the Portugal money in an arbitrary manner, without any fixed weight, by which great frauds were inevitable¹⁸?—the whole affair of the paper money¹⁹?—the unhandsome treatment of Gen. Schuyler, in respect to his plan of operation, the honour of which

"fellow citizens" means, in the French, to join them in battle, but in the translation to fight them.—"Xery, Vin de Chères, Sherry," II. 145.—"So to speak," II. 250, note.—"To embrace more of the country," II. 256.—"Bank stock," rather, 'stock in bank,' I. 132.—"Intrenchments" for "intrenchments," II. 279.—"Undertook the glissure of the eyes" for "to please the eyes," II. 286.—"I supped with Mr. B, where I found" for "at whose house I found," II. 287.—"We parted, leaving me," II. 320.—"A Moravian given me by the landlord," II. 314.—"The Moravians are still more barbarous than their language;" the French is, "are as *Tenonic* as their language," II. 333.

Press Errors: For "broken" read 'frozen,' L. 371.—For "bigly" read 'lightly,' I. 391.—For "branches" read, bñches, I. 402.—For "force of government" read 'fort of government,' II. 340.—For "rectify" read 'rectify,' II. 348.—For "funding them husbands and proprietors" read 'making them,' &c. II. 370.

³ We are assured, on good authority, that where the Americans formerly paid 18s. as a tax or aid to the British government, they pay 150l. to their own. A prelude to this oppression may be seen in this work, II. 293. The translator excuses it by saying these impositions were the result of a critical and immediate want, II. 249.

⁴ Translator's note, I. 108.

⁵ Rather, want.

⁶ I. 70.

⁷ I. 57.

⁸ II. 355.

⁹ II. 181.

¹⁰ II. 192.

¹¹ I. 203.

¹² I. 199—292.

¹³ I. 191, n.

¹⁴ I. 188, 189, n.

¹⁵ L. 192, 193, n.

¹⁶ II. 229.

¹⁷ L. 326.

¹⁸ I. 328.

¹⁹ I. 329.

was given to an unknown person²⁰?—the justification of violence to be used against the savages²¹, which has already begun by the murder of their chiefs?—the translator's quibble about the vindication of Burgoyne from the malicious burning of Gen. Schuyler's house²²?—the apology for following the first impulses of nature, and giving a member to society²³?—the recompence of Gen. Nelson's exertions in favour of his country²⁴?—the minds of the Virginians not yet in a condition either to bear the light, or to suffer contradiction²⁵?—the curious adventures of the translator in a *sully*²⁶?—the state of nature in which the negro servants of both sexes live²⁷; a subject which the translator is particularly pleased to dwell upon?—the different value of currency in every state, an inconvenience which subsisted under the British government, and is still likely to subsist²⁸?—the impertinent curiosity of the Americans, which the marquis palliates, but the translator confirms; and which appears rather the effect of non-chalance²⁹?—the rage for dress, beyond all bounds, among the women in America, in the very height of the miseries of war³⁰?—the return made by the Philadelphians to the Carolinians³¹?

The translator acknowledges the inferiority of American to European oak³². He leaves out the Marquis's comment on the improper use of the term *mighty* in America³³.

The translator's candour may seem to shew itself in nothing so strongly as in his confession³⁴ that "republicans are the worst masters." But this is not peculiar to him: it is a truth confirmed by the experience of the remotest ages as well as the latest day. Nor is it so unaccountable as he imagines. It proves one other great truism—that man was not made to be his own master, which is what every republican aims at and professes. That levelling principle which presumes every cobbler or day-labourer as great a legislator as Solon or Lycurgus introduces a confusion which, in a contest for that right, involves an inevitable tyranny. The smallest collective body of men must have a head, and that head

is, more or less, a dictator, at least a person to whom the rest delegate the power of thinking for them; and the happiness of such societies consists in being led by a wise man, and in acquiescing in his suggestions. This is the foundation of the social compact, and an unanswerable refutation both of the divine right of kings and the *vox populi vox Dei*. But then *this people* are very different from that of our days, and more like the people in ancient republics³⁵. The partizans of America have the consolation of the translator, that the "democracies there will form a brilliant and consoling exception to the triumphant reproaches of the idolaters of regal power³⁶:" as if a revolution, founded in aristocratical principles, such as the Marquis allows to have been the case in Virginia, and the designs of a few interested demagogues, and nearly brought to confusion by the democratic and turbulent spirit of New Hampshire, Massachusetts, and Connecticut, under Capt. Shays, was in any train to become such an exception.—The translator tells us of some errors reformed since the war, but not whether the enormous taxes are abated.—Add to this, their religious principle, *pure deism*, called by the name of philosophy in Europe, or spirit, which has contributed in no small degree to the revolution, and produced their unfettered constitutions of freedom and toleration³⁷. But all these distinctions are only Machiavellian policy³⁸.

From a variety of traits in the translator's notes one would be tempted to think the American colonists were savages, in a state of nature. In the impartial picture which we have seen drawn by him, can this people believe him their panegyrist? or will the comparatively few errors, or even crimes, of Great Britain, in her conduct toward them, which he has painted in the strongest colours, be thought less exaggerated than those which each party charged on the other, when the sword of civil war was unsheathed in our own country in the last age?

"America," says the translator, "appears to be the promised land of settlers. What a glorious field is this

²⁰ I. 387.

²¹ II. 43.

²² II. 83, 2.

²³ II. 94.

²⁴ II. 196, 2.

²⁵ I. 404.

²⁶ II. 74. *Sully* is not, as he says, a term peculiar to America.

²⁷ II. 86.

²⁸ II. 114.

²⁹ II. 197.

³⁰ I. 427.

³¹ II. 88.

³² II. 195.

³³ II. 291.

³⁴ I. 452.

³⁵ II. 315.

³⁶ II. 315.

³⁷ II. 291.

³⁸ II. 18.

³⁹ II. 149.

⁴⁰ II. 56.

"for philanthropic speculation?" Does philanthropy then get the better of all laws, divine and human,—all restraints of natural and revealed religion? Or is there to be generated in America a chaos of heterogeneous systems, Jewish and Christian, Calvinists and Lutherans, Highchurch and Dissenters, Presbyterians and Independents, Protestants and Catholics, Deists, Moravians, Fifth Monarchy Men, Methodistists, Whitfieldites and Wesleyans, Shakers and the young Woman of Rhode Island, with her twelve eunuch apostles³⁹? "All these different sects, whether rigid or frivolous, all *im- perious, all exclusive* 40."

The voluptuous paradise of Mahomer, and the carnal allusions of the Moravians and Methodistists, are well suited to the loose morals and unrefined delicacy of the American ladies, who can dance in a ring of naked French soldiers over the distresses of their country 41.

Universal toleration and freedom will be allowed to Whigs and Yankees, and not a single act of grace permitted to Loyalists, Tories, and savage Indians, not even Christian Indians. What can justify the present disposition of the Americans to these people, or the massacre of their chiefs? Not the death of the wanton Miss Mac Rea.—What an apology is made for her love, which urged her both to change her politics and prostitute her person 42!

If the translator is, as we have hinted our suspicion, an Hibernian, he may write the history of the Whiteboys.

On the article of emigration, applied to America, the recipient of such emigrants, Mr. Jefferson certainly reasons justly. For what are such emigrants but adventurers, of desperate fortunes, or speculators, eager, in idea, to seek a better country? One cannot help wishing every man, who feels the impulse of emigration, so strongly excited by the Reverend Mr. Robinson, a good voyage thither, to that blessed spot called Virginia, painted in such allur-

ing colours by the Marquis and his translator 43.—If the Europeans settled in America were possessed of at least as much energy, and served their country with as much zeal and enthusiasm as native Americans, as the translator speaks 44, was it not by constraint more than good will? and are we sure that all succeeding emigrants have found this *better* to be a *heavenly* country, where their prejudices will be connived at, or adopted in the general mass? Is not the supposed paradox in the change of political sentiments from one extreme to the other 45, as much to be ascribed to nature and caprice as reason or philosophy?

Many apologies are deemed necessary for America 46 by her warmest friends, to rescue her national character from reproach; as in the treatment of the Quakers 47; for Mr. Holker's rapid gains and too large speculation in paper money, and differing with the French minister; the errors of government respecting the paper currency and the prohibition of the exportation of corn 48.

The Marquis fairly confesses that an unstable democracy was introduced, rather than not renounce monarchy 49.

In these new settlements the *publican*, who is so far from being precluded from other pursuits that he frequently becomes the first farmer, the first magistrate, the first military officer of the district, is a necessary appendage 50.

The translator has given Mr. Jefferson's account of *Rocky Bridge* referred to by the Marquis.

43. *Travels through Spain, in 1775 and 1776. By Henry Swinburne, Esq. The Second Edition. To which is added, A Journey from Bayonne to Marseilles. 2 Vols. 8vo.*

WE are pleased to find that encouragement has been given to these excellent Travels, to induce their author to favour the world with a second edition in the course of eight years from his first appearance 51.—The Journey from Bayonne to Marseilles, which, as he

³⁹ L. 288.

⁴⁰ L. 289.

⁴¹ II. 212.

⁴² I. 418, 419.

⁴³ II. 192, and note.

⁴⁴ II. 345, 346.

⁴⁵ I. 320.

⁴⁶ Amid the variety of arguments against the republican form of government, founded on evidence, which are perpetually presenting themselves, both to the Marquis and his translator, the latter parries them all by the flattering prospect that "the democracies of America will form a brilliant and consoling exception to the triumphant reproaches of the *do- lators* of regal power." II. 196, n.

⁴⁷ L. 283.

⁴⁸ I. 327.

⁴⁹ I. 331, i. e. in other words, no government at all, rather than a monarchical one. The blessed effects of this change appear daily in every news-paper, and the resolution of Parliament respecting the trade with America at this moment.

⁵¹ See our vol. XLIX. p. 301.

rightly observes, forms the connection between his "Letters from Spain" and his "Travels in Italy," is a very valuable account of a country little noticed by travellers, though much frequented of late for the baths of Bareges; but the objects who visit them have something else to do than to make observations on any thing but their own health. We only hope that Mr. S. has printed this addition *separately* in a quarto size.

Let us hear his account of Bareges:

"When the storm abated, and the atmosphere grew clear, a horrible view opened down the valley of Bareges; rude and barren mountains shade it on both sides, and the Baston, a foaming torrent, fills the intermediate hollow. We descended by the edge of the river, and entered one of the blackest and most desolate places in nature, where not a tree was to be seen, but the heights were seamed with yawning crevices, and the passages blocked up with quarries of stone, tumbled from the cliffs by the irresistible force of the waters. In this frightful chasm stands the village of Bareges, consisting of a single street, built along the South side of the torrent. The situation is so dangerous and horrid that the inhabitants dare not abide here in winter; they remove all their furniture, even doors and windows, to such houses as are supposed most out of the way of mischief; a few invalid soldiers alone remain, to preserve the springs from being buried under the earth that slides down from the mountains. Sometimes a large volume of water bursts out of its side, the overplus of a lake on the summit, and sweeps off all before it; each year some houses are washed away by the floods, or crushed under the weight of snow. The *avalanches*, or heaps of snow that are detached from the mountains, are often so prodigious as to fill up the whole bottom of the glen; and the river has been known to roll, for several weeks, through an arch of its own forming, under this immeasurable mass.

"The mineral waters for which Bareges is famed, issue out of the hill in the center of the village, and are distributed into three baths. They are very fetid, but clear in the glass; their degrees of heat rise from 89 to 112½. They are greasy to the touch, tinge silver black, and are esteemed sovereign in the cure of ulcers, wounds, and scrophulous humours. The baths belong to the king, and are entirely under the direction of his surgeons. The poor have the use of a large bath covered with boards, and are fed by a tax of six livres, imposed upon all new comers. With this fund a comfortable dinner is provided for them, and distributed in presence of the governor, a worthy veteran, who solicited this command from a native of gratitude, having been cured of a danger-

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ous wound by bathing it with these waters. No company resorts hither merely for amusement; disorders only, and those severe and inveterate ones, can induce people to inhabit these wild regions. There is an assembly-room, and regular bath, when it is I know not whether a melancholy or a ludicrous sight to behold several couples dancing together, some with a leg bound up, others with an arm in a sling, and all with a feeble body and a sickly aspect." (II. 314-316.)

We could with pleasure select our author's description of the method of conveying the firs from the mountains or *Matave d'Escaut*; his ascent up the *Pic du Midy*, a cone placed on the point of union of three inferior mountains, by which it is supported as by a triangular pedestal; the bear-hunting at *Arreou*; the baths of *Bagneres*, and others, wherewith this tract abounds; and the provision made for the accommodation of travellers in all parts of Europe, in their remittances, by the judicious and extensive plan settled by Messrs. Rapson, Morland, and Hammersley's *circumlar exchange notes*, the amount whereof may be received at any of the places mentioned in their list of correspondence, without commission or charges, and at the *current usance course of exchange on London* at the times of payment.

"*Corasse*, in Bearne, is an ancient venerable mansion, in which Henry IV. was nursed. This royal castle, built by King Henry d'Albret [his grandson], is situated on the happy point for enjoying the whole extent of this admirable prospect; its terraces communicate with a shady park, full of noble timber. Neither the outward architecture nor the inward decorations of this place merit any notice, nor do the apartments contain any curious tokens of their old inhabitants; the only relic preserved in it is the shell of a tortoise, which, the wardens assured us, was the *cradle* of Henry IV." (II. 333; 334.)

Is not this, or an older which it succeeded, the castle where Froissart (III. 17) lays the scene of the adventures of Orton, the familiar spirit of Raymond, lord of Corasse? We have long wished for a particular account of a tract so much praised by that romantic picturesque historian for the hospitable reception he found in the court of Gaston de Foix, whose castle of Ortaise we fear is now no more. (See Bulching, Geogr. V. 303, 12mo.)

Of the affair of John Calas Mr. S. says.

"The true state of this melancholy event

is still hidden behind clouds of doubts and conjectures, nor have I been able to procure any satisfactory lights on the subject. A sensible, uninterested spectator of the whole transaction assured me that he had strong reasons for suspecting that John Calas had, by some unlucky blow or push, been the innocent cause of his son's death: the expressions uniformly made use of by that unfortunate parent agree with this surmise." (II. 364.)

We could wish to transcribe the account of the royal canal of Languedoc, which forms a communication between the Atlantic and the Gulf of Lyons; the woollen manufactory of Carcassonne, which rivals that of England, in Turkey; the description of Montpellier, which, though long celebrated for its wholesome climate and great resort of consumptive patients, is, in our traveller's opinion, "over-rated, as it is visited in autumn and winter by continual "and very sharp winds, while the sky "is clear, and the sun's rays powerful, "promoting a perspiration by moderate "exercise, too suddenly checked by "cutting blasts, while in summer the "air of the marshes must be felt. The "complexion of the natives is a dismal "green; and agues harraiss them half "the year. Notwithstanding the allowed skill of the College of Physicians here, of late many sick persons "have applied to other foreign "health, and the consumptive English "have been induced by fashion, and "temptation of a milder climate, to "breathe out the small remains of life "on the warm shore of Nice."

Mr. S. reflecting on the fatal consequences of the crusades against the Albigenses, who had retreated into the fastnesses of these mountainous provinces, which, in the end, tore them from their hereditary Earls, and threw them under the yoke of France, is led, by the tolerating spirit which at present pervades that kingdom, to plead the cause of the Roman Catholics in Great Britain, whose principles, he thinks, can never be inimical to liberty, because professed by some of the most free-spirited people of Europe. In a note he says, "These letters were written long before the 2d of June, 1780, "but I cannot prevail upon myself to "strike out this passage, though it "looks like a satire upon my country." How sincerely do we wish to intercalate the days of horror here alluded to, and blot them for ever from our calendar!

But we proceed to wander with our agreeable traveller over the fragrant heaths and wilds between Montpellier and Nîmes, to the now deserted port of Aiguemortes, whose last event was the landing of the Emperor Charles V. Nîmes is a large city, beautified with many Roman buildings. The amphitheatre is one of the best preserved works of the kind now extant; the temple of Diana subsists, with half its stone roof yet remaining. The *Tour Magne*, a pyramidal tower of several stories, ascended to by a winding staircase. But the glory of Nîmes is the *Maison Quarrée*, a barbarous appellation for one of the most perfect samples of an ancient temple that the fury of barbarous conquerors, or still more savage zealots, has spared. Mr. S. places it a century after the Augustan age, to which M. Segurier had ascribed it from traces of the inscription in front, which Mr. S. saw differently. (See our vol. XLIX. p. 143.)

Arles, which, in the lower Empire under Constantine, figured in commerce and splendour, still boasts a few memorials of its former glory: a theatre; an amphitheatre, never finished; an Egyptian obelisk, 47 feet high, uninscribed, before the gate of the Archbishop's palace, and a number of inscriptions, &c. within it; two pillars in the marketplace support the angle of a broken Corinthian frieze, charged with holes of an inscription, traced by M. Segurier to the first Christian emperor. The dell through which flows the river Gardon is joined by the famous *Pont du Gard*, a bridge of three rows of arches, of Roman work, to support an aqueduct 17 miles long, now ruined. The bridge over the Rhosne at Avignon, built by alms 1177, but now destroyed, was not less famous. *Avignon* is still a city of ecclesiastics and steeples, whose bells are never at rest; one of silver is rung only on the death of a pope. It is about 3 miles and 2 furlongs in circumference, surrounded by handsome battlemented walls and turrets, not unlike those of Rome; and its public edifices are large, solid, and grand as the taste of the fourteenth century, during which the popes resided here, could make them. The church of the Cordeliers contains, in an obscure corner, the almost defaced tomb of Petrarch's Laura, and her husband, Hugh de Sade. Many productions

tions of Rens of Anjou are to be seen in the city, whose inhabitants amount to 30,000, of which are 1000 ecclesiastics, and some hundreds of Jews.—Mr. S. is of opinion the ecclesiastical government here is more for the benefit of the people than if they were subject to the King of France.—Our traveller declares himself disappointed at *Vaucluse*, and its “dreary, frightful landscape, without romantic beauty.”—*Orange* has been reduced to poverty and solitude ever since the principality was declared escheated to the Crown of France, 1702, and the demolition of its Protestant churches, which occasioned a rapid emigration. It has a triumphal arch of the Corinthian order, and ruins of a circus, which “convey a better idea of an “antique theatre, and explain more “clearly its forms and distribution, “than any remains now extant; for in “all, except those of the theatre at “Taormina, the *scena* is wanting.” Here are also some vestiges of an amphitheatre; an aqueduct; some mosaics, and a few inscriptions. A little but of the post road to *St. Remy* are two monuments, a triumphal arch and a mausoleum; the former of the Augustan age, to whom or on what occasion erected, not mentioned; the latter of a later period, and belonging to a private family, to Caius Julius, erected by his two sons.—At *Lambese* is held the Committee of the States of Provence, the States not having been assembled since 1639.—*Aix* is not remarkable for ancient remains or civil buildings, though the first Roman settlement in Gaul; the cathedral is a clumsy Gothic pile, with tombs of several earls of Provence, and some good pictures by French masters. In the church of the Minims the late King of Prussia erected a small elegant monument in memory of his friend the Marquis d’Argens. The Corse, or Orbitelle, is a magnificent walk, above 300 yards long, formed by a triple avenue of elms, and two rows of regular and stately houses.—*Marseilles* is a noisy, bustling, opulent sea-port, upon whose exchange it is presumed that, one year with another, business is transacted for near fifteen millions sterling.

Here we take our leave of this agreeable narrative, sincerely wishing that the author might be induced to indulge the publick with the observations he has made on other tours.

44. The London Medical Journal. For the Year 1787. Part I.

ART. I. *Farther Observations relative to the Practice of the Small-Pox. Communicated in a Letter to Dr. Simmons, F.R.S. by Mr. John Covey, Apothecary at Stoke in Hampshire.*

Mr. Covey here continues the inquiry begun in the preceding of the Medical Journal, and adds valuable observations and facts to stock of our knowledge with re inoculation. Crude matter, taken the inoculated part, in its early although it may generally prove vicious, and is strongly recommended by many respectable writers, is, he does not always to be depended upon; whether he thinks the thin water contained in the large vesication sometimes appear in the small-pox paper for the purpose of inoculation advises us to take the matter only from the fairest pustules, a day before they begin to turn off, drying it, and keeping it from the air. This, he observes, will every intention of the inoculation placed in a slight incision, and therein for a short time, by without a plaster; with these advantages, that no mistake can be made in the distemper by the doctor; the patient may rest satisfied he is secure from future infection at the same time such accident related by Messrs. Fraren, Muc Quier, will be avoided.—Mr. C. relates a case which serves as confirmation of the opinion advanced, that the inoculated virus supercedes the natural infection; also mentions some facts which against Dr. Heberden’s observation that one who never had the “pox might safely associate, and “lie in the same bed, with a “patient, for the two or three “of eruption, without receiving “infection.” At the same time Covey acknowledges he has seen a number of cases which seem to confirm the truth of Dr. Heberden’s mark.

ART. II. *Some Observations on the Connexion of the New and the Old with the Invasion and Relapse of the Small-Pox. By Robert Jackson, M.D. Physician to the County of Stockton, in the County of Northampton. Communicated, in a Letter to S*

Banks, Bart. P. R. S. and by him to Dr. Simmons.

The connexion of the new and full moon with the attack and relapse of fevers seems, at present, to engage in no small degree the attention of the medical practitioners. It is certainly a subject extremely curious both to the philosopher and the physician. We have lately had a treatise on it by Dr. Balfour, who has resided several years in the East Indies; but his account, it seems, differs materially from what has been observed by the present writer in the West Indies and in America.

The author, before he set out for the island of Jamaica, in the beginning of the year 1774, was apprized of what Dr. Lind had mentioned as an effect of the new and full moon, and of eclipses, relapse of fevers in India, and might be supposed not unprepared to expect something of a similar kind in Jamaica. Accordingly, before the end of the year, he had reason to believe it was a thing, even in that country, not without foundation. In the course of the year following he went farther. He observed, that frequently three or four of a company of soldiers fell ill on the same day; and that this did not happen above once in a fortnight. In the year 1776 he directed his attention to the subject with greater accuracy; and at the end of the year he found, that of 30 cases of remitting fevers 28 had happened on one or other of the seven days preceding new or full moon. The year following, of 28; 22 occurred in the same manner; and during both years it was observed, that, although the seven days preceding new and full moon, or the second and last quarters, were what might be reckoned the sickly period, yet that it was on one of the four days immediately preceding that the attack of fevers was chiefly remarkable.

In 1778 the author joined the army at York Island, in America, and at the end of that year he found, that, of 100 cases which had fallen under his care, about 80, had happened in the period above-mentioned. In the years 1779, 1780, and 1781, the regiment he attended served in the Southern Provinces, and was almost constantly in the field. It was often encamped in unhealthy situations, and often had the intermittent fever epidemic in a high degree. When that was the case, the irregularity of invasion was greater; yet even then, he observes, the approach

to new and full moon seldom failed to double the number of the sick; but his memorandums having been lost in one of our unfortunate encounters with the enemy, he is unable to ascertain exactly the proportion in the 3 last campaigns.

These facts having put it beyond a doubt that the new and full moon, or the approach to new and full moon, is a powerful exciting cause of fever, it would certainly be curious and of importance to determine the degree of it in the different parts of the world.—Surgeons of regiments, the author observes, and those who have the care of convents and hospitals, have the best opportunity of coming at the truth. Observations made on the people at large, who live in a thousand different ways, will always, as he very justly remarks, be uncertain. It is an inquiry which, in the opinion of this writer, particularly concerns the army; and he thinks it is no rash assertion to say, that a knowledge of this principle, and a knowledge of the proper use of bark, will go farther in preserving the health of an army, an army on service, than all the other helps of medicine put together.

ART. III. *Case of a Woman at the Hague, on whom the Section of the Symphysis of the Os Pubis has twice been performed with Success.* By Mr. J. C. Damen, Surgeon at the Hague.

This is a very curious case, and appears to be perfectly authentic; but it cannot be abridged. We must therefore refer those of our readers, who may be desirous to learn the particulars of this remarkable instance of female fortitude, to the work itself. We will only just mention, that, after having, in two preceding labours, been with great difficulty delivered of dead children, the poor woman was, by means of this newly-invented operation, enabled to bring forth, first, a fine healthy boy, and, in her succeeding labours, a female child. This last died five weeks after its birth; but the former, when the narrative was drawn up, was still alive, and, together with its mother, in perfect health.

ART. IV. *An Account of the Efficacy of Mercury in the Cure of inflammatory Diseases, and the Dysentery. Communicated, in a Letter to Dr. Simmons, F. R. S. by James Lind, M. D. F. R. S. Physician at Windsor, and Fellow of the Royal College of Physicians of Edinburgh.*

We have here an account of a variety

of instances of inflammatory diseases in which mercury has been used with advantage. Dr. Lind begins with the hepatitis, or inflammation of the liver, a disease which occurs so seldom in Europe that its existence has been doubted by some eminent physicians, but which is very common in the East Indies. His remarks on this, as well as on the other subjects of his paper, are extremely interesting.

With respect to the practice of employing mercury in the dysentery, Dr. Lind informs us, that it has been lately followed with the greatest success on the Coromandel coast; and that it was first made known to the different surgeons in the Carnatic by a letter sent to each of them from the late Mr. Paisly, first surgeon of the presidency of Madras. Dr. Lind enters into a very ample description of this new, and, as it seems, highly successful mode of treatment. *(To be continued.)*

45. *Caution against Socinianism, given in a Discourse preached in the Cathedral and Metropolitane Church of Christ, Canterbury, on Good Friday, 1787. By G. Berkeley, LL. D. Vice Dean of Canterbury, Rector of Saint Clement Danes, Westminster, &c. Published for the Benefit of the Charity Schools in Saint Clement Danes.*

IN the hour of danger, when the enemy is at the gates, duty calls the faithful soldier to his station, bids him observe with vigilance, and repress with vigour, the motion of the invaders, and preserve from their attacks that charge which is entrusted to his care. To him that obeys this call of duty, high commendation must be given; and to the author of the ingenious and sensible discourse now before us, this praise cannot be denied. That at this very season new and imminent danger threatens the Church is clear and plain; the assault is not directed against the outworks, but against the citadel: the contention is not concerning forms and ceremonies, but concerning the sacred object of our Saviour's incarnation; of all the prophecies of the Old Testament, and the promises of the New; the divine doctrine of the atonement.

The pernicious tenets of the Socinians, who deny this great truth on which our religion rests, after having been propagated by dark agents, in silence and in privacy, are now avowed in open day; with zeal and activity worthy of a better cause, the supporters

of these opinions come forward, and loudly threaten to raise their triumphant fest on the ruins of the Church. The examination of this important controversy is the object of this sermon; and of the origin and progress of Socinianism a brief but perspicuous account is given. The discourse is, in our opinion, well written and well timed, and we recommend it to the attention of the publick.

The following remark is eminently ingenious and apposite.

"But if Christ died for all men, why (it may be asked) have we not reason to expect that all men shall be saved? Is it not detracting from the merits of the great sacrifice of this day to suppose that it was offered for any one person, who shall not ultimately reap all the benefits which it was intended to purchase? By no means! The obstinate rejection of Christ's gospel by an incorrigible sinner may make him miserable; but the rejection cannot detract either from the mercy of the Father, or from the merits of the Son. There have been instances (and amongst our own fellow-subjects, and in the passing century,) of men redeemed from the slavery, who have yet refused to quit the place of their captivity, and who defeated, though surely without lessening, the beneficence of Him who paid their stipulated ransom. 'It is even so with us. The full price of our redemption from sin and Satan has been paid; but, if we refuse to change our masters, if we will not accept the glorious liberty of the Sons of God, when offered to us without money and without price, our ruin must be imputed to ourselves, and not to our merciful Creator, who desires not the misery of his creatures, nor to our adorable Redeemer, who gave his life a ransom for all.'"

46. *The Duty of contending for the Faith, a Sermon preached at the primary Visitation of the Most Reverend John Lord Archbishop of Canterbury, in the Cathedral and Metropolitane Church, on Saturday, July 1, 1786. By George Horne, D. D. Dean of Canterbury, and President of St. Mary Magdalen College, Oxford. To which is subjoined, A Discourse on the Trinity in Unity.*

THAT a right understanding of the doctrines taught in the Old and New Testaments is of the highest importance, can be doubted by no man who admits "all Scripture to have been given by "inspiration of God." But of books, written in languages which have long ceased to be vernacular, and frequently alluding to customs which now no where prevail, many passages must necessarily be obscure. These, of course, will, by different men, be differently interpreted, with justice proportioned

portioned to the skill of the interpreters in the original tongues, and their knowledge of ancient customs. Hence arise controversies, from which, when judiciously conducted, the truth which is sought, if it be of moment, is generally found. Yet it is notorious that, by a great part of the polite world, theological controversy is looked upon with abhorrence, and that every work, of which the professed design is to establish or illustrate a contested article of faith, is thrown aside as unworthy of perusal.

This indifference about what so intimately concerns the common salvation, when found in men who have not lost all reverence of religion, would be astonishing, were it not observable that divines, in their disputes with one another, contend as often for victory as for truth; and indulge against their antagonists an asperity of language, of which there is no example in the Holy Scriptures, which can be of no service to the cause which they maintain, and which is extremely offensive to every man, not *personally* engaged in the dispute, who is endued with a small portion of Christian charity, good-nature, or good manners. Others again there are, who, in their eagerness to avoid this error, fall unawares into the contrary extreme; who discuss the most momentous truths in the Gospel with a coldness ill suited to the importance of the subject; and who, to preserve the unmeaning character of moderate men, inadvertently betray the cause which they mean to defend.

Of these polemic sins, so common and so gross, the author of the beautiful discourses before us stands clearly acquitted. Whilst he maintains his principles with the earnestness becoming a Christian pastor convinced of their truth and their high importance, he never treats his antagonists but with the urbanity of a gentleman; he writes, agreeably to his own direction, "with a head cool, and a heart warm;" and, if he sometimes uses wit, it is tempered with such good-humour, that it can exasperate no person who is the object of it. We do not, indeed, remember to have ever seen discourses, professedly controversial, in which zeal and meekness were more equally balanced; in which truth was maintained with greater earnestness; or in which charity was less violated. Would all polemical writers imitate the style and manner of the Dean of Canterbury, theological

controversy might yet become a *satisfactory* study.

But, that our readers may judge for themselves, we shall lay before them a few extracts from the first sermon; of which the text is—Jude, ver. 3: "Beloved, when I gave all diligence to write unto you of the common salvation, it was needful for me to write unto you, and exhort you that you should contend earnestly for the faith once delivered to the saints." From these words the ingenious preacher bestows some reflections on the *OBJECT* to be contended for; the *NECESSITY* of contending for it; and the *MANNER* in which the contention should be carried on. Having shewn that the different articles of our belief, dispersed in Scripture, were very early collected in summaries styled *creeds*; and that they, who have at any time thought proper to depart from the creed established in the body to which they originally belonged, soon found it necessary to establish one of their own, he proceeds thus:

"The reasoning that has been so often employed against the propriety of decisions by fallible men seems itself to be a fallacy, confused by common sense, matter of fact, and universal experience. A society of fallible men will always decide for themselves; they must do so; they must do the best they can. Another society of fallible men will decide differently. Individuals must likewise decide for themselves, to which society they will be united, or whether they will be united to either; and all must bear with one another. The nature of the case seems to admit of no other method."

The division of the Sermon which treats of the *necessity* of contending for the faith, is thus elegantly introduced:

"There is something very unpleasant in the sound of the word *contention*, and volumes have been written on the offence occasioned by the thing itself. But, alas! it is one of those offences which, I fear, *must needs come*. Till the sons of Adam cease to be the sons of Adam, it cannot be prevented. So long, on one place or another, the city will be attacked; and, if attacked, it must be defended; the sentinel at his post cannot be blamed for giving the alarm, nor the garrison for appearing under arms. All that can be done in this contest, as well as others, is, to provide that it be conducted in an honourable way, according to the laws of war. We must not be the aggressors; we must not engage, knowingly, in a bad cause; nor persevere if, in the process, we discover our cause to be a bad one." . . .

"Wonder has been often expressed, that religion should ever have become the subject of contention. But the wonder would cease if it were only considered, that things become the subjects of contention in proportion to their importance; and religion being the most important thing in the world, they who are serious in their religion will never suffer it to be taken from them without contention. The fault is not in religion, but in the different understandings, tempers, interests, passions, and prejudices of mankind. He who can rectify and adjust all these, will put an end to contention. Till this can be effected, there will be heresies. The Apostle uses a stronger term—there *must* be heresies; and therefore, such as are able, *must* combat them, and maintain the doctrines to which they oppose themselves. The truths of God are not to be tamely given up. The injunction is, *contend*."

We cannot take leave of this article without expressing our satisfaction that the Author intends to enter more at large into that most important controversy, which is at present so warmly agitated between Dr. Priestley and his opponents. The evidences which the president of St. Mary Magdalene College has repeatedly given of his skill in the languages, in which the original Scriptures are written, point him out as a man eminently qualified to discuss the doctrine of our Lord's divinity; and, from the discourses before us, we may venture to predict, that he will do honour to his cause by the arguments which he shall propote, and no dishonour to himself by his manner of proposing them; that he will use logic without acrimony, and that the weight of his reasons will be increased by the courteousness of his address.

47. *A brief Account of the Hospital of St. Elizabeth, annexed to the Imperial Monastery of St. Maximin, in the Electorate of Treves. From the Latin; with Notes by the Translator.* 8vo.

THE meritorious tendency of this work is to enforce, under the auspices of an enlightened, spirited, and humane prince, the application of an opulent fund to the most charitable purposes. It aims at the *practical* establishment of the excellent position of John the Fifth of Ikenburgh, archbishop of Treves, that "all which concerns the hospital, all its rents and effects, are for the use of the poor, the sick, and the infirm." And such indeed is the language of the *violated* charter of the institution.

The "Brief Account" is drawn up with great historical accuracy, and contains several passages, to which he who reads not solely for the sake of learning, but for the nobler purpose of preserving more and more inviolate, within his breast, the awful principle which bids him feel for *all* mankind, and glow with indignation at the incroachment upon their general rights, should pay a serious attention.

Next follows an Appendix, containing the characters of Dagobert, of Otto the Great, of Henry the Third, and of Rodolph the First, emperors. With these are introduced a bull of ratification of the confirmatory charter of Henry the Third, by Pope Leo the Ninth; a similar Bull of Innocent the Second; and the strong oath taken by the Abbot of Saint Maximin to the Holy See. Afterwards, extracts ensue from the American constitution; a sketch of the life of the cloistered, yet virtuous, public-spirited, discerning, and accomplished Father Paul Sarpi, of Venice (who, superior to the last agonies, expired, intermingling a cheerful submission to the Divine will with a fervent prayer for the liberty of his native land, saying, in reference to the first, "*Blessed be God! whatsoever pleaseth HIM pleaseth me:*" and of the last, "*Esto perpetua!*"); an epitaph full of poignant satire (and worth a modern bishop's eye) upon Willibrordus Secundus; and an elegantly-affecting description of a spotless and humble abbot.

The translator has enriched the work with a preface, which, whilst it discovers his extensive reading, develops an endowment of a more valuable nature; a spirit in union with the heart of the original writer; enthusiasm in praising, and zeal in promoting, the furtherance of whatsoever is meant, in the expressive language of Scripture, by "*good will* towards man." Under this tendency, his various and judicious notes are written; and may the wishes with which they appear to have been accompanied enjoy their full effect!

The justice which has inclined us to applaud, carries with it a compulsion, slightly, to disapprove. His translation, being too literal, even to the introduction of *Latinisms*, is, consequently, too tame and servile. Having seized upon the *real* sense, he should have hovered less about the *mere* expression; he should have confidently expanded his own wings, and have taken a flight into a fe-

a second (at least apparent) region of originality; for the neglect to visit which, the name of a translator is often sunk into disgrace. More was to be expected (and more might certainly have been executed) from the philosophic reasoner who tells us that "the spark of truth often passes a long tract of the peopled globe, apparently as if it had never been excited, and bursts forth, at the end, in a sudden and extensive illumination."—"A medal struck" is not the grammar of an accomplished scholar; and under this predicament fall the expressions "their being *wish-held*;"—"for long time after;"—"when the clergy protested, sometimes, it *may be*, guilt;"—"whence language, the manners, science, &c. &c. *was* to derive;"—to say nothing of many quaintnesses in language, as "give credence;"—"what *marvel* if he exert," and "is instructed of the claims;" with similar examples, which the good sense of the translator will doubtless perceive and rectify.

We feel ourselves as only anticipating the intended corrections of the translator, whilst, from suggestions of great authority, we venture to amend a passage in the 45th page of his notes, and remind him of what can scarcely have escaped his extensive reading, that there were but *twenty-one* Bishops when the *twenty-six* mired Abbots and *two* Priors had a seat and vote in *Parliament*; and that, consequently, the whole number could be but *forty-nine*.

To nicer readers, who look beyond the mere subject of a work for the elegancies of embellishments, may be thrown out the tempting baits of broad margins, fine paper, graceful types, and well designed and executed engravings. The inscription, "*Amicissima veritas*," on the reverse of the medal of his Imperial Majesty, seems to convey something more than (what it has been rendered) "Truth beloved above all things;" nor does the position *roughly* hold; for the truth which is courted, beloved, and followed by the good, is dreaded, hated, and avoided by the wicked.—*Amicissima veritas!* truth, the great, the never-failing friend of all its votaries,—truth which, beyond any other comfort upon earth, is, ultimately, under the most adverse trials, the invincible defender and deliverer; is,—*Amicissima Veritas!*

more places than one has the

translator planted a laurel over the grave of Dr. John Jebb. And there also has the writer of this article dropped a melancholy and a selfish tear. He would now step forward as a panegyrist, but that the well-known conduct of this exalted man is as much his *best eulogium*, as his present situation is his *best reward*.

We shall conclude this article with a finely-animated quotation from a remonstrance addressed by the original writer of the account of the hospital to the counsellor of one of the secular and ecclesiastical princes of the empire. After having premised that this virtue has suffered persecutions, such as virtue never should experience, and such as only the fortitude of conscious virtue can support, he says,

"Let criminals with servility approach the archiepiscopal throne, imploring clemency and pardon. Innocence may, with decency and courage, demand justice. For the administration of which, in things spiritual as well as temporal, God and his people have made Princes and Bishops, and have exalted them to thrones, that, from such their elevation, they may view the state of their subjects, hear their complaints, and redress their grievances. Otherwise, these seats of power might be well spared; for man possesses, from nature, the incontestible right of defending and doing justice to himself.

"Innocence may, without blushing, advance from one court, from one university or learned body, to another, to demand from the one counsel, and authority of law,—from the other, assistance and support. She may, by her prayers and remonstrances, move heaven and earth, if she suffers under a denial or delay of justice. And, assuredly, Sir, a period of twenty years was not requisite for this. Nor should the throne, or the assessors of it, find those expostulations, to which the name of menace has been given, offensive; since that throne hath first offended, and, which is worse, still continues to offend and injure Innocence, the beloved offspring of the OMNIPOTENT, who, with the voice of thunder, hath uttered his command to thrones and princes, to love, honour, and protect her."

Bold as a lion in a righteous cause, such was the glowing language, and such the charitable pursuit of one who styles himself, at the close of his dedication to the Emperor, "the Advocate of the Poor;"—And, through the poor, may he obtain his recompence, "*the blessings of those who are ready to perish!*"

43. *A Familiar Explanation of the Law of Wills and Codicils, and the Law of Executors and Administrators, and the Rules by which Real and Personal Estates descend and are distributed in Case no Will is made; with Instructions to every Person to make his own Will, and Forms for that Purpose, and the Expense of Probates and Letters of Administration, Written, as much as possible, without the Use of Law Words or Terms.* By T. E. Tomlins, of the Inner Temple, Barrister. The Third Edition.

IN our Magazine for September, 1785, we reviewed the first edition of this work, which, through the modesty of the Author, then appeared without a name. We are glad that his success has emboldened him to declare himself, and to find that Mr. Tomlins, who is a barrister, and therefore may be reckoned among the expounders of the law, has taken up the pen to elucidate a subject of so much importance to every person possessed of property.

Some remarks have been made on this little work in the preface of a publication reviewed in our Magazine for February last. In the preface to the present edition of Mr. Tomlins's work these assertions are answered, we think, completely, and the tables turned upon the accuser, who (Mr. T. asserts) is equally ignorant of common law, common sense, and common grammar. We before declined entering into the merits of the dispute, which indeed Mr. T. in his preface seems to think of little importance.

We cannot help remarking, that Mr. Tomlins's work seems, from the clearness of the style and method, peculiarly adapted to the perusal of persons entirely unacquainted with law; while his opponent seems desirous of being equally useful to professional men; a merit which he is not likely to attain without more accuracy than Mr. T. is willing to allow him.

49. *The Life of Samuel Johnson, LL.D.*

By Sir John Hawkins, Knt. 8vo.

(Continued from p. 254.)

IN confirmation of the opinion we threw out in our last, we have exhibited, in the early pages of the present month (see p. 287 and p. 312), a few specimens of "curious anecdote;" and shall now adduce some "liberal opinions," craving leave occasionally to introduce an opinion of our own.

Speaking of Johnson's early reverence for the Church, Sir John Hawkins says,

Quart. Mag. April, 1787.

"Having not then seen, as we now do, ecclesiastical benefices advertised for sale, and considered by the purchasers as lay-fees, nor beheld many of the beneficed clergy abandoning the duties of the clerical function to the lowest of their order, themselves becoming gentlemen at large, mixing in all public recreations and amusements, neglecting their studies for cards, preaching the sermons of others, and affecting, in many particulars of their dress, the garb of the laity, in disobedience to the canon which enjoins decency of apparel to ministers: I say, not having been a witness to these late refinements in manners, he, notwithstanding the ferocity of his temper, revered the clergy as a body of men who have been the greatest improvers of learning, and to whom mankind have the highest obligations, but lamented that the race was nearly extinct."

The passage "recollected by Pope," p. 60, was from "Terence," not from "Milton."

The account of Johnson's translation of Father Paul is much more accurately stated in our vol. LIV. p. 891, and vol. LV. p. 6. There never were more than six sheets printed off; and of these the greater part of the impression was converted into waste paper. A few copies were intended to have been reserved; but they were so carefully put by as to be lost in the mass of Mr. Cave's papers deposited in St. John's Gate.

Speaking of the play-houses in Goodman's Fields, and the coffee-houses in its neighbourhood, Sir John tells us,

"The merchants of London, then a grave, sagacious body of men, found that it was a temptation to idleness and to pleasure that their clerks could not resist; they regretted to see the corruptions of Covent Garden extended, and the seats of industry hold forth allurements to vice and debauchery..."

"I once," adds the Knight, "while I was chairman of the Middlesex sessions, tried an indictment for the riot committed in one of these coffee-houses, and in the course of the evidence discovered that it was kept by a woman, a stiff Quaker, and was strangely puzzled to reconcile in my mind such a solecism in manners as the profession of purity with the practice of lewdness. She appeared in the plain and neat garb of the people of that persuasion, and was the wife of a seafaring man, who, being abroad, had left her to pursue this lawless occupation. I reproved her for her course of life, but could not make her sensible that it was scandalous..."

Johnson "has frequently declared that the only true and genuine motive to the writing of books was the assurance of pecuniary profit"....

"At

"At the Crown Tavern, it was not unusual in a morning to draw a butt of mountain, a hundred and twenty gallons, in gills."—This surely is incredible!!

Our LIVth volume would have afforded a far superior version than Sir John exhibits of the classical Ode to Urban.

On the article of *Debates* it is said:

"With great judgment does Johnson adopt the unrestrained oratory of the other house, and with equal facility imitate the deep-mouthed rancour of Pulteney and the yelping pertinacity of Pitt."

The letter which Johnson addressed to Lord Chesterfield is in every one's mouth; but we never recollect having seen it in print. His Biographer might have remarked, that the noble Peer repaid his debt, in kind, having written two good papers in "The World," expressly in praise of the Dictionary.

We know not how the admirers of Addison will relish the reflections on his *style*; nor how the sons of Wit and Humour will relish the decided censures on Fielding, Smollett, and Sterne; nor even how Francis Barber will put up with the inuendo alluded to in our *Index Indicatorius*. For our own part, we confess we are much hurt by the illiberal censures bestowed on the Author of "Clarissa," and some wanton asperities on the character of Edward Cave. The latter we have already noticed in p. 287. The remarks on Sir John's literary portrait of Richardson we must defer till next month.

50 The Rotchfords; or, *The Friendly Counsellors: Designed for the Instruction and Amusement of the Youth of both Sexes.* By M. P. In Two Volumes. 8vo.

THE story of these little volumes is not ill managed. The elder Rotchford is what the father of a family ought to be; and the character of Charles is well delineated. The whole groupe indeed appear to advantage; and the incident of George's accident in the old family coach is made really interesting; and the episodes, thrown in by way of shade, give an agreeable diversity. The visit of the Dawsons is here selected, as a part we can readily detach.

"Mr. Rotchford was proceeding in his discourse, when he was interrupted by the arrival of a gentleman and lady, with their son and daughter. Mrs. Rotchford, who had been absent during the foregoing conversation, entered at the same time, and general subjects were talked upon, till Mrs. Rotchford enquired, 'Why Miss Dawson was not

of their party?' adding, 'she should have been extremely happy in being favoured with her company.'—'Aye, and I assure you, Madam,' replied Mr. Dawson, 'Agnes would have been as happy to have visited you; but, in truth, I would not let her come out, for Miss is in her *airs*, to-day, and would not sing when I desired her; and when I *flattered* at her, and downright insisted upon it, then, to *spite* me, she only squalled like a peacock; but I will break her of such tricks.' 'I warrant me; the next time Miss is asked, she shall comply at once, or else be locked up on the stool of repentance, as she is now.'—'Indeed, my dear,' said Mrs. Dawson in a tremulous voice, 'she was not so much to blame as you thought; she is really unwell, and has had an extreme bad cold for these two or three days: she was, I assure you, very huarse, and could not sing any better, or I am sure she would willingly have obliged you the first moment you asked her.'—'I am sure of so much thing!' replied her husband in a loud tone, whilst his countenance looked red with anger; 'I know she is an *obstinate* little body, and only refused on purpose to vex me, because she knows I *love* to hear women make such *foolish* excuses: good singers always *pretend* to have colds, and be *hoarse*, and be *this* and be *that*, and be *fool*: I say, that is what they chuse to be; but my girls *shall* not behave so, however their mother may try to spoil them, that I promise you, Madam!' Here he stopped, and panted as if actually out of breath, through passion and vexation; and, moving his chair back in a hurry, pushed it against the elbow of his daughter, who was just lifting a tea-cup to her mouth, and threw it down her neck and cloaths. The poor girl, who was really very much scalded as well as startled by so unexpected an accident, called out, 'O! dear Sir!' and burst into tears; whilst her father, though the sole cause of the misfortune, upbraided her very severely for her carelessness and awkward manner of holding her cup, telling her, 'it should be the last time she should come out visiting: that another time she should go without tea, or only have a handled cup like a *baby*, till she could learn to hold it better.' She then retired with her mamma to the next room, to apply something to the scald upon her neck, and to dry and wipe her cloaths. In vain was it, during that time, Mr. Rotchford endeavoured to moderate the anger of his visitor, by representing that 'his daughter was entirely innocent; and that it was wholly owing to *his* having pushed the chair against her, that the affair happened.'—'Then she might have moved out of the way of the chair!' said he, 'surely she could see me coming, I am *big* enough to be seen, I fancy! am I not? And your cup, Madam,' turning to Mrs. Rotchford, 'is broke to shatters. I will be *hanged* if I had not rather have given five guineas than my girl should have done such mischief.

It will be *boasted* if I had not—I suppose it has broke a *set*; and you ladies, I know, value a set of china more than you do your husbands; and at any time had much rather their necks should be broke than one of your cups or basons.—‘O! no indeed, Sir,’ replied Mrs. Rotchford, ‘I set no such inestimable value upon so brittle a possession as a tea-cup; and, if Miss Patty is not hurt, I beg you will not give yourself another moment’s uneasiness upon the occasion, though indeed I must say it was *yourself* who did it, nor could Miss Patty possibly foresee you was so hastily going to move back your chair.’—‘It is false,’ rejoined he, ‘she might have seen if she would; but I ask your pardon, Madam, for speaking so plainly to you; I declare I did not *think* who I was talking with, I thought it had been my wife; and the girls have so vexed me to-day, that I absolutely did not *consider* what I was saying.’ Here he stopped, and a silence for some moments ensued. Mr. Rotchford then endeavoured to engage him in various general subjects; but he was so thoroughly discomposed by the preceding events, that he only returned short answers to the questions directly put to him, and continued sullenly silent till his lady and daughter returned, when he tauntingly enquired, ‘how much the young lady’s neck was hurt?’—‘Indeed, my dear,’ replied Mrs. Dawson, ‘she is scalded a good deal;’ and she was going on, when he interrupted her, saying ‘I am glad of it with all my soul! I am glad of it; I wish I had scalded her head off, and then she would have taken more care another time, and not held her cup so *titter-tettering*.’ He was again silent, and his poor wife appeared so much distressed by his behaviour, that she was but little more inclined for conversation than himself: in short, the whole company felt themselves in a very awkward, disagreeable situation, and were heartily rejoiced when the arrival of their carriage was announced.”

This incident gives occasion to Mr. Rotchford to expatiate on “the unbridled gusts of passion and benevolence discovered in the temper of Mr. Dawson;” and leads to an useful moral lecture, well adapted to make impressions on a youthful mind.

51. *Ode upon Ode; or, A Peep at St. James’s: or New Year’s Day; or What you will.* By Peter Pindar, Esq.

OUR Poetical Squire is but little acquainted with the etiquette of odes recited in the royal presence; or he would not talk of Lords, who,

— “with plaudits swarming,
Cried bravo, bravo! charming! bravo!
charming!”

We will venture to assert, that not even

the music of Handel, or the celestial thrills of Peter’s idol *Mara*, could gain such attention from the courtly circle of a drawing-room.—This by the bye.—Of the poem itself, we can only say it is in the usual sarcastic style of this eccentric bard, containing much sterling wit, but blended with disgusting abuse of the higher powers. The laugh at the Laureat is perfectly innocuous; but who can read the story of the Windsor widow, or the Pimlico brick-maker, without a mixture of pity and indignation!—If this “stage-play has a moral,” it is, that Madam Mara chaunted, and Mrs. Siddons spouted, in the royal presence, and had—their trouble for their pains!—In the conclusion, Peter Pindar thus drolly disclaims all wishes or pretension to the laurel:

“Old fashion’d, as if tutor’d in the ark,
I never sigh’d for Glory’s high degrees;
This very instant, should our *Grand Monarque*
Say, ‘Peter, be my Laureat if you please!’
‘No, please your Majesty! should be my answer,

With sweetest diffidence and modest grace;
The office suits a more ingenious man, Sir;
In God’s name, therefore, let him have the place:

Unlike the Poets, ’tis my vast affliction
To be a miserable hand at Fiction.”

52. *Recreation for Youth: A useful and entertaining Epitome of Geography and Biography. The First Part comprising a general View of the several Empires, Kingdoms, Republics, States, remarkable Islands, Mountains, Seas, Rivers, and Lakes; with their Situation, Extent, Capitals, Population, Produce, Arts, Religion, and Commerce: including the Discoveries of Captain Cook, and others. The Second Part including the Lives of the most eminent Men who have flourished in Great Britain, and its Dependencies.* By John Parker, Jun. Service.

WHATEVER tends to diffuse knowledge among the rising generation is certainly commendable; and in this point of view we have no objection to works like this before us. The title-page gives a full idea of the first part of the volume; and the second part is a brief abstract from the lately-published “Biographical Dictionary,” which is not ill done, though necessarily contracted within a narrow shell.

53. *An entire new Work, and Method of proceeding to discover the Variation of the Earth’s Diameters, with Evidence laid down, amounting to a Demonstration, that its true Ratio is not less variable than as 45 is to 46, and*
Bristol

shortest in its Pole's Axis 174 Miles: And that no Degree of Gravity given by the Quadrant on its Surface is attributed to the Curvature found there but are such mean Proportionals between the Curvature and the Centre of the Spheroid. That each Meridional Degree at the Surface will form equal Arcs to the Common Centre of Gravity, the Earth's Centre. Offered to the Consideration of those who are Judges of this important Problem. With a Variety of New Tables, suited to the Subject. By Thomas Williams, Inventor.

NOT professing ourselves to be within the number of those "to whose consideration this publication is offered," we can only recommend this pamphlet by saying that we believe it will be an act

of no small charity to purchase the book.

54. *A Series of Prints of Ancient History, designed as Ornaments for those Apartments in which Children receive the first Rudiments of their Education. Part I.*

55. *A Description of a Set of Prints of Ancient History; contained in a Set of easy Lessons. In Two Parts. Part I.*

WE announce with pleasure these pretty little volumes, as suitable companions to the Scripture Prints recommended in our LVth volume. The delineations here given; KXXII in number, are executed in a pleasing style; and the accompanying description, though concise, is satisfactory.

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B A L L A D,

A P P R I L.

IN THE STYLE OF MR. CROWE'S SONG—
"SEATON CLIFFS."

By MISS SEWARD.

FROM thy waves, stormy Lannow, I
fly,

From the rocks, that are lash'd by their tide;
From the Maid, whose cold bosom, relentless
as they,

Has wreck'd my warm hopes by her pride!

Yet lonely and rude as the scene,

Her smile to that scene could impart

A charm that might rival the bloom of the
vale;—

But away, thou fond dream of my heart!

To thy rocks, stormy Lannow, adieu!

Now the blasts of the Winter come on,

And the waters grow dark as they rise;

But 'tis well!—they resemble the fullen dis-
dain

That has lur'd in those insolent eyes.

Sincere were the sighs it repress'd,

But they rose in the days that are flown!—

Ah, Nymph! unrelenting and cold as thou!

My spirit is proud as thy own. [art,

To thy rocks, stormy Lannow, adieu!

Lo! the wings of the sea-fowl are spread,

To escape the rough storm by their flight!

And these caves will afford them a gloomy
retreat

From the winds and the billows of night.

Like them, to the home of my youth,

Like them, to its shades I retire;—

Receive me, and shield my vex'd spirit, ye
groves,

From the storms of insulted desire!

From thy waves, rocky Lannow, I fly!

E P I T A P H,

ON ELIZA JONES, WIFE OF THE REV.
JOHN JONES.

By MISS SEWARD.

O! PURE of spirit, that hast soar'd a-
way

To thy congenial realms of cloudless day,

Eliza, Angel! thou wilt hover near,

And teach his soul thy wounding loss to bear,

Who sorrowing saw thy cypress garland wove

Ere Time had dimm'd one hue of life or
love. [head

Then o'er the darkness gather'd round his

Thy care the light of pious hope will shed;

That shews the harbour bright Religion forms

For the heart wreck'd by Grief's o'erwhelm-
ing storms. [free,

So shall that heart, from hopeless anguish

Teach thy lov'd children to resemble thee;

And when, in future years, they pious turn

The moisten'd eye of duty on this urn,

Here shall its consecrated tablet prove

Their Mother's virtue and their Father's

love.

A PASTORAL POEM.

*Fringing the forest's devious edge,
Half-rob'd appears the hawthorn hedge,
Or to the distant eye displays
Weakly green its budding spray.* WARTON.

THE blest revolution appears,
Descends on the wings of the breeze;
You cloud that dissolves into tears,

Expands the green robe of the trees:

What blossoms embellish the plain,

With the cowslip diffuse their perfume;

The Graces, a beautiful train,

Advance with the Season of Bloom.

The Spring, in her image complete,

In all her vicissitudes stands,

With gleams, or in showers, or heat,

Pervading all thorough the lands.

The song that's so rural and plain,

The odours that waken the dawn,

The roses that rise from the rain,

Bid the swallows glance over the lawn;

Thy harbinger, Summer, I see!

The stranger's return let me hail,

As for insects he sports o'er the lea,

Or hastily skims on the gale.

Ye breezes, be kind to the guest,

He fears the sharp tooth of the cold;

Blow genial and warm from the West,

And his pleasures in sunshine enfold.

The voices of Courtship and Love

In concert are heard o'er the plain,

Melodious they pour from the grove,

And Harmony opens her reign.

Enchanting by day and by night,

Fair chauntress, the first of the shade,

I listen to thee with delight,

Dear bird! to thy sweet serenade.

Thy song, when the evening obtains,

By the side of the streamlet I hear;

Shall Delia, the pride of our plains,

Attend to thy strains, and reverse?

Her voice might improve thy soft lay,

But, pensively pleas'd to attend,

She lists to thy plaints from the spray,

Till her tears with thy symphony blend.

And now shall this Season of Flowers

The Cuckow, new visitant, hail,

Return to our green-twisted bowers,

And tell her monotonous tale;

The boys, who to pillage the nest,

Burst into recesses remote,

Awhile in astonishment rest,

And mock her unmusical note.

From the fir in the midst of the grove;

The Stock-dove, in passionate lay,

Pours melting effusions of love,

As opens or closes the day.

The Blackbird is up with the morn,

To serenade pierces the bush;

Whilst music more shrill from the thorn,

Proclaims the delight of the Thrush.

Does

Does the East brighten wide with the dawn,
The Lark from her pillow of green
Ascends from the clover or lawn,
Ambitiously lofty is seen.
In vain do we follow her flight,
She mocks the pursuit of our eyes,
And sings from so distant a height,
She seems but a speck in the skies.

How mutual 's the toil of the day !
The Rook and his loud-cawing mate,
The architect's labours display,
In skill most amazingly great ;
Work'd in the elm's lofty spray,
The branches entwisting among,
In cradles compacted of clay,
Securely they pillow their young.

The Chaffinch mechanic, whose art
The Oxeye alone can excel,
Where the sprays in a thicket dispart,
Constructs her ingenious cell.
Without how enamel'd it seems,
How elegant, artful, and round !
Bestudded with moss how it beams !
Within what invention is found !

The Wren, of rotundity fond,
Her Ranelagh pins to the wall,
To the pollard reclin'd o'er the pond,
Of the thatch that projects from the stall.
Ye feather'd musicians of Spring,
Your nests may no danger annoy !
O may the fatigue of your wing
Your broodlings mature into joy !

What blessings the rustics await,
The season they hail with a smile !
How happy 's the husbandman's fate,
Content is the offspring of toil.
At night, from the labour of day,
The faithful delight of his heart,
Meets her lord on his long-custom'd ways,
Sensations most pure to impart.

Ye much-envied scenes of repose,
Dear sylvan, sequester'd retreats,
Where innocence shielks from the woes
Attendant on Luxury's feats !
Here, Nature, 's thy throne ! and behold,
In the cot by the verge of the dale,
Though the roof be not fretted with gold,
Thy virtues, Simplicity, dwell.

The morning's first visit attend !
Shall we watch for Aurora's first beam ?
Then, Celadon, shall we, my friend,
Purloin from the stores of the stream ?
Afar from the clack of the mill,
We'll stray to the head of the brook ;
Or shall we curve round with the rill,
And praise the wiles of the hook ?

The Trout in his moss-fashion'd bed,
Observe all his gay-speckled pride !
How bright are his patches of red,
Live rubies that bleed in the tide !
Shall he bask in his sun-courted ray,
Still tenant his oozy recess ?

Clash the current disporting in play ?
Or shall we his pleasures distrust ?

Ah, no ! thy more delicate breast
Forbids an enjoyment to gain,
Forbids any pleasure to rest,
Which flows from inflicting a pain.
Let others illusion design,
We'll scorn the unwary to cheat,
Surrender the rod and the line,
And spurn from amusement deceit.

Your Muse shall the season declare,
Your Muse not the least of the Nine ;
Excuse it should I for a share
Attempt your soft essays to join.
To Pan let us join in our song,
Perchance he may favour the lay,
Which too much we can never prolong,
For April 's the mother of May.
Malling, April 8.

V E R S E S,

From Madame la Marechale de Mirepoix to
Monf. le Duc de Nivernois, with a Lock
of her Hair.

LES voila ! les cheveux depuis long tems
blanchis, [le gage !
D'une longue union qu'ils solent pour vous
Tems regrette rien de ce que m'otat l'age,
M m'a laisse de vrais amis [tage,
On m'aime presqu' autant, & j'aime d'avant
L'astre de l'amitie luit dans l'hiver, des ans :
Fruit precieux du gout, de l'estime, & de
tems ;

On ne s'y meprend plus on code a son empire,
Et l'on joint sous les cheveux blancs
Aux charmes de s'aimer le droit de se le dire.

I M I T A T E D.

BÉHOLD this lock, which deck'd my
face,

But rest of all its former grace !
Long since hath Time forbade to shine
Each youthful charm that once was mine :
Yet while my faithful friends remain,
I cannot of his thefts complain ;
They love me still—I love them more—
Such joys have I with tresses hoar.

Friendship's bright star with purer rays
Gilds the calm evening of our days ;
No longer then, to doubts a prey,
We dread fierce Love's imperious sway ;
And if a soft emotion rise,
Suspect him veil'd in Friendship's guise ;
For well we know his power is o'er ;
He flies abash'd from tresses hoar.
Nor longer then does custom bind
In tyrant chains the captive mind ;
And when a tender thought we feel,
Bid us that tender thought conceal ;
But without blushing we impart
The chaste affections of the heart ;
The freedom, ne'er enjoy'd before,
Has age bestow'd with tresses hoar.

Answer of the Duke de Nivernois.

QUOI ! vous parlez de cheveux blancs !
Laissons, laissons courir le tems,
Que vous impose son rivage !
Les tendres cœurs en sont exempts,
Les Amours sont toujours enfans,
Et les Graces sont de tout age.
Pour moi, Themire, je le sens,
Je suis toujours dans mon printemps
Quand je vous offer mon hommage ;
Si je n'avois que dix huit ans,
Je pourrois aimer plus long tems,
Mais non pas aimer davantage.

I M I T A T E D.

O TALK not thus of "tresses hoar,"
Let Time his destin'd course pursue ;
For, Mira, we must still adore
The charms he cannot steal from you.
Th' immortal beauties of the mind
Elude the fell destroyer's rage ;
The Loves in constant youth we find,
The Graces are of every age.
For me, while I so far am blest
To hear thee, and thy smiles behold,
A youthful rapture fires my breast,
And I forget that I am old.
If I had at this present hour
Just eighteen summers measur'd o'er,
I might have longer felt thy power,
But, ah ! I could not feel it more !

MODERN EPIGRAM.

LO ! Surrey's Lord *that* chapel quits
Where priests dull masses chant,
And in *Sr. Stephen's Chapel* sits,
A zealous Protestant.
But since call'd up, by Fate's decree,
The Upper House to enter,
A further reformation see !
His Grace becomes *Disseñter*. POPE.

ON A VILLAGE NEAR THE SEA COAST,
THE RESIDENCE OF SEVERAL CAP-
TAINS OF THE NAVY.

AH, pleasing spot ! delightful vale !
On thy fair fields, that cheer my mind,
Fann'd by the sea-blown southern gale,
Thy swains the choicest blessings find.
Thine is content, to courts denied ;
And health, and joy, and peace, is thine ;
The Graces, on fair Virtue's side,
Thy friendly rural chorus join.
Thy daughters, rich in native grace,
Pleas'd tread life's quiet gladsome round ;
Thy bolder sons track ocean's space,
Where terror's dismal shapes abound.
Yet ocean *here* forgets to roar,
And, with thy verdant beauties charm'd,
Rolls gently on thy far-spread shore,
His waves of all their rage disarm'd.

Here rest from wars and dangers past
Some arms that Britain's thunder hurst'd,
And hide in these blest shades at last [world.
Their triumphs fam'd throughout the
Here, not disdaining rustic toil,
To planting stoops the laurel'd brow ;
And grateful smiles the honour'd soil,
Which felt the naval warrior's plough.
His sword, oft drawn on England's foes,
Now, sheath'd, is for the spade exchange'd.
No storm alarms that nightly blows,
No hostile fleet in battle rang'd.

The hero, as humane as brave,
Adorns the peace he oft annoys ;
Thus, after storms, the smoothed wave,
No more a scourge, reflects the skies.

Through milder scenes of social life
His heart its evening radiance spreads,
Beams on his babes and loving wife,
And dries the tear that misery sheds.

Oft busy Memory wafts him o'er
To former toils, enhancing rest ;
To seas travers'd from shore to shore,
And perils, fac'd with dauntless breast,

Each scene, to which the ardent soul
Glory, its darling Goddess, led,
He paints,—when, high on honour's rostr,
He for his country fought and bled.

When he War's furious outrage stoppt,
And sooth'd the groaning sufferer's pain,
When manly, sacred, tears he dropt
On friends in Britain's battles slain.—

The youthful son hangs on his sire,
His swelling bosom pants for breath,
The tale inspires a generous fire,
The thirst of fame and patriot death.

Bold British virtues, garland-crown'd,
Shall thus on future ages shine ;
And thou, blest village, far-renown'd,
Proud call the glorious offspring thine.

J. E.

T O A L A P - D O G.

SWEET, sprightly, wanton, gay Fe-
DELLE,
Well may'st thou frolic, sport, and play !
No sighs thy happy bosom swell,
For ever cheerful, glad, and gay.

Fed from the fairest Delia's hand,
And guided by her words to sweet,
Thou never knew'st a harsh command,
Nor hunger ever chill'd thy feat.

Methinks I see thee o'er the green
Thy sportive gambols varying round ;
I see thee trace the flowery scene,
With pendant ears that brush the ground,

Thrice happy pup ! to live so free
From insult, hunger, grief, and care :
Thrice happy pup ! alone enjoy
The kind regards of one so fair.

Oh,

Oh, were all India's riches mine !
 And all of Guinea's sultry shore !
 How glad my lot I'd change with thine !
 I'd live like thee, nor wish for more,
 Long be thy sportive tricks employ'd
 To cheer her solitary hour.—
 And Delia ne'er those griefs betide
 That scorn thy jocund, gladdening power !
 Iſca.

E P I T A P H

*On a mural Marble against the West Wall of
 the Chapel at Emanuel Coll. Cambridge.*

(See Vol. XLIII. p. 254.)

H. S. E.

HENRICUS HUBBARD, S.T.P.
 Aulæ Catharinæ primò alumnus,
 hujus collegii dein socius XLVI,
 tutor strenuus et fidelis XXXV,
 pro Domina Margareta concionator
 Academiz registrarius xx.
 His omnibus officiis ita perfunctus est,
 ut nullum hujusce seculi virum,
 aut vivum magis coluerit,
 aut mortuum deservit

Academia.

Obiit xxiii Jan.

MDCCCLXXXVIII,

æt. LXX.

*On the other Side of the Chapel Door another
 thus inscribed :*

M. S.

MICHAELIS SMITH, S.T.P.
 de agro Dunelmensi nati,
 ecclesiæ de Freckenham, in com. Suff.
 Rectoris,

viri comis, benevoli, iusti,
 qui,

in hoc collegio cooptatus,
 quod beneficiis
 non vulgaribus
 sibi devinxerat,
 amoris ergo

corpus suum in hoc porticu
 humari voluit.

Obiit 6 Maii,

MDCCCLXXXIII.

æt. LXXXIII.

EMENFIELD CHURCH-YARD.

(See Vol. LVI. p. 85.)

SACRED to the memory of
 ROBERT BARNEVELT,
 Citizen and Merchant Taylor
 of London,
 fifty years representative of
 Billingsgate ward in Common Council,
 and senior of that court.

By his activity in an extensive trade
 he was enabled to fulfil his contracts
 with the Commissioners for Visualising

the NAVY of GREAT BRITAIN
 with honour to himself and advantage to his
 country.

HIS BOUNTY TO THE POOR
 was not confined to his life,
 but continued by his liberal REQUESTS
 to the Royal and other Hospitals,
 as well as to several charity schools
 at LONDON and at EDMONTON,
 and to the aged and distressed of this PARISH,
 where he resided many years.

HE DIED

XXVII Jan. MDCCCLXXXVI,

aged LXXX years.

Near this place lies interred
 REBECCA his wife,
 who died in October MDCCCLV.

Also,

in this vault,
 their daughter,

JANE REBECCA WOOLLEY,
 wife of Mr. Richard Woolley,
 of LONDON,

who died 14 April, MDCCCLXXXVI.

PASCHASIUS' "JUGUM CONJUGII"

T R A N S L A T E D.

N O day, nor hour, nor minute e'er can
 pass, [glafs,
 The clock can't tick, nor lose one sand the
 But my wife's tongue continually will run ;
 She swears we're rascals all, and self-undone.
 If silent, I the worst. Thus, for my ease,
 I swear, I lie, I scold, my wife to please :
 Thus peace by war, thus war by peace I get,
 And quietly to live I storm and fret,
 Compell'd with servants or my wife to scold.
 These are the joyous loves which married
 people hold ! W. B. B.

SONNET TO A SCULPTOR,

OCCASIONED BY SEEING SOME RIDICU-
 LOUS FUNERAL ORNAMENTS IN
 CHURCH.

W HEN Death, with final and with
 friendly stroke,
 Shall lay my sorrows in his house of clay,
 Perchance surviving friendship may invoke
 Thy art, some funeral emblem to display ;

Then, Sculptor, sparing of thy marble graces,
 Let thy taught chisel from my tomb-stone
 spurn

All dove-wing'd cherubs with fat baby faces,
 And Christian Faith squat by a Roman urn !

Ah, be it plain ! to suit the modest floor
 Of village church, from rhyming flattery
 free ;

Left when some friendly conscious eye explore
 My bust, or *Malice* the inscription see,

They with thy trophy my defects compare,
 And say what shameless liars tombstones are !

M. C. S.

INDEX INDICATORIUS.

OUR Correspondents P. Q. and H. J. (who have been so obliging as to communicate their Thoughts respecting the Meaning of the Motto or Device on the Seal of a Ring in Gent. Mag. for Nov. 1786, having formed very different Opinions respecting the same; W. B. tells us, he has examined the Ring afresh, and the Letters are clearly *htr*, or *htr mtr*. both Words having a Dash, or Mark of Contraction, on its Top. He would like to know, he adds, what were the Use of the Holes we find round the Hedges of our old Hack Gammon Tables, and also the Origin of the Name of the Game.—This Correspondent will excuse our saying, that neither of the Drawings which accompanied his present Letter is at all curious. The First is a common Counter, and the other an ordinary Chinese Coin.—The Letter addressed “To the Musical Biographer,” is too scurrilous for our Use.—That which relates to the Reflection thrown on “the Chastity of Francis Barber’s Wife,” is also unfit for our Purpose. Whether the Children which she presented to her Husband were “of her own Colour,” or the Father’s; or whether the Jealousy of the Negro were well or ill founded; is not a proper Disquisition for our Miscellany: nor is the Mode in which the injured Party is to seek his Remedy (whether by the *argumen-um baculinum*, or an Appeal to the Ecclesiastical or Civil Courts) within our Province. In one Part of this Writer’s Letter we readily join him, a Wish “to know more of the *Early History* of Johnson; and particularly of Molly Aston.”—A *Friend to Virtue* would be glad to have the Sentiments of some respectable Correspondent, “How it comes to pass, that the Sins of Adultery and Fornication are more frequent now than they were formerly; and what Methods would be most likely to prevent them in future?”—EXHIBITOR says, “A more particular Description, and a Plan (if possible to be procured) of the immense Works now carrying on at *Coeberburgh*, would much oblige our Readers; the very inaccurate Accounts given to the Publick hitherto being totally unsatisfactory. As those Works (should they be brought to Perfection) from their alarming *Situation*, must inevitably be the *First Object* of the British Arms, whenever we are again involved in War with France; this Curiosity is not illaudable.—Z. requests to be informed, why the Name of *Blise* is put in the Calendar Feb. 3, and celebrated (in Towns where the Wool Trade is) on that Day by the Title of *Bishop Blase*, said to be the Inventor of Wool-combing, joined with *Jafon*, bearing a Fleece, in *Proffion*: *Wben and where* did Bishop Blase live, and how was he connected with Jafon, whose name is celebrated with his?—This will lead to a Knowledge of the first manufacturing of Wool.—A. B. refers us back to our Vol. XX. for “a Letter signed J. N. inquiring, in a very sensible Manner, after the Ten Tribes, as the Jews are only the Remains of the Two Tribes of Judah and Benjamin; he thinks, if these People could be discovered, that through them there might be procured great Additions to Scriptural Knowledge, and might elucidate many Parts of Scripture which we may not at present understand;” and recommends our reprinting it. We too much abound with original Matter to spare the Room, and hope this Announce will equally answer his Wishes.—J. G. S. is “surprized to see the Yew supposed not to be indigenous in England, as it is a Native of the Northern Nations, and Caesar expressly mentions Cativalen’s poisoning himself with it in France.—VERITAS is out of Time. The Business of the Test Act is settled.—A. B. wishes to know where the *Directions* mentioned in our Jan. Mag. p. 44, are to be found.—The constant Readers who request “the Lunar Table” are referred to the Nautical Almanack.—“The Exile, or Wanderer, an Elegiac Poem, in Seven Cantos,” humanely sent us “to be published for the Benefit of Prison Charities and Prisoners, and for erecting a Statue to the Memory of the devoutly benevolent J. Howard, an Honour not only to his Country, but to the Age, and a Blessing to the Human Race,” came to Hand too late for the Use intended; and will be returned when sent for. His Silver Coin is not at all uncommon; it is a Three-pence of Elizabeth; and is engraved in Folkes, Plate XIII. Fig. 15. The Bookseller at Exeter will supply him with our Magazine.—The Author of the “Address to the Gentleman who sent the Eleven Latin Hero’s, p. 73.” on Reflection, will think he is too severe.—The Verses “from Blackwall,” those signed “A Rust Knott,” the “Epistle from *Black Frank* to *Wolfe*,” and T. O.’s “First of a new Species of Fable,” are all inadmissible.—The Views in the Isle of Wight, the Description of Lavenham, and Tomb of Gundreda, are preparing for our next; and the Seals of Raleigh are getting forward.—The “Tracts on Taxation,” which *Poli-us* wishes us to re-print, are much too long for our Purpose.—J. E. W. W. of Warminster, has twice sent us an Address “to the Gentl men of Sarum,” desiring them to change the Day of publishing their News-paper. This is a Business with which we have no Concern; and it would have been at least civil in J. E. W. W. to have paid the Postage; which we take this Mode of hinting to all who trouble us with Matters which can to us be of not the least Use.—Our Correspondents in general will please to address their Favours to our Printer, Mr. John Nichols, Red Lion Passage, Fleet Street.

GENT. MAG. April, 1787.

turday Evening, April 17, a tragedy was performed, at Drury-lane theatre, for the first time, called JULIA, or THE ITALIAN LOVER, written by Mr. Jephson, author of Braganza, The Law of Lombardy, and The Count of Narbonne.

The Prologue announces the fable of the play to be a real transaction; and precludes the office of criticism on deciding on its probability.

A lover, on the eve of matrimony, is found murdered on the shore of Genoa; and no traces of the murderer are discovered for some time. His mistress is plunged in sorrow, endangering her life; and her father, to divert her thoughts into another channel, favours the pretensions of a young nobleman, who had long loved her with an ardent passion. The hopes of this nobleman are checked by the arrival of the brother of the deceased, bearing a striking resemblance to him. Circumstances fan his jealousy into rage; and he challenges the brother. To prevent the accumulation of evils that might arise from the event; the unfortunate heroine solicits an interview with the frantick lover. On receiving the message, he is uttering rhapsodies to her picture, suited to his state of mind. The message so unexpected, makes him pass into opposite extremes of agitation; and in hastily putting up the picture, he drops it. His sister, who is the messenger, on seeing it so superbly set, imagines such a proof of attachment might soften his mistress, and leaves it on her toilet. The mother of the deceased, from the impressions of an anonymous letter, and the interview between Julia and her passionate adorer, conceives suspicions of her sincerity; and, while upbraiding her, sees the picture on her toilet, which her son had worn when he was murdered. It is traced to the young nobleman, who is accused and tried for the murder, and Julia as his accomplice. He has recourse to artifices to avoid conviction; but, on his condemnation, he plunges a dagger into the heart of Julia, and he is led away to punishment.

We might have disputed the propriety of some circumstances in this fable, if it had not been copied from facts. Such is the penetration of criticism!

The plot is simple, though the incidents are numerous and artfully interwoven. The characters are drawn by a masterly, but unequal hand. The Italian Lover is the boldest and most original. The variations of impetuosity in an ardent undisciplined mind; the whirlwinds of ungovernable passion contending with insurmountable difficulties; and the internal calms of malignant jealousy; are touched with colours truly Italian, and delineated with considerable genius. The character of Julia, though not so prominent, or so original, is drawn with great force; and, in general, with great truth. We think

more pains might have been well bestowed on the brother of the deceased lover, and the Jew is too evidently introduced as an instrument to remove difficulties.

The language and sentiments are elevated, and often sublime. The soliloquies and declamation of the Italian Lover are in a peculiar style. They abound with splendid imagery, which, passions never produce, but when heightened into frenzy.

The play was judiciously cast, and, on the whole, well performed.

The Italian Lover, both in the writing and representation, unquestionably deserves the preference.

Mrs. Siddons gave the resolute and noble parts of Julia's character with great truth and spirit; but not the plaintive and desponding. Mr. Kemble, in Mentevole (the Italian Lover) is nearly every thing the poet could have intended or wished: And, if it had been the first time we had seen Mrs. Siddons and Mr. Kemble, we should not have hesitated to pronounce him the superior performer. Thus doing him justice, he will excuse our entreating him to render the representation perfect, by keeping his left hand from the tail of his cloak.

There is so often occasion to extol Mr. Palmer in comedy, that we generally wish he would not make any claims on us in tragedy. He performed his part, however, very well. We wish the father had been given to Aikin, instead of Bunsey; and that the admirable performance of Mrs. Brereton had been aided by a better dress. The play was well received; and, when properly pruned and contracted, it will do credit to the talents of Mr. Jephson, and furnish an interesting entertainment to the town.

An account of the several sums of money which have been granted by the Parliament of Great-Britain towards the establishment and support of the Civil Government of the Provinces of East and West Florida, in America, since the year 1763, when the same was ceded by Spain to Great-Britain, by the Treaty of Peace, signed the 10th of February, in that year.

1764.	East Florida	—	£5,700	0	0
	West Florida	—	5,700	0	0
1765.	East Florida	—	5,200	0	0
	West Florida	—	5,200	0	0
1766.	East Florida	—	5,250	0	0
	West Florida	—	5,300	0	0
1767.	East Florida	—	4,750	0	0
	West Florida	—	4,800	0	0
1768.	East Florida	—	4,750	0	0
	West Florida	—	4,400	0	0
1769.	East Florida	—	4,750	0	0
	West Florida	—	4,800	0	0
1770.	East Florida	—	4,750	0	0
	West Florida	—	4,800	0	0
1771.	East Florida	—	4,350	0	0
	West Florida	—	6,100	0	0

1772. East Florida	—	£4,950	0	0	1780 East Florida	—	3,950	0	0
West Florida	—	5,050	0	0	West Florida	—	3,900	0	0
1773. East Florida	—	4,950	0	0	1781. East Florida	—	3,950	0	0
1774. East Florida	—	4,950	0	0	West Florida	—	3,900	0	0
West Florida	—	4,850	0	0	1782. East Florida	—	3,950	0	0
1775 East Florida	—	4,950	0	0	West Florida	—	2,700	0	0
West Florida	—	5,458	0	0	1783. East Florida	—	3,950	0	0
1776. East Florida	—	4,950	0	0	For Salaries to civil				
West Florida	—	4,950	0	0	officers there	—	4,970	4	0
1777. East Florida	—	5,950	0	0	1784. East Florida	—	3,950	0	0
West Florida	—	5,900	0	0	1785. East Florida	—	2,950	0	0
1778. East Florida	—	4,950	0	0	1786. West Florida	—	1,816	15	7½
West Florida	—	4,900	0	0					
1779. East Florida	—	4,950	0	0			197,786	15	7½
West Florida	—	4,900	0	0					

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

A WAR between the 'Turks' and Russians, which has been so long mentioned, now is thought inevitable.

Constantinople, Feb. 28. Secret conferences are perpetually held between the Russian minister and the Reis Effendi. Some days ago the former set out to his palace at Bujukdere, where he is very busy. It is said he will soon go to the Crimea, and that M Sergio will replace him during his absence.

In the mean time, M. Sergio waited upon the Divan, to require, in the name of the Court of Russia, the cession of Bessarabia, as being a country which belonged to the former Chans of Tartary. The proposal set the whole body of the people in a ferment, and nothing is talked of but war, the preparations for which are immense. The Grand Signior has himself written to the seven classes of the militia, exhorting them to fight valiantly : he declares all those to be heroes who beat the enemy, as it is in defence of the law of the Great Prophet.

The grand ceremony of the circumcision of one of the sons of the Grand Signior, which was to have taken place in May, and to which all the foreign ministers were invited, is put off to another time, on account of the differences with the Russian Court.

On the 22d instant Ismael Bey set out from hence, with great pomp, as commander of 19 regiments, which will march to Oczakow next week; and the garrison of that place will be further reinforced by 2000 Janissaries. Mochtar Achmet Pasha, Demir Asfa, and Battal, are marching with 20,000 men from Asfa into the Crimea.

Seid Achmet Pacha, cousin to the Sultan, sets out to-morrow for Synapi, in quality of Seraskier. Twenty-four Chiaous are to go to Asia soon with firmans for a general levy of troops.

This day's ships of war will sail for the Black Sea, under the Admiral Cassick Elvassé Oglu. They will stop at Sinap, where they will wait for the other maritime forces, which will be composed of 300 sail.

The Grand Signior having thought fit to

tion was spread throughout Jassy. He was however left at liberty in his palace, as no orders were received to keep him in sight; but in the night of the 7th he thought it most safe to go off with his chamberlain, his second equerry, some faithful servants, and 12 brave armants. Mauro was perfectly well advised in his flight, as, in the night before he went away, the executioner arrived, from Constantinople, with a firman from the Grand Signior to bring away the head of the deposed Hofsodar.

Constantinople, April 10. The accounts which daily arrive from the different provinces bring nothing but bad news. The people here are enraged that Government should permit the Empress of Russia to pursue her journey to the Crimea, and shew their displeasure in their usual way, by setting fire to different parts of the city.

On the 7th a very terrible fire broke out at Galatia, where the Ambassadors chiefly reside, which is said to have consumed 700 houses. Nothing has lately transpired here relating to the affairs of Egypt.

Petersburg Feb. 27. All the accounts received of her Imperial Majesty's journey are very satisfactory. The Tatars, and even the Mahometans, according to the same accounts, were eager to shew every civility to the illustrious travellers. They frequently furnished horses, and even lent their own carriages. The Popes, the Cossacks, and the Greeks, where they lodged, vied with each other in the splendour of their entertainments. The Russian Court will stay here about two months and a half before they proceed to Cherson. We are assured, that the coronation will not take place, nor was it ever intended that it should.

From the Vistula, Feb. 28. On the 23d the King of Poland set out from Warsaw for Kaniew, in the Ukraine, where the interview between that Sovereign and the Empress of Russia will take place. There is still a talk of an exchange of the Polish Ukraine for part of Russian Poland; the negotiations upon that subject go on still. It is confirmed that 20,000 Russians have entered the Ukraine. It is ~~also~~ ^{reported} that the arrival of the Em-

press in those countries will be followed by great changes. Already Russia is said to have given orders to raise 100,000 recruits; but this wants confirmation.

Vienna, March 19. It is believed here that the Emperor will not go out of his dominions, but will wait upon the frontiers, to be ready for any events that may take place. A vast number of troops are assembling in the neighbourhood of Orzakow, the strong hold of the Turks on the Black Sea. All is in motion throughout the Turkish dominions; and it is asserted on the best authority, that the Emperor had caused it to be notified to the French minister, that he was determined to co-operate with his Most Christian Majesty's endeavours to preserve the peace of Europe; but that, as great disputes still subsisted between the Porte and Russia, in case a rupture between those powers should happen, he declared he would remain neuter. It is daily more and more confirmed, that the Emperor's journey to Cherson is set aside; and that his Imperial Majesty has dispatched couriers to several Courts of Europe, and particularly one to Kiow, charged with express of great importance, and authorized to announce to the Empress, that he can see no security either to her Imperial Majesty or himself in pursuing the route to Cherson.

Vienna, March 20. An Imperial edict has been published here, dated the 8th instant, prohibiting the importation into any of the Austrian dominions of hardware, cutlery, turnery, toys, stationary, cordage, whalebone, leather gloves, ribbons, cottons, linsens, watches, fans, thread, sadlery, &c. unless by individuals for their own use, and not for sale; but cambricks, gauzes, muslins, and lawns, are permitted to be imported by passport for sale, paying a duty of six florins per pound weight. *London Gazette.*

Buckeburg, March 12. The Commission sent by the Landgrave of Hesse Cassel has published Letters Patent to the following purport: "That his Serene Highness William IX. Landgrave of Hesse, &c. having thought proper to validate the rights of his house, after the decease of the Comte de Buckebourg, and to take possession of the county of Schaumbourg, all Magistrates, Officers, and subjects of the said county, both civil and military, are enjoined for the future to look upon his said Serene Highness as their Sovereign, and as such to shew him all obedience and fidelity, conformable to the oaths they have taken."

Blomberg, March 13. It is reported that the Court of Hesse received a mandate yesterday, ordering them to draw off the troops from the county of Buckebourg within the space of 48 hours, on pain of forfeiting 2000 marks of gold. The report is certainly ill-founded.

EAST INDIA INTELLIGENCE.

Since our last, the Swallow East India Packet-boat arrived; but there is no particular news of a political nature; every thing remained quiet, and the whole settlement, natives as well as Europeans, seemed to rejoice at the appointment of Earl Cornwallis as Governor General. No one ever before took charge of the Supreme Government in India with such universal satisfaction as the present Governor, who has publicly declared, that he will listen to no application for patronage, but from those who are found to possess merit.

General Sloper, Mr. Stables, and General Dalling, return home in the ships of the present season, which, by the accounts we have received, are all exceedingly crowded with passengers.

The Shazada, son of the King of Delhi, was hourly expected at Fort William, to pay his personal respects to the new Governor General.

Tippoo Saib and the Mahrattas were still in the field, but no remarkable action had lately taken place; both parties profess to us the most perfect amity.

A private letter says, "That Tippoo Saib and the Mahrattas, whose armies had been watching each other for some time, had just come to an action, in which the most dreadful carnage ensued, Tippoo having lost twelve thousand men on the field of battle, beside the total rout of his cavalry. None of the other private letters mention this circumstance, but most agree in thinking a battle was inevitable. We have enquired at the East-India House, and find the above circumstance is not known there.

The late dismissal of the several gentlemen belonging to the board of trade in Bengal, by the Court of Directors, is in consequence of the prosecution now carrying on by them against Messrs. Alderley and Dacres, who both belonged to that Council, and who, in their reply to the prosecution against them, have brought to light such matters of fact, as have tended to criminate those gentlemen, who are all ordered home immediately, to undergo an investigation into their conduct: the charge more particularly against them is, misconduct in the management of the silk business.

WEST INDIA INTELLIGENCE.

Letter from Jamaica, Feb. 19. "We have but little news here at present, if we except a shock of an earthquake, which was but of short duration, and by no means violent. The crops have been good the last season, and all the ships will come home full. On the Mosquito Shore things are like to be settled most ingloriously for England; as we understand Spain continues obstinate, and

your ministers have made such concessions as there are no precedents for. The Indians are much displeased at it, and will no more credit the plighted good faith of the English; by whose deserting them, the Indians will fall sacrifices to the rancour and savageness of Spanish persecutors. At the Havannah, the Spaniards are making some additions to their fortifications, particularly on that side where the city has been enlarged. They have now six men of war building there, all of the line, and one of them designed to mount 110 guns on three decks; the others are all two-deckers of 80 and 70 guns. The Europa, of 56 guns, remains at Port Royal with Commodore Gardner's broad pendant on board; that officer is soon to come home, he being succeeded by Peter Rainier, esq. who is coming to take the command very shortly. The whole force on this station consists of the Europa of 50 guns, two frigates, and three sloops. Stores are much wanting in this island, which is rather extraordinary in times of peace."

Letter from St. Christopher, Feb. 11. "In all these islands, that is, from Barbadoes to St. Croix, the crops will be good; and unless the dry weather should set in too severe, we have a right from experience to expect from 17 000 to 19,000 hogheads of sugar in this island, which will be a better crop than we have had for years."

"Prince William Henry has been at Antigua for some time past repairing his ship, where all ranks are vying with each other in making grand entertainments for their illustrious visitor."

"The Prince is quite the officer, never wearing any other dress than his uniform, and his star and garter only when receiving addresses, or on any other public occasion. He has not slept a night out of his ship since his arrival in those seas until coming into English harbour; when the ship's heaving down obliged him to be on shore; shews the most amiable disposition and condescension on every occasion; sees into the detail of the business of the ship; and delivers his own orders with the most minute attention to the duty and discipline of the ship. In short, he promises to be, what we all hope and wish, the Restorer of the ancient Glory of the English Navy."

Extract of a Letter from Dominica, Dec. 20.

"On the 11th instant arrived here, the *Pegasus*, his Royal Highness Prince William Henry, Commander. He was accompanied by the *Amphion* and *Solebay*, of 32 guns each, and the *Rattler* sloop, of 18 guns. He was received by the Governor, the Legislature, and the Officers of the 30th regiment, who paid him the highest honours. Two French sloops are just arrived with the congratulations of the Viscount de Damas, Governor of Martinico; and of the Baronde Clugny, Governor of Guadaloupe, on his Royal Highness's arrival in the West Indies,

and a request that he would favour these islands with a visit."

AMERICAN NEWS.

A Letter from on board the *Lord Hyde* packet-boat, arrived at Falmouth from New-York, says, that, the day before they sailed, the General Washington, carrying 20 guns, arrived there from Madeira, laden with wines, and brought in with them an Algerine corsair, which they had taken after an engagement of an hour and a half. Captain Henderfon, of the Washington, says, he had no iron of his own to put on the prisoners; but he found plenty on board the corsair, which he made use of, as they began to be very outrageous. They intended to dispose of the prisoners in the following manner—To send to the Dey, to exchange some Americans for them, and, if that was refused, that they then should be made slaves of, and treated in the same manner as the Algerines treat their prisoners.

The following is given as the speech of General Washington, when the President of the American Congress informed him of being unanimously continued in the Chief Command of the American Army:

"Though I am truly sensible of the high honour done me in this appointment, yet I feel great distress, from a consciousness that my abilities and military experience may not be equal to the extensive and important trust; however, as Congress desire it, I will enter on the momentous duty, and exert every power I possess in the service, and for the support, of the glorious cause. I beg they will accept my most cordial thanks for this distinguished testimony of their approbation; but, lest some unlucky event should happen, unfavourable to my reputation, I beg it may be remarked, by every gentleman in the room, that I this day declare, with the utmost sincerity, I do not think myself equal to the command I am honoured with."

"As to say, I beg leave to assure Congress, that as no pecuniary obligation could have tempted me to accept this arduous employment, at the expence of my domestic ease and happiness, so I do not wish to make any profit of it: I will keep an exact account of my expences. These, I doubt not, they will discharge; and that is all I desire."

IRELAND.

A new species of robbery has been invented and practised in Ireland; a young woman offered a Bank Note of 100l. in payment for some goods, and desired the change. Being rather a suspicious character, she was asked how she came by it; but no satisfactory answer could be obtained; she was therefore threatened with imprisonment; when she produced a boy seemingly about nine years old, who said he found it, and persisted in it till, being carried before a magistrate he said, he used to watch an opportu-

opportunity, when the merchants put in their letters at the post-office, to smear a little tar in the holes, by which means some of them stuck by the way, and, when the coast was clear, his hand being little, he used to pull them out. In one of these was found the Bank Note. *This device seems more ingenious than true.* The thing may be possible, and therefore serve as a caution.

Tuesday the 3d inst. a lawless mob, of near 100 men, of Ballanakiil and its vicinity, assembled at Tynagh, in the county of Galway, armed with guns, swords, and other offensive weapons, and attacked the different houses of Messrs. Coughlans of the said town, and after destroying and demolishing the windows, doors, and furniture of their dwelling-houses, fired several shots, and discharged an incredible number of stones into the windows and doors, which the different families providentially escaped. One of the assailants was killed on the spot, and several others of them wounded, by the fire from the houses.

The following is his Majesty's most gracious answer to the address of both Houses of Parliament, in answer to their late address on the French Treaty :

"His Majesty returns thanks to the Lords and Commons of Ireland, for their address on the treaty of navigation and commerce entered into between his Majesty and the Most Christian King; he considers all his subjects with the same paternal care; and it is with satisfaction he receives assurances that the Lords and Commons of this Kingdom of Ireland will take such measures as to give effect to the said treaty."

SCOTLAND.

Wednesday March 28, came on, at the Abbey of Holyrood-house, the election of two Peers to represent the Peerage of Scotland, in room of the Duke of Queensberry and the Earl of Abercorn, created Peers of Great Britain. The Peers, at their meeting, were attended by George Home and Robert Sinclair, Esqrs. two of the principal Clerks of Session, in virtue of a commission from the Right Hon. Lord Frederick Campbell, Lord Register of Scotland; and by Dr. Carlyle and Dr. Grieve, and other proper officers.

The Peers elected were the Earl of Selkirk and Lord Kinnaird.

The following is a correct abstract of the state of the votes at the above election :

For Lord Selkirk,	15	of Peers present.
	22	signed lists.
	4	proxies.

Total	41	
For Lord Kinnaird,	13	present.
	6	signed lists.
	7	proxies

Total 26

For Lord Cathcart,	6	present.
	17	signed lists.
	2	proxies.

Total	25	
For Lord Dumfries,	4	present.
	1	signed lists.
	1	proxy.

Total 7

Edinburgh, March 31. This day the High Court of Judiciary met in the Parliament-house, when there was presented to them his Majesty's letter, appointing the Lord Stonefield, one of the Senators of the College of Justice, to be one of the Lords Commissioners of Judiciary in room of the Lord Gardenston, who has resigned. After reading and recording the above letter, his Lordship qualified himself by taking the usual oaths. His Lordship was appointed to perform the ensuing Northern circuit along with Lord Braxfield.

Kirkwall in Orkney, March 24. The weather, which was stormy and tempestuous last winter, has all this spring become remarkably mild, considering the situation of the country. Vegetation has now made its appearance, husbandry has commenced, and some oats are already sown.

About a fortnight ago, no less than 28 Greenland ships set sail together from Stromness for the whale-fishery. Four sloops went out of the harbour along with them. Such a prospect was highly pleasing.

COUNTRY NEWS.

Oxford, March 31. Yesterday, in full convocation, the honorary degree of Master of Arts was conferred on the Rt. Hon. Lord William Russell, of Christ Church, brother to his Grace the Duke of Bedford.

Oxford, April 21. Wednesday being the first day of Easter Term, the Rev. Henry Smith, Fellow of Queen's College, and the Rev. Richard Vivian, Fellow of Exeter, were invested with the office of Professors in this University for the ensuing year. Their Proctors are the Rev. Mr. Isaac Monkhouse, and Mr. Hutchinson, of Queen's; and the Rev. Mr. Hatch, and Mr. Demainbray, of Exeter.

On Monday morning, the 9th inst. the town of Campden in Gloucestershire was alarmed by a violent shock, which was at first thought to be an earthquake, but which afterwards appeared to arise from an explosion of gun-powder at a house in that town, where a person had designedly, in consequence of a disagreement between himself and one of his family, set fire to a quantity of gun-powder in the garret of his son's house, which destroyed every thing in the house, leaving it a mere shell. The misguided perpetrator was blown above 100 yards, but no person was killed except himself.

On the 30th instant, a dreadful fire broke out in the barn of Mr. Somerset, of Brompton near Chatham, which burnt with such violence as to endanger the whole town. The soldiers from the barracks were of great use; and Captain Lane, by his exertions, saved the town. The loss is estimated at more than 3000l. It is supposed the barn was wilfully set on fire.

Extract of a Letter from Jersey, March 19.

"Yesterday I took a ride to St. Owen's Bay, to see some trees which have lately been discovered within high-water mark, with every appearance of a fallen forest. They cover at present upwards of three square acres of ground, but seem to extend beyond all human reach into the sea. Many of these trees are entire, and measure upwards of forty feet long, and it is evident they have grown on the spot, as their roots and earth still adhere. But what renders this discovery still more wonderful is, that, for many miles round this bay, it is a barren sandy desert, and not a shrub to be seen on it."

Bristol, April 14. Wednesday last, about half past four, his Grace the Duke of Portland arrived in this city, and was introduced by the Sheriffs to the Council-house, where the corporation were assembled in their scarlet gowns to receive him. The instruments of his admission into the liberties of the city, and a grant of the office of High Steward of Bristol, were then presented to him by the Town Clerk, who, in a short address, observed on the antiquity of that honourable office, "That it had ever been held by persons of high rank, the last of whom was the late Earl of Hardwicke, then Lord High Chancellor of Great Britain; and at the same time expressed the very great satisfaction of the Body Corporate, in the opportunity afforded them of nominating, as his successor, a person of his Grace's eminence and distinguished worth." To this the Duke condescendingly replied, "That he should ever prize himself in being enrolled amongst the worthy citizens of Bristol, and very sensibly feel the honour conferred by the corporation, in bestowing on him an office so truly respectable." The corporation afterwards attended his Grace to the Mansion-house, where, with Lord Stormont and other gentlemen, he was sumptuously entertained. See vol. LVI. p. 1085

At the Assizes at Exeter, the two Lieutenants, who were charged with the murder of Elizabeth Brown, a chambermaid, were brought to the bar, and, after a trial of three hours, Judge Buller summed up the evidence to the Jury, who were three quarters of an hour considering their verdict; and, as the greater part seemed on the side of mercy, they brought over their brethren, when the prisoners were acquitted. They retired from court in chairs, for the safety of their per-

sons, as the mob gathered about them, and followed them to the jail-door with hisses, groans, and execrations of all kinds."

At the Assizes at Kingston, the trial of the three sailors for the murder of a brother sailor, who had joined them, and treated them on the road to Portsmouth, came on, when they appeared to be a set of the most abandoned villains that ever disgraced human nature.

HISTORICAL CHRONICLE.

In some late accounts from Madrid, it is said, that two Syriac Priests are arrived in that capital, and have given such satisfactory proofs of their knowledge in the Eastern languages, that his Catholic Majesty has charged them with the translation of the manuscripts in those languages which make part of the King's library at the Palace of the Escorial. This news must be interesting to the learned, to whom little more is known, but that in the cruises of Don Lewis, in 1611, he fell in with two vessels near the port of Salce, of which he made himself master; and that among the riches they contained, were found a collection of upwards of three thousand volumes, treating of physic, philosophy, and matters of religion, &c. The Emperor of Morocco offered 450,000l. to have them restored; but Philip King of Spain would never consent to it.

The affair between the Archbishops of Germany and the Court of Rome is actually the subject-matter of deliberation of a committee of the Aulic Council at Vienna, which committee consists of a President, a Vice-President and three Chancellors, and is charged by the Emperor to examine into the grievances and pretensions of those Prelates, and the most proper means of giving them satisfaction. The Archbishops seem to wish for the convocation of a national council.

An imperial order came on the 29th of April to Namur, commanding the Bishop to leave that city. His temporalities, and what personal fortune he has, are seized, and himself reduced to a bare annuity of 5000 florins. The Abbey called Damoulin is entirely suppressed, and three only will be suffered to remain in the county of Namur, viz. Elbereff, Boneff, and Windsor. The First Commissary has it in command not to permit in future the constitutional meetings of the States within that province.

On the 28th of March, a fire broke out at the town of Muckenheim, three leagues from Bonn, which destroyed 118 houses before it was got under. Two children, and a number of cattle, perished in the flames. The Elector of Cologne, to whom it belongs, went in person to give assistance, and did not leave the place until the fire was out; after which, he sent a supply of provisions to the distressed, and has ordered barracks to be erected

erected for those whose houses were burnt. This Prince, thus generous, went himself the next day, to see that the provisions and necessities were distributed properly, and gave them fresh supplies.

According to a letter from Gibraltar, a war among the piratical states of Barbary is on the point of breaking out, of which the following is said to be the cause. The present Emperor of Morocco, the most pacific of all the infidel Sovereigns, who is in treaty of alliance with most of the Christian powers, for the purpose of conscientiously discharging his part, did some months since command, that no corsair, frigate, or galley, should be permitted to bring or send in any vessel, being a prize from any of the Christian powers, into any of the ports of Morocco. An Algerine frigate last summer, in defiance of this, carried a vessel, bound from Malaga to Lisbon, of which she had made a prize, into Larrache, where the Captain attempted to sell vessel and cargo, but was prevented by the Moorish Governor of Larrache, who obliged the frigate to sail again without his prize, which was restored, by order of the Emperor, to the Consul of the Portuguese nation, for the benefit of the owners. This is the foundation of a dispute, which is like to embroil the Moors with the Deys of Algiers, Tripoli, and Tunis.

A private letter from Leghorn brings the agreeable news of the capture of the largest of the galleys belonging to the Dey of Algiers, which had a long time infested these seas, and was so daring as to cruise close to the mouth of our harbour: she is at length taken, after a severe contest, by a Maltese man of war, and is brought in here; the slaughter on both sides is great, and the hulls of both vessels are much shattered; the captain of the Maltese and most of his officers are wounded; the Algerine captain and the two next officers in command were killed, and most of the men either killed or wounded. She proves a valuable prize, having goods, and Portugal gold, on board to a vast amount, of which she had plundered other nations.

The Academy of Sciences at Lyons proposed, in 1785, for the *Duc de Villeroi's* medal, the following question—"Whether the experiments on which Sir Isaac Newton established his theory of the different refrangibility of the rays of light are decisive or illusory?"—Eight different dissertations on this subject were admitted, four of which attacked the great Newton, and four defended him. Two of each of these productions were much inferior to the rest, so that the contest lay between the other four. The medal was finally adjudged to that which bore this motto: *Simplitas experientis, vigorque demonstrationis*; and the *Acceffe* (admission) to the paper with the following—*Tantum novimus, quantum experiendo didimus*; both in support of our immortal countryman.

The author of the first is M. Flaugergoes, the younger, of *Vriers*, in *Huvarais*; of the second, M. Brugmans, professor of mathematics at Groningen.

Among other prize questions for this present year, the academy hath proposed the following of 600 livres, as a *prix extraordinaire*, given by a private citizen, father of a family, viz. *May travelling be considered as a means of perfecting the education of youth?* This is an interesting subject, particularly to Englishmen.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

Sunday, April 1. The mildness of the season has brought forth the fruit of the wall-trees with uncommon forwardness. At the time we began to hope that they would escape from the Spring frost, another enemy hath appeared, which being unsuspected may be equally destructive. A great multitude of greenish-gray caterpillars have already been discovered on the fruit trees in the neighbourhood of London. This is noticed as a caution for gardeners, in future forward years, to be watchful to prevent their progress.

A meteorological account of the weather, for March, at Edmonton, by J. Adams, junior.

Days—wet 4, cloudy 15, fine 12.—*Prevailing winds*—N. 3 days, S. E. 4, S. 3, S. W. 18, W. 3.—*Greatest height of the thermometer exposed to the North, in the shade, by Fahrenheit's scale, 57; by Reaumur's scale 11. Least height by Fahrenheit's scale 31; by Reaumur's 30*—*Greatest height of the barometer 30, 58 inches. Least height 29, 1 inches. Depth of rain fallen is 2, 542 inches.*—*Apricot in bloom the 1st*—*white-thorn and hazel in leaf the 2d*—*a sudden change of the wind from S. to N. and blew very hard the 4th*—*thunder at 12 o'clock in the morning the 11th*—*frogs seen the 14th*—*mountain ash in leaf the 15th*—*the lower part of the elm in leaf the 16th*—*pear-tree in blossom the 23d*—*black-thorn in blossom the 24th*—*orleans plum tree in blossom the 25th*—*vine-buds burst the 26th*—*snakes seen, and the nightingale heard, the 31st.*

A gentleman of veracity has informed me he saw a nest of partridges in the open fields just hatching, the 30th.

Saturday 7.

As two young ladies were taking the air in St. James's Park, they were met in the Bird-cage-walk by two genteel young men, who addressed them in the following manner: "Ladies, we are two unfortunate men, who have been touched by some gamblers of all our money, and have not a friend to give us any; therefore intreat you both to deliver us what money you have in your pockets. Make no delay, for we must have it." On which they gave them about 3l. in gold and silver. They then said, "Ladies, remember that we did not rob you, but you gave it us on our asking you to assist us in our distressed situation."

Sunday 8.

Being Easter Sunday, the same was observed at Court as a high festival. The Rev. Dr. Vincent, Sub-almoner, preached before the King and Royal Family.

Monday 9.

Being Easter Monday, the Lord Mayor and Lady Myonesse, several of the Aldermen and their Ladies, Sheriffs, Town Clerk, City Remembrancer, City Council, and other City Officers, went from the Mansion-house, preceded by the Governors and Officers of Christ's Hospital, the children and Bridewell-boys, to St. Bride's Church, to hear divine service and the spital sermon; and afterwards returned to the Mansion-house, where an elegant entertainment was provided for them, and at night there was a ball particularly elegant.

Wednesday 11.

A General Court was held at the East-India House, Leadenhall-street, for the election of six Directors of the Company for four years, in the room of those who went out by rotation.

The candidates were, William Devaynes, Stephen Lushington, J. Frazer, James Moffatt, Nathaniel Smith, and Thomas Fitzhugh, Esqrs. on the House-interest; and John Lewis and Thomas Pattle, jun. Esqrs. and Sir Benjamin Hammett, on the independent interest.

The ballot began at nine o'clock in the morning, and continued till six in the evening; when the glasses were closed and delivered to the scrutineers, who made the report as follows:

William Devaynes, Esq.	729
T. Fitzhugh, Esq.	663
T. Pattle, jun. Esq.	558
J. Moffatt, Esq.	744
S. Lushington, Esq.	728
N. Smith, Esq.	673
James Frazer	553
Sir Benjamin Hammett	448
John Lewis	405

The first Six were of course chosen.

Friday 13.

About 5 o'clock in the afternoon an accident happened at the New River, that caused some temporary consternation in the neighbourhood. When the frame, in which the river used formerly to be carried between Hornsey-Wood House and Highbox, was removed in 1776, and a bed of clay substituted in its place, it was found necessary to carry a brick arch under the River, to preserve the course of a little stream, the parent of Hackney Brook, (of which see Gent. Mag. for Nov. 1784, vol. LIV, p. 803): the crown of this arch gave way, and fell in immediately under the river; the consequence of which was, that the water made its way through the fissure and over the banks, and deluged the neighbouring green lands and meadows, leaving the river dry toward Ilington: but this happening in the

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day-time, the mischief was immediately attended to: the river was let out at a sluice higher up, and some labourers who were at work upon the pipes at Newington, together with other persons called in to assist, were dispatched to the place, where, by planks lined thick with clay, they formed dams on each side of the aperture, and cut a trench on the path by the river-side for the passage of the water; so that, having worked hard by torch light some part of the night, all was soon set right, the water diverted into its new channel (till the arch is rebuilt), and all the neighbourhood furnished with water again the next day.

Saturday 14.

Mr. Evers, a worthy young man, late a lieutenant in the East India Company's service, and author of a Journal kept on a journey from Basora to Bagdad, &c. &c. published about three years since, in a fit of desperation, shot himself through the heart with a pistol, while in bed.

Monday 16.

A young gentleman came into a House in Gresse-Street, Rathbone-place and instantly shot himself.

The same afternoon a gentleman shot himself in his apartments in Great Queen-street, Lincoln's Inn Fields. All these self-murders seem to have originated from love and jealousy.

Tuesday 17.

This day a great boxing-match was fought on Barnet-course between Mendoza a Jew, and one Martin a Bath butcher, on which betts to a great amount depended; and was, after about half an hour's fair boxing, decided in favour of the Jew. There were many thousand spectators, and among them some of the first personages of the kingdom.

Wednesday 18.

The Coroner for the county of Middlesex held an inquest on the body of the gentleman who shot himself on Monday, at his lodging in Queen's-Court, Great Queen-street. The Jury brought in their verdict Self-murder; in consequence of which, he was interred yesterday at the Seven Dials. A love affair is alledged to be the cause of the above melancholy accident. The circumstance attending the perpetration of the unhappy act is somewhat singular, he having shot himself with two pistols, the ball from the one penetrated the skull, and the other his heart.

Thursday 19.

The Royal Society met on Thursday night for the first time after the Easter recess; when a paper was read, giving an account of a new comet seen on the 30th of this month at Paris; and a paper proving, that the Wolf, the Jackall, and the Dog, were of the same species.

Friday 20.

The first regulated Dramatic performance of nobility, and personages of distinction,

look

took place at Richmond-house, with the Comedy of *The Way to Keep Him*.

The following were the Dramatis Personæ:

Lovemore,	Lord Derby.
Sir Brilliant Fashion,	Hon. Mr. Edgewcombe.
Sir Bashful Constant,	Major Arabin.
William,	Sir Harry Englefield.
Sideboard,	Mr. Campbell.
Widow Belmour,	Hon. Mrs. Hobart.
Mrs. Lovemore,	Hon. Mrs. Damer.
Lady Constant,	Miss Campbell.
Muslin,	Mrs. Bruce.

DRESSES.

Mrs. Damer—morning habit, a plain white robe: when dressed, an embroidered gauze on a white ground, a diamond necklace of prodigious value, wheat-sheaf ornaments of diamonds in her hair, a girdle of diamonds, and stars of the same in festoons for the dress.

Mrs. Hobart—first dress, a white morning gauze:—dressed, a plain white muslin, diamond flowers in festoons, a diamond girdle necklace, and various ornaments in her hair.

Miss Campbell—an India muslin worked with gold upon a red ground.

Lord Derby—first a chintz night gown—2. a brown morning frock—3. As Lord Etheridge, a dauphin-colour, embroidered with red and silver flowers, with a very brilliant star—4. Another light brown with a vest, very rich.

Mr. Edgewcombe—a rich embroidered crimson velvet, quantities of rings, seals, and diamond pins.

Major Arabin—a mouse-coloured spring velvet with silk flowers, very large muff, and plaid ribbons to his watches.

The band were all in scarlet uniforms, and were 16 in number.

SCENES.

1. A drawing-room of Mrs. Lovemore's, with four pictures, by Downman.
2. An apartment of Lady Constant, a red colour.

3. The dressing room of the Widow Belmour striped with gold, and with landscapes, painted by Greenwood.

The following is the manner of the distribution of the tickets for Friday night's performance, which will point out the erroneous account of the numbers mentioned in several of the papers:

The Ducheſs of Richmond	12
The Hon. Mrs. Hobart	12
The Hon. Mrs. Damer	12
Miss Campbell	12
Mrs. Bruce	12
The Duke of Richmond	20
The Earl of Derby	6
Major Arabin	6
The Hon. Mr. Edgewcombe	6
Mr. Campbell	6
Sir Henry Englefield, Bart.	6
Right Hon. General Conway	6
Right Hon. General Burgoyne	6

The Earl of Abingdon	2
Miss Farren	2

The same numbers are issued for the succeeding nights, with very little variation.

After the play was concluded, the company were entertained with a supper, which consisted of a variety of covers, and a desert, in the first style of elegance.

An universal festivity seemed to diffuse itself through the company; and, besides several toasts drunk, some favourite and select songs were sung; nor did the company begin to move till near o'clock in the morning.

The Duke was sole attendant and Master of the Ceremonies on this occasion.

This day the Recorder made his report of the prisoners under sentence of death in Newgate, when the following were ordered for execution; Francis Parr for forgery; Wm. Traphaw for house-breaking; Joseph Mullagan, James Coleman, and John Williamson Halfey, for a like crime; Charles Barker for the same; William Dwyer for counterfeiting sixpences; Charles Shaw for a robbery in St. Paul's Church-yard; John Walker and John Evans for a street-robbery; and Eliz. Sedgewick for setting fire to her master's premises at Feltham hill; Michael Daily and Catherine Connolly for a house robbery in Oxford-Road; John Pousarque Dubois for house-breaking; and John Adamson for forcibly taking a watch from Samuel Horn near the Opera-House in the Haymarket. (See p. 363.)

The following were respited; Wm. Clay, John Davis, John Robinson, Daniel Brian, Mary Walker, and Thomas Wood.

Monday 23.

Being St. George's-day, and Anniversary of the Society of Antiquaries, they met at their apartments in Somerset-Place, and proceeded to the Election of a Council and Officers for the year ensuing, as follow: those of the old Council continued were, Geo. E. of Leicester, F. R. S. Sir Joseph Banks, Pres. R. S. Owen Salusbury Brereton, Esq. F. R. S. Edward Bridgen, Esq. F. R. S. John Brand, M. A. John Douglas, D. D. F. R. S. Mus. Brit. Cor. Richard Gough, Esq. F. R. S. Michael Lort, D. D. F. R. S. Sir William Musgrave, Bart. F. R. S. William Norris, M. A. John Topham, Esq. F. R. S. New Members, Henceage E. of Aylesbury, F. R. S. Mus. Brit. Cor. Peter Calvert, D. L. F. R. S. Hen. Cavendish, Esq. F. R. S. Phil. Duval, D. D. F. S. Sir H. C. Engleyfield, Bart. F. R. S. Brownlow E. of Exeter, F. R. S. W. Mitford, Esq. Sir Lucas Pepys, M. D. Bart. F. R. S. Sir Alex. Thompson, Knt. F. R. S. Ralph Willett, Esq. F. R. S. Officers: George Earl of Leicester, President. R. Gough, Esq. Director. Edward Bridgen, Esq. Treasurer. The Rev. William Norris, and the Rev. John Brand, Secretary.

Tuesday 24.

This day a payment of nine per cent. on the Prince of Wales's debts, commenced;—a considerable sum was so disbursed,—but all the claimants have not yet appeared.—Independent of the above payment, all the debts under fifty pounds have been discharged.

The Sessions at the Old Bailey, which began on Wednesday the 11th instant, ended, when 15 capital convicts received sentence of death, 60 ordered for transportation, 8 to be imprisoned in Newgate, one to hard labour in the House of Correction, five to be whipt, and 31 to be discharged by Proclamation.

At this sessions Samuel Oliver was tried on an indictment for having feloniously stolen two shillings, the property of Thomas Stirdern.

The circumstances of this trial, though not marked with much singularity, are here given, as a necessary and important caution to a numerous class of people, the shopmen and apprentices of this metropolis. The prisoner was some time shopman to the prosecutor, a hosiery, in Holborn, and had incurred some suspicion of dishonest practices. Mr. Stirdern having consulted with his friend, Mr. Lock, it was agreed to mark seven shillings, and to send Sarah Lock to purchase goods of the prisoner to that amount. This being done, some of the articles were omitted in the entry of sales, and two of the marked shillings were found on the prisoner. Mr. Garrow attempted an exception in favour of the prisoner by observing, that being entrusted with the money for the use of his master, he was free to change it, put it in his pocket, pay it away, &c. until called on to make up his accounts. But the omission in the book of entries being looked on by the Recorder as evidence of the intended fraud; the Jury, without hesitation, brought in their verdict—Guilty.

The Recorder then addressed the prisoner in a pathetic speech; he lamented the necessity of proceeding with rigour against a person who had apparently preserved a good character; but the present was a crime, he observed, which that Court were determined never to treat with lenity. It was in itself so hostile to every idea of domestic security—it was so harsh a violation of the confidence reposed, and of every bond of civil society—that whenever it was proved, it could not, in his opinion, be punished with too much severity. He therefore passed sentence on the prisoner to be transported beyond seas for the term of seven years.

This day Thomas Davis, better known by the name of Old Simon, was brought before Mr. Alderman Townshend at Guildhall, as a vagrant; when he appeared to be a Greek, and a housekeeper in East Smithfield. On searching him a considerable sum of money was found. The Alderman ordered him to be shaved and washed, and then committed

him to Bridewell for a month, and to be whipped going in and coming out, and his money to be then restored to him, his rage and habiliments for begging burnt, and other apparel put on in their room, and then to be passed into his own country.

Wednesday 25.

His Majesty went in state to the House of Peers, to give the royal assent to the Bill for the Consolidation of the Customs and Excise; to one for rebuilding East Stone-house chapel in Devon; and to two private Bills. *Gen.*

The Corps of Engineers is in future, by his Majesty's orders, to take the name of "The Corps of Royal Engineer," and to rank with the royal regiment of artillery. *Gen.*

Lord George Gordon appeared in the Court of King's Bench; and, being called upon to plead to the several informations exhibited against him, he desired to plead to them separately; but this requisition being refused, he pleaded "of guilty" to them all. His Lordship was attended by a corporal of the guards, who carried his books and papers.

Thursday 26.

The 15 malefactors, mentioned in a preceding article, p. 362. were executed on the platform before Newgate pursuant to their sentence. The number capitally convicted on the Circuit this Spring is alarming; yet nothing will rouse the spirit of reformation, till banditti are formed too numerous and too dangerous for the civil power to attack.

Friday 27.

Sir Tho. Wroughton, envoy extraordinary to Sweden, is honoured with the additional character of minister plenipotentiary; and W. Fawkener, Esq. appointed envoy extraordinary to the Grand Duke of Tuscany. *Gen.*

Monday 30.

This day the Royal Academy opened as usual, with a splendid exhibition of paintings, among which the portraits bear the far greatest proportion.

A courier has been lately sent from Paris to Krost, with order for a corvet to be dispatched to the Isle of France, for dispossessing the English of the Island of Diego Garcia, which it is certain the government of Bombay have presumed, on their own authority, to take possession of.

A letter from Rochelle says, that the Constant Man of War, of 64 guns, was just arrived there from Martinico, with an account of an insurrection among the negroes of that Island, in which several planters had lost their lives.

Mr. Sturgeon, who married a sister of the late Marquis of Rockingham, has established, at Roun, a manufactory of earthen ware in imitation of Wedgwoods, which is now more likely to succeed than ever, on account of the encouragement which is given to the exportation of coals from England by the Commercial Treaty.

P. 279, col. ii. near the top. Lady Waltham, who died in June 1778, was the mother, not the wife, of the *late* Lord.

BIRTHS.

Feb. 23. **T**HE Duchess of Courland, a prince.

Apr. 1. Lady of Sam. Smith, esq; of Nottingham, a daughter.

2. Countess of Leicester, a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

Feb. 24. **J**oseph M'Vagh, esq; of Rad-dington, co. Meath, to Miss Wynch.

27. At Adamsted, Berks, Weston Hall, esq; of Newton Ferrers, Cornw. to Miss Gill.

Mar. . . . Abraham Newland, esq; principal cashier of the Bank, to Mrs. Fuller.

At Whitehaven, Wilfred Lawson, esq; only son of Sir W. L. bart. of Brayton, Cumberl. to Miss Hartley.

At Charlton, Kent, the right hon. Lord Arden, F.R. & A.S.S. M.P. for Launceston, and one of the Lords of the Admiralty, to Miss Wilson, eldest daughter of Sir Thomas Spencer Wilson, bart.

Rev. Humphry Julian, M.A. vicar of Egg Buckland, to Miss Georgina Warren.

At Finchley, W. Merry, esq; of Gower-st. to Miss Walker.

1. At Lewisham, Kent, Granville W. W. Medhurst, esq; of Kippax, co. York, to Miss S. Jennings.

3. James Jones, esq; of Stadham, Oxf. to Miss Newell, of Aldwell.

Capt. Davy, to Miss A. Nicholson.

5. John Denison, esq; of Ollington, co. Nott. to Miss Horlock.

6. At Bow church, rev. Dr. Aphorpe, to Miss Anne Crick, of Cambridge.

10. At Sunbury, Middx. the hon. John Townshend, esq; to Miss Georgiana Anne Poyntz, eldest dau. of William P. esq; of Midgham, Berks.

12. At Manchester, W. Rigby, jun. esq; to Miss Eliza Phillips.

15. At Bristol, Charles Hinde, esq; of Langham, Essex, to Miss Style, dau. of the late Gen. S.

20. Alexander Cobham, esq; of Shinfield-place, Berks, to Miss Slade.

At Broadwater, Suffex, Thomas Richardson, esq; of Warminhurst, to Miss Margetson.

27. W. Whitby, esq; of Bristol, to Mrs. Plumer, of Lewes.

29. At Dow court, Essex, James Edward Urquhart, esq; major in the army, to Mrs. Eliz. Davies, relict of H. P. D. esq.

30. W. Martin, esq; of Horsley Park, Essex, to Miss Sarah Rowley, 2d dau. of Rear Admiral Rowley.

Edw. Oliver, esq; of Wolvecot, Worc. to Miss Harpur.

31. Joseph Yates, esq; son of the late Sir Joseph Y. to the hon. Miss Charlotte St.

John, dau. of the late Lord St. J. of Bletloe.

Apr. 8. Lord Herbert, son of the Earl of Pembroke, to Miss Bessborough.

12. By special licence, the right hon. Ld. Carysfort, to the hon. Miss Granville, sister to the Marquis of Buckingham.

27. Mr. Dobrett, bookseller, Piccadilly, to Miss Binesford.

DEATHS.

April 10. **A**T Leipzig, aged 50 years, 1786. A. Christ. Benedict Funck, Professor of Natural Philosophy, and author of several mathematical tracts.

13. At Tubingen, aged 56 years, the rev. Tobias Godfrey Hegelsmaier, Professor of Divinity in the university of that place, and author of a great number of works on theological subjects.

Same day, at Garz, in Pomerania, aged 42, the rev. Lorenzo Stentzler, one of the editors of the "Allgemeine Deutsche Bibliothek," a Literary Review published at Berlin.

16. At Erlangen, aged 65 years, Simon Gabriel Suckow, Professor of Mathematics and Natural Philosophy in that university.

20. Aged 61, Dom. Benedict Oberhauser, a learned Benedictine Monk at Lambach in Upper Austria, author of the "Vetus et nova Ecclesiae Disciplina de Beneficiis et Beneficiarius in meliorem Ordinem ad Usum cultioris Studii Canonici redacta, 1775," &c. and of other works.

21. At Leipzig, aged 51, John Godfrey Seger, Professor of the Civil Law, and author of the following works: "Annus Romanus, Argumentum Historicum, 1759," &c. "De Origine et Natura Communis Saxonum Manus, 1770," &c. "De Coloniis Mercatorum in Germania, et precipue in Saxonia, 1781," &c.

23. At Berlin, aged 84, the rev. Aug. Frederick William Sack, principal chaplain to the Court, author of a great number of sermons and theological tracts, and father of the rev. Mr. Sack, pastor at Magdeburg.

May. . . . At Berlin, aged 79, John Godfrey Jügel, author of some works on chemical subjects.

2. At Brunswick, aged 70 years, George Septimus Andrew von Praun, Chancellor, and Privy Counsellor to the Duke of Brunswick Wolfenbüttele, distinguished for his knowledge of coins and seals. The most esteemed of his works are his "Treatise on Coins in general, and particularly on German Coins," printed at Göttingen in 1799, and again at Helmstadt in 1741; and his "Remarks on the *Sigilla Pedestria*," printed at Brunswick in 1779. Both these works are in the German language.

Oct. 12. At Calcutta, Henry Vanstint, esq.

At the same place, Mr. Philips, who married one of the daughters of Dr. Hancock of Salisbury.

Nov.... At Canterbury, Hopeton, esq; who married the widow of the rev. George Secker, D.D. Vicar of Yardley, co. Herts, Rector of Adhallowes, Bread-street, Rectory of St. Paul's, and Rector of Bradfield, Kent, who died 1768; and Mar. 1787, died Mrs. Hopeton, who was dau. of the late Mr. Alderman Birt, of Coventry.

1787. Lately, at Menlow Castle, Ireland, Sir Thomas Blake, bart. His title and estate devolve to his nephew, now Sir John Blake, bart.

At a village near Piritz, Pomerania, John Fungs, aged 103. He was borne to his grave on sheaves of corn, according to his desire; and a spade, plough-share, and hedging-bill, were placed on his coffin. He had cultivated upwards of 2000 acres of land, and had had 25 children, of whom he had taught such as lived to be as industrious as himself.

At Paris, Emeric Joseph de Dufort, Duke of Clivrac, Baron of Celande, Comte de Blaignas, Knight of the Royal Orders, Knight of Honour to Madame Victoire of France, and formerly Ambassador at Venice and to the Empress Queen.

At Bath, aged 86, rev. Edw. Vaughan, D.D. rector of Papworth, co. Camb. formerly chaplain at Hambrough.

At Christ coll. Oxf. aged 76, Mr. William Brown.

Feb.... In Westminster, Mrs. Crofs, relict of Mr. C. brewer, partner with Mess. Benson and Byfield.

15. At Ratibon, the Prince Bishop Comte Antony Ignatius Joseph Fugger de Kirchberg and Weissenhorn. He was born Nov. 3, 1711, elected Prince and Provost of Ellwangen March 29, 1756, and Prince Bishop of Ratibon Jan. 18, 1769.

27. At High Wycomb, Robert Wilton Calcroft, esq; of Hackthorn, co. Linc.

28. At Eutin, in her 65th year, after a lingering illness, her Serene Highness the Duchess Dowager of Holstein Oldenbourg.

Lady Smyth, relict of the late rev. Sir William S. bart. and mother of the present Sir W. S. bart. of Hill-hall, Essex.

At Naples, of the small-pox, Baroness Marenholtz, of the illustrious house of Brunswick.

March... Henrietta, eldest daughter of George Trenchard, esq; and wife of Jocelyn Pickard, esq; of Bloxworth, co. Dorset, by whom she has left two sons, Thomas, of Lincoln's-inn, and George, Rector of Bloxworth.

Rev. Benjamin Skinner, Rector of Purley, Berks, and one of the Portionists of Wadefden, Bucks.

At Kilkenny, Sir Richard Fitzgerald, bart. of Castle Islen.

Mr. Nuwer, of the South Sea-house.

Mrs. Ashby, mother of the rev. Mr. A. of Barrow, Suffolk.

1. At Woodford, Essex, Mrs. Magness, aged 70, wife of Capt. M. many years in the Jamaica trade. She was sister to Mr. Maynwaring, chairman to the commission of the peace for Middlesex, and M.P. for the county.

In Featherstone buildings, Holborn, Mrs. Bromfield, relict of H. B. esq; late Secretary in the Treasurer's Remembrancer's Office in the Exchequer.

2. At Exmouth, aged 82, Mr. Broom.

Mrs. Foster, wife of Elmes F. esq; of Gr James-st. Bedford-row.

Robert Hart, esq; of Newington, Surrey.

3. Lady Copely, sister of John Buller, esq; one of the Lords of the Treasury.

In the Temple, in his 90th year, William Pagitt, esq; senior bencher, and the oldest bachelor.

At Eton College, aged 84, Mr. Joseph Pote, many years a respectable bookseller and printer there. So far back as 1730 he published, "Catalogus Alumnorum, & Collegio Regali B. Mariz de Etona in Collegium Regale B. Mariz & S. Nicolai apud Cantabrigienfes cooptatorum, ab A.D. 1734, ejusdem Collegii Etonensis Fundationis primo, usque ad An. 1730," 4to.; [continued to 1750.] These were collected from the oaken pillars that supported the roof of the under-school, on which their names were cut as they left school; and some other authorities. In 1749 he published, "The History and Antiquities of Windsor Castle, and the Royal College, and Chapel of St. George: with the Institution, Laws, and Ceremonies of the Most Noble Order of the Garter: including the several Foundations in the Castle from their first Establishment to the present Time; with an Account of the Town and Corporation of Windsor; the Royal Apartments, and Paintings in the Castle; the Ceremonies of the Installation of a Knight of the Garter; also an Account of the first Founders, and their Successors Knights-Companions, to the present Time, with their several Styles or Titles, at large, from the Plates in the Choir of St. George's Chapel; the Succession of the Deans and Prebends of Windsor; the Arms-Knights, the monumental and ancient Inscriptions; with other Particulars not mentioned by any Author. The whole entirely new wrote, and illustrated with Cuts. Eton, 1749, 4to. treating of many particulars not in Astmole, Anstis, or any other writers. The collection of titles at large of the knight-companions, from the plates of St. George's chapel, is here first attempted. The work was abridged in "Les Delices de Windsor, or a Pocket Companion to Windsor Castle and the Country adjacent, &c. Eton, 1752, 1769." 12mo.; full of blunders, particularly in the names of the painters. — An appendix to Mr. Pote's book was published in 1762;

40. continuing the knights to the last installation; with an alphabetical index of knights from the institution to that year, and another of all the plates of arms.—As Mr. Pote was the printer of many other learned and useful works, and was himself the editor of several; we hope some friend to his memory will favour us with a more particular account of his life and literary history.

4. At Henlow, Bedfordshire, aged 79, rev. Mr. Robinson, many years rector of that parish.

5. At Peckham Surrey, Tho. Stroud, esq.

6. Peter Lefevre, esq; of Bromley, Middl.

7. John Wildman esq; clerk of the Yarmouth road, General Post Office.

At her house in Privy Garden, the hon. Mrs. Hanbury, relict of the late Caple H. esq; of Pont-y-Pool, Monmouthsh.

8. At Ripple, co. Worc. the rev. Dr. Warren, Rector of that parish, Archdeacon of Worcester, and Prebendary of Gloucester cathedral.

9. Mr. Salte, indigo-maker, Ludgate-hill.

Rev. Charles Newling, rector of St. Philip's, Birmingham, and of Westbury, co. Salop. The nett value of the former, as stated by the Historian of the town, is 289l. 13s. 4d. The church was begun in 1711, consecrated in 1715, and finished in 1719, at an expence of no more than 5012l. Mr. Newling was the third rector.

11. At Banff, Sir Robert Abercrombie, bart. of Birkcubeg.

Denis Farrer Hillierston, esq; of Elvestowe-lodge, Bedfordsh.

12. Mrs. Goddard, relict of the late Adam G. esq.

15. At Bath, Gen. Sir W. Boothby, Col. of the 6th reg. of Foot.

18. At York, John Rotherham, M.D. physician to the Infirmary and Lying-in Hospital at Newcastle.

Rev. William Taylor, M.A. rector of Cracon Ash, and lately of Hockering, Norf. which latter he resigned to take possession of the perpetual curacy of St. George's Tombland, in Norwich, to which he was lately appointed by the Bishop of Norwich.

Rev. Thomas Huntingford, rector of Correy, Wilts, and master of the Grammar-school at Warminster.

19. Mr. Peacock, coal-merchant, Salisbury-court, brother to the lady of Lord Chief Baro Eyre.

23. At Chelsea, rev. Thomas Northcote, chaplain (on half-pay) in the Royal Artillery, well known by his letters in the Public Advertiser, and other purposes.

John Acton, esq; solicitor to the Bank of England.

25. Mr. William Daman, town-clerk and clerk of the peace for Southampton.

At Limehouse, aged 97. Capt. Stephen Blake, many years in the navy.

April 1, Floyer Sydepham, esq; well

known by his elaborate comment on the works of Plato. He was born in 1710, and educated at Wadham college, Oxford, where he took the degree of M.A. Apr. 30, 1734.

.... At Little Berkhamstead, rev. James Strode, rector of that place, and vicar of Chestnute.

At Hull, in his 73d year, Richard Howard, esq; late merchant there; whose probity and punctuality procured him respect in all his commercial connections, and whose private character, and general usefulness in the constant employment of great numbers of people for many years, merit, and will long receive, the tribute of grateful remembrance.

2. Gen. Gage, who commanded at Boston at the beginning of the late unfortunate American war. His eldest son is heir to the title of his uncle Lord Gage.

6. Aged 87, Sir Merrick Burrell, bart. descended from an ancient family of that name in Northumberland, of whom Gerard settled in Suffex in the middle of the fifteenth century. His lineal descendant Peter settled at Beekenhams in Kent, 1684, and married Isabell 2d daughter of John Merrick, of Stubbers, in N. Okindon, Essex, by whom he had two sons, Peter and Merrick, and four daughters, and died 1718. Merrick purchased an estate at West Grinstead, Suffex, was Governor of the Bank of England, Member for Marlow and Grampound in several Parliaments, was created a Baronet 6 George III. with remainder, on default of male issue, to his great-nephew the late Peter Burrell of Beckenham, and his heirs male; his eldest son is Sir Peter B. knt. in right of his lady Great Chamberlain of England. Sir Merrick died unmarried.

10. At the George-inn, Godalming, of a paralytic stroke, advanced in years, Mrs. Baker, aunt of Mr. James Snelling, master of that inn.

15. In his 79th year, the rev. George Holiwell, of Great Limber, co. Linc. of which parish he had been vicar forty-six years. An unremitting attention to the duties of his pastoral office, strict integrity, unbounded benevolence, and great sensibility of heart, manifested through the course of a long life in the several relations of minister, husband, father, master, friend, and neighbour, gained him the respect and esteem of the wife and good; and his death is sincerely lamented.

Mr. Slack, orange-merchant: and on the 21st he was buried at Southgate.

21. In Great Russell-st. Bloomsbury, W. Boldam, esq; one of the clerks of the Treasury, and deputy to the Earl of Hardwicke, one of the Tellers of the Exchequer.

23. At Bath, Sir Nigel G. Telfey, bart.; of whom see before, p. 292.

Rev. Mr. Hulse, chaplain to the Prince of Wales.

AVERAGE PRICES of CORN, from Apr. 16, to Apr. 21, 1787.

Wheat Rye Barley Oats Beans										COUNTIES upon the COAST.									
	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.										
London	4	6	3	4	3	0	1	1	3	Essex	4	5	0	0	2	9	1	1	2
COUNTIES INLAND.										Suffolk	4	3	3	1	2	8	2	0	3
Middlesex	4	6	0	0	2	1	1	2	5	Norfolk	4	5	3	3	2	7	2	3	0
Surrey	4	10	3	0	3	1	2	4	4	Lincoln	4	7	3	0	2	6	1	1	3
Hertford	4	6	0	0	2	1	0	2	3	York	4	1	3	5	3	3	2	4	6
Bedford	4	6	0	0	2	1	0	2	1	Durham	4	1	1	4	0	3	4	2	0
Cambridge	4	4	3	3	2	9	1	10	3	Northamberld.	4	5	3	6	2	9	1	10	3
Huntingdon	4	4	0	0	2	8	4	10	3	Cumberland	5	1	3	7	2	6	2	2	4
Northampton	4	10	2	6	2	6	2	0	3	Westmorland	5	4	4	0	2	1	2	1	0
Rutland	5	1	0	0	2	1	1	2	1	Lancashire	5	4	0	0	2	8	2	4	4
Leicester	5	1	0	0	2	1	0	2	1	Cheshire	5	1	1	3	8	3	0	2	3
Nottingham	5	5	3	7	3	2	2	4	4	Monmouth	5	1	0	0	3	2	2	0	0
Derby	5	8	0	0	3	4	2	5	4	Somerset	5	1	3	6	3	4	2	4	2
Stafford	5	3	0	0	3	2	2	5	4	Devon	5	5	0	0	2	9	1	7	0
Salop	5	4	4	1	3	1	2	2	5	Cornwall	5	4	0	0	2	10	1	7	0
Hereford	4	2	0	0	3	3	2	1	5	Dorset	5	2	0	0	2	10	2	2	4
Worcester	4	10	0	0	3	2	2	3	4	Hampshire	4	7	0	0	2	8	2	1	2
Warwick	4	9	0	0	2	10	2	2	3	Suffex	4	5	0	0	2	10	2	2	0
Gloucester	4	6	0	0	2	9	2	1	4	Kent	4	5	0	0	2	10	2	3	3
Wilt	4	7	0	0	2	8	2	0	4										
Berks	4	5	0	0	2	9	2	3	3										
Oxford	4	3	0	0	2	10	2	3	3										
Bucks	4	4	0	0	2	9	2	3	3										

COUNTIES upon the COAST.									
Essex	4	5	0	0	2	9	1	1	2
Suffolk	4	3	3	1	2	8	2	0	3
Norfolk	4	5	3	3	2	7	2	3	0
Lincoln	4	7	3	0	2	6	1	1	3
York	4	1	3	5	3	3	2	4	6
Durham	4	1	1	4	0	3	4	2	0
Northamberld.	4	5	3	6	2	9	1	10	3
Cumberland	5	1	3	7	2	6	2	2	4
Westmorland	5	4	4	0	2	1	2	1	0
Lancashire	5	4	0	0	2	8	2	4	4
Cheshire	5	1	1	3	8	3	0	2	3
Monmouth	5	1	0	0	3	2	2	0	0
Somerset	5	1	3	6	3	4	2	4	2
Devon	5	5	0	0	2	9	1	7	0
Cornwall	5	4	0	0	2	10	1	7	0
Dorset	5	2	0	0	2	10	2	2	4
Hampshire	4	7	0	0	2	8	2	1	2
Suffex	4	5	0	0	2	10	2	2	0
Kent	4	5	0	0	2	10	2	3	3

WALES, Apr. 9, to Apr. 14, 1787.									
North Wales	5	3	4	6	2	1	1	10	4
South Wales	4	10	3	0	2	8	1	6	4

WALES, Apr. 9, to Apr. 14, 1787.

North Wales	5	3	4	6	2	11	1	10	4	1
South Wales	4	10	3	9	3	8	1	6	4	2

THEATRICAL REGISTER.

Mar.	DRURY LANE.	Mar.	COVENT GARDEN.
2.	} Passion Week.	2.	} Passion Week.
3.		3.	
4.		4.	
5.		5.	
6.		6.	
7.		7.	
9.	School for Scandal—Quaker	9.	Such Things Are—Enchanted Castle
10.	Country Girl—Alchemist	10.	He Would be a Soldier—Defender
11.	Heiress—Harlequin's Invasion	11.	Much Ado About Nothing—Guardian
12.	Seduction—First Floor	12.	Artaxerxes—Devil upon Two Sticks
13.	As You Like It—The Sultan	13.	Merry Wives of Windsor—Love and
14.	Jess—First Floor	14.	Distressed Mother—Cornus [War
16.	Seduction—Richard Cœur de Lion	16.	School for Wives—Stage Coach
17.	Venice Preserved—Who's the Dupe ?	17.	Chap. of Acc.—Thr. W. after Marriage
18.	Heiress—Double Disguise	18.	Careless Husband—Love and War
19.	Macbeth—The Sultan	19.	Such Things Are—Rosina
20.	School for Fathers—First Floor	20.	He Would be a Soldier—The Defender
21.	Isabella—The Romp	21.	Dianna—Guardian
23.	Love for Love—Mistake of a Minute	23.	Way to Keep Him—Love and War
24.	School for Fathers—Harlequin's Invasion	24.	Fontainebleau—Intriguing Chambermaid
25.	Strangers at Home—The Humourist	25.	Brothers—Poor Soldier
26.	Grecian Daughter—Who's the Dupe ?	26.	Dianna—Miss in Her Teens
27.	She Would and She Would Not—Pad-	27.	Cymbeline—High Life Below Stairs
28.	Douglas—Double Disguise [lock	28.	Love in a Village—Intriguing Chamber-
30.	School for Fathers—Harleq. Invasion	30.	Miser—Rosina [maid

Bill of Mortality from Apr. 3, to Apr. 24, 1787.

Christened.		Buried.			
Males	706	Males	696		
Females	716	Females	723		
1422		1419			
Whereof have died under two years old		454			
Peck Loaf 2s. 6d.					

Between	2 and 5	127	50 and 60	75
	5 and 10	47	60 and 70	102
	10 and 20	51	70 and 80	64
	20 and 30	124	80 and 90	34
	30 and 40	127	90 and 100	8
	40 and 50	161	105	

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[illegible]

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Dublin 3
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Norwich 2
Nottingham 2
Exeter 2
Liverpool 2
Gloucester 2
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Lewes
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Chelmsford
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Reading
Whitehaven
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Aberdeen
Glasgow

For M A Y. 1787.

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Embellished with Three Picturesque Views in the Isle of Wight; the Tomb-stone of GUNDRED, Daughter to WILLIAM THE CONQUEROR; and a Plan of LAVENHAM Church in Suffolk.

By S Y L V A N U S U R B A N ; Gent.

LONDON, Printed by JOHN NICHOLS, for D. HENRY, late of SAINT JOHN'S GATE.

METEOROLOGICAL TABLE for May, 1787.

at Fahrenheit's Thermometer.				Height of Fahrenheit's Thermometer.					
Noon	11 o'cl. Night	Barom. in. pts.	Weather in May, 1787.	D. of Month.	8 o'cl. Morn.	Noon	11 o'cl. Night	Barom. in. pts.	Weather in May, 1787.
0	0			May.	0	0	0		
54	44	29,57	showery	12	47	59	52	29,77	fair
49	43	29,12	showery	13	52	65	54	29,76	fair
51	40	29,27	hail, showery	14	54	66	55	29,83	fair
45	39	29,11	showery	15	53	62	47	30,1	cloudy
48	40	29,83	fair	16	51	58	48	30,14	fair
54	52	29,98	cloudy	17	52	58	52	30,5	fair
60	56	29,	fair	18	48	63	52	30,15	fair
62	51	29,84	fair	19	54	65	54	30,29	fair
54	42	30,11	fair	20	56	67	57	30,32	fair
50	43	30,32	cloudy	21	57	71	61	30,22	fair
57	47	30,	fair	22	59	70	58	30,11	fair
59	50	30,2	fair	23	57	61	55	30,3	rain
61	50	29,86	fair	24	52	58	53	29,61	fair
47	46	29,7	rain	25	54	60	54	29,53	showery
56	49	29,45	fair	26	56	55	54	29,57	showery

CARY, Mathematical Instrument-Maker, opposite Arundel-street, Strand.

Barometer. inch. 20ths	Thermom.	Wind.	Rain 100ths in.	Weather in June, 1786.
30 1	70	E		fair. ¹
30 1	72	E		fair.
30 1	67	E		fair.
30 1	73	E		heavy, wh. dew, bright and hot. ²
30 1	80	NE		bright and hot. ³
30 2	73	N		bright and hot.
29 19	65	N	. 24	small rain, overcast.
29 16		NE		overcast.
29 12	66	E		bright and hot.
29 11	62	E		overcast and cool, sun. ⁴
29 13	63	E		clouds and sun, harsh, brisk wind.
	75	E		overcast and hot. ⁵
29 13	65	E		overcast; brisk wind.
29 11	69	E		clouds and sun, brisk wind.
29 13	74	NE		heavy clouds, sultry, diff. lightning. ⁶
29 12	73	NE	. 20	tower, clouds & sun, diff. thund. rain. ⁷
29 13	70	N	. 80	fair and hot, thunder and rain. ⁷
29 11	73	E		sun and wind, rain. ⁸
29 12	69	W	. 53	rain.
	74	NW		dark and warm. ⁹
29 13	72	NW	. 12	dark, still and warm rain,
29 12		SW		clouds and sun. ¹⁰
29 13	74	S		fair. ¹¹
29 14	75	W	. 14	clouds and sun, rain. ¹²
29 17	77	W		clouds and sun, sultry. ¹³
29 15	77	SW		sun and clouds, strong gales.
29 13	70	W	. 11	rain, clouds. ¹⁴
29 16	75	NW	. 10	fair.
		SW		sun and dark clouds, cool, rain.
29 15	72	NW		clouds and sun.

OBSERVATIONS.

lar (mefpilus Germanica) and corn-flag (gladiolus communis) in bloom.—² Dog rose elder (sambucus nigra) in bloom.—³ Much hay-making; a plentiful crop.—⁴ Leaves of gooseberries and currants much eaten by the caterpillars of the great magpie moth (lema grossularista) and by the larva of an undescribed tenthredo.—⁵ Imperfect foliage on the Italian poplar; this kind did not bear the severity of the spring so well as its neighbor the black poplar.—⁶ Roses in general blown. Some strawberries, but without fruit.—⁷ Cytus ledon in bloom.—⁸ Hemerocallis blows.—⁹ Wheat in bloom.—¹⁰ Fields refreshed, and appear again verdurous. Jasmine in bloom.—¹¹ An excellent rain for the wheat in bloom, the weather being still and warm, and no beating rain.—¹² Young

T H E

Gentleman's Magazine:

For M A Y, 1787.

BEING THE FIFTH NUMBER OF VOL. LVII. PART I.

Mr. URBAN,

May 17.

THE two following letters of the famous Dr. Young were written to the same gentleman whose admirable letter was printed in vol. LIII. p. 222, 3, 4, and are now communicated to you by INDAGATOR.

Οὐ δαυμαζεις τυδ' η̄ιροισι γαλως. *Lucian.*

I. To Mr. WILLIAMS at Lions.

Dear Sir, *Wellwyn, Feb. 23, 1739.*

Nothing can be more kind than the continuance of your friendship; nothing more unjust than your suspicion of my backwardness to embrace it. I esteem you for yourself, and the good company you keep. Homer was a very honest gentleman, who talked of many gods, and believed but one. Horace says, *quanto tibi negaveris a Diis plura feres.* Fenelon was half an angel; and Newton looked so far and so clearly into Nature, that he found himself under the necessity to clap a God at the head of it, in order to render any thing accountable. As to Voltaire, he is content with the contemplation of his own parts, without looking for any other immortality than they shall give him.

Thus, Sir, my sermon ends: But why this sermon? To shew myself qualified for the deanery or mitre you so kindly wish me. But these things are long in coming. If in your travels you should pick me up a little vacant principality, it would do as well; I am as well qualified for it, and as likely to

succeed in it. Monaco would be a pretty sinecure; for, as I take it, the Most Christian King is so good as to do all the duty. I have brought you to the borders of Italy; I heartily wish you all pleasure in the land of Kantys. But before that I hope to be censured by you in another letter, which would give me great satisfaction.

You enquire after writers. Here is a libel lately published, called *Manners*, for which the author is fled, and the minister has been reprimanded: there are two or three things well enough said in it to balance a deal of gross abuse. The last publication I have read was about suicide, in which the author endeavours to persuade an Englishman not to hang himself when the wind is N.E. *Mustapha*, a new tragedy, is treading the stage with some applause. Nothing shoots in abundance this spring but divinity; a forward plant like the snow-drop, but of little flavour. I desire you to re-enter me into your little list of friends; and to be assured that, with the most sincere affection and good wishes, &c. &c. &c. &c. E. YOUNG.

II. To Mr. WILLIAMS at Nice.

Dear Sir, *Wellwyn, Nov. 25, 1739.*

Letters from the dead are so entertaining, that many wits have lied their friends out of hell so agreeably, that mankind has forgiven the imposition, for the sake of the pleasure.

Next to letters from the dead, are those from the living at a great distance, and, in some sense, inhabitants of another world. But, as far as I can learn

¹² Young fly-catchers (*muscipala grisola*) have left their nest.—¹³ Vines in bloom. Cherries ripen. Outlet swarms with the *icarabæus foliitralis*.—¹⁴ Young fowls die, as it is supposed, from the great heat. They died last year during the hot weather.

from your letter, *that other world* I mean is itself *dead* since I was there, at least, much *out of order*. Poor Sun! give him a glass of your pupil's October, to cure his November dumps; it will make him gay, and dance as in our Rehearsal; but leave a glass for his holiness the Pope; and, that it may go down with him the better, you may let him know it is prescribed by the Council of Nice. When I was there, I contracted a great intimacy with the Mediterranean. Every day I made him a solemn visit. He roared very agreeably; I hope our men of war will soon learn his art for the entertainment of his Spanish Majesty; this is a kind of opera that will receive no improvement from the loss of manhood. If here you are at a loss for my meaning (for I think I am a little obscure), consult Mr. Patterfon's little wife; she will let you into the secret; for I am mistaken, or our friend P. has taught her to look on all eunuchs with high disdain, and to detest musick for the execrable damages it has done the whole sex.

If you visit my quondam habitation, you will pass a solemn assembly of cyresses; I have great regard for their memory and welfare; they took up my quarrel against the Sun, and often defended me from his insults, when he was much more furious than you now represent him. You are so kind as often to remember me with Mr. P. When you drink my health, regard your own. I would have you eat my health, and I will drink yours: the north wants spirits; and the south, flesh; but take care you get not more than your own. There is great plenty in Italian markets, and it comes cheap; if any thing can be called cheap which may possibly cost a whole Roman nose. I hope you have nothing of Rome about you but that noble feature, if you have, post away to his Holiness. No man makes more Protestants than the Pope, or more saints than the devil, when either of them is thoroughly known; for truth and virtue have no better friends upon earth than a near inspection and intimate acquaintance with the deformity and madness of their opposites. This, dear Sir, comes of your conversing with parsons; I forgot I was writing a letter, and was providing myself for next Sunday with a sermon against drinking, wenching, &c. &c. Pardon a friend's infirmity, and manfully bear your own calamity. May this be the greatest

you meet with in your travels, and then you need not be in haste to return to your farm in Wales! My best wishes and services to Mr. P. &c. Lady Betty sends compliments to you and Mr. P. &c. &c. I am, dear Sir, your obliged and affectionate humble servant,

E. YOUNG.

NEW DESCRIPTION OF PAISLEY.
PAISLEY was erected into a burgh of barony by James IV. 1488. It enjoys all the powers necessary for government and police, without any of the burthens to which royal burghs are subjected. The government of the town is vested in three magistrates, seventeen counsellors, and a treasurer; eight of whom are changed annually at Michaelmas. The freedom of the place is conferred on very moderate terms. The revenues of the town are not great, but they have been managed to the best advantage. The rapid increase of the place has not been attended with a proportional increase of revenue; therefore several necessary improvements, and intended public buildings, are not yet carried into execution.

As the extensive manufactures carried on at this town and places adjacent are valuable acquisitions to the country, they will naturally excite the attention of all who consider manufactures one of the chief pillars which support our national prosperity.

In attempting to trace the progress and extent of these, it will not be improper to observe, that the first attempts to emerge from sloth and poverty require considerable exertions; and even these exertions can have but small effect for a considerable period of time. The first difficulty to surmount, is the want of knowledge in the branch to be introduced. When that is overcome, the want of capital is another obstruction, which commonly prevents any great progress from being made for years. After the habits of industry are acquired, and the manufacturing arts are arrived at some degree of perfection, when the capitals of those engaged in them have increased in proportion, then the progress of manufactures moves rapidly on; but when all the springs of emulation, ambition, and expensive luxury, are put in motion, they accelerate their progress with astonishing velocity.

The branches of manufactures carried on at Paisley, are the linen, the thread, the silk, and the cotton.

The

The manufacture of linen, and linen mixed with cotton, was begun before the union of the two nations, but at that time was very inconsiderable. A few looms were employed in weaving muslins; but this trade was soon annihilated by the introduction of foreign muslins. It is a curious circumstance, that, after they were obliged to abandon this fabric for 80 years, the progress of the manufacturing arts is so far advanced, that they have now, with great probability of success, commenced a rivalry with the weavers of Indostan, where that fabric has been manufactured for ages.

Their next attempt was weaving striped linens, which they named Bengals, which was an imitation of cotton, but made of linen and cotton yarn. At this time, a trade with England being opened, a considerable trade of check handkerchiefs was carried on for several years with advantage. To this succeeded plain, striped, spotted, and figured lawns, and bordered handkerchiefs. After this, plain and figured thread gauze was added to the other fabrics. These light fancy articles tended to excite the ingenuity and taste of the artists, so that goods of all various patterns were now made, and their success in invention and workmanship was considerable. The Paisley manufactures were now in demand both in the home and foreign markets, and a foundation was laid for that extensive business to which they have since attained.—In order to ascertain the progress of this branch, I here subjoin an abstract account from the stamp-masters' books, who make a report yearly upon oath to the honourable board of trustees for fisheries and manufactures, &c.

<i>x</i>	Nov. to Dec.	Yards.	£.	s.	d.
1743 to 1744	—	353,407	val. 15,886	15	10
1747—1748	—	413,660	—	23,671	19 7
1757—1758	—	649,998	—	43,665	8 11
1767—1768	—	529,022	—	54,664	12 11 1/2
1783—1784	—	1,922,020	—	164,385	16 6 1/2

The manufacture of thread was first attempted in this country by Mrs. Mullar of Bargarran, 1722, having received some information and machinery from Holland. Her example was immediately followed by several families in Paisley. They imitated that species called nuns, or ounce thread, which is made up in hanks of forty threads, and reeled upon reels a yard in circumference. This manufacture succeeded equally well with the lawns and gauzes,

and has arrived at a high degree of perfection. But, after being once established, and the profits reduced to a moderate quantum, methods were adopted by some to increase these profits, which were neither honourable, nor, in the result, advantageous, by putting thirty threads in the hank instead of forty; but when the thirty threads became perfectly known in the market, twenty-eight were substituted by some instead of thirty, and thirty-four or thirty-five inches length instead of thirty-six. Frauds were arrived to such a height, that it became highly necessary to make application to Parliament to remedy this growing evil, and prevent the ruin of this valuable manufacture. The Board of Directors appointed by the Chamber of Commerce and Manufactures for Glasgow, Paisley, Greenock, &c. engaged in this public measure. The heads of a bill were accordingly drawn up by them, and presented to Parliament by the Lord Advocate of Scotland last session. It was ordered to be printed, and, it is to be hoped, will be passed into a law.

The different species of threads made at Paisley and neighbourhood are, Nuns or ounce thread, Lisle or dozen thread, Lish thread used for heddles, flourishing cotton for embroidering, India cotton for flowering, and ware thread.

State of the Thread Manufactory for 1784, at Paisley.

The number of machines employed in twining thread, in 1784, was not under 120.

Each machine upon an average will twine, of yarn, 2,400 spindles.

Total quantity of spindles, 288,000.
288,000 spindles of thread, valued at 4s. 6d. when manufactured, 64,800*l*.

I shall here subjoin a general statement of the thread manufactured in Scotland.

Having directed my enquiries to this object in 1781, and made a calculation for ascertaining the value of this trade, I received additional evidence to confirm that calculation from Mr. Arbuthnot, secretary to the hon. Board of Trustees. Having perused the state, he gave it in charge to the inspecting officers to survey the thread manufactures in the different places where they are established, and to report the number of machines employed, and the value. It was found that the aggregate of their reports differed very inconsiderably from the calculation made at the

time, considering the extent of the object.

As this branch gradually increased to 1784, it will not be improper to fix upon that year for our general state.

The number of machines employed is at least 500.

200 of which are employed in twining ounce threads of all different species included under this denomination, and will consume, upon an average, 2400 spindles of yarn each, which amount to 480,000 spindles.

480,000 spindles at 4s. 6d. when manufactured into thread, amount to 108,000*l*.

300 machines employed in twining stitching or pound threads, white, coloured, and Osnaburgh, will consume each 2000 spindles, which make 600,000 spindles.

600,000 spindles, at 3s. 9d. when manufactured, is 112,000*l*.

Total value, 220,000*l*.

Total spindles, 1,080,000.

This manufacture, in performing all the various operations, from the spinning of the flax to the finishing of the thread, employs upwards of 20,000 women, besides 4 or 5000 men.

(To be concluded next month.)

To Mr. PALEY.—LETTER II.

"That gloomy tyrant, *Louis* the XIth, "was the first monarch in Europe "who discovered the method of managing those great assemblies, in "which the feudal policy had vested "the power of granting subsidies and "of imposing taxes. He first taught "other princes the fatal art of beginning their attack on public liberty, "by corrupting the source from "which it should flow. By exerting "all his power and address in influencing the election of representatives, by bribing or overawing the "members, and by various changes "which he artfully made in the form "of their deliberations, *Louis* acquired such entire direction of "these assemblies, that, from being "the vigilant guardians of the privileges and property of the people, "he rendered them tamely subservient in promoting the most odious "measures of his reign."

Robertson's *Hist. of Charles V.*
vol. I. p. 100.

Sir,

May 4.

I COME now to your argument against a reform in the representation,

on which you seem to lay the greatest stress, that *no new scheme promises to collect together more wisdom, or produce firmer integrity*, than that now in practice. If this position be true, your declamation for the necessity of influence, "*to carry forward the business of the nation in parliament with success*," p. 493, which I shall hereafter consider, affords this melancholy reflection, that such is the selfish depravity of human nature, that there is not to be found throughout the kingdom sufficient "*wisdom and integrity*" to assent to the beneficial regulations requisite to good government, unless influenced by private motives. But I have a better opinion of my countrymen, and think the fault originates in the perverted establishment which you defend. Let us examine.

You desire us to consider duly, that "*we have* a House of Commons composed of five hundred and forty-eight members (rightly five hundred and fifty-eight), in which number are found the most considerable land-holders and merchants of the kingdom; the heads of the army, the navy, and the law; the occupiers of the great offices in the state; together with many private individuals, eminent by their knowledge, eloquence, or activity. Now, *if* the country be not safe in such hands, in whose may it confide its interests? *If* such a number of such men be liable to the influence of corrupt motives, what assembly of men will be secure from the same danger? does any new scheme of representation promise to collect together more wisdom, or produce firmer integrity?" p. 488. If by this harangue you mean, Sir, to insinuate, that when men of these descriptions are met together to deliberate on national affairs, it is of no consequence whether they are sent by the voice of the people, or nominated by a mandate from the crown, it would perhaps be as well "*to decline all conference with*" you. However, as the doctrine is yet novel to the ear of an Englishman, it is incumbent on you first to prove—that men in the higher ranks of life are possessed of superior integrity and abilities—that honours and emoluments, which hang so full in the sight of those who aim at the most exalted stations in the army, the navy, and the law, do not dazzle them so much, as to occasion their mistaking the path to preferment for that which leads to the good of their country—that

he,

he, who is appointed to a place of profit, does not speciously defend his implicit and unqualified obedience to the beck of his benefactor, by saying, "I must vote as directed, I may be wrong in my politics, but cannot be so in my gratitude"—that the popular choice is so very blind, that it falls on those who are notoriously deficient in wisdom and integrity—that our ancestors, who so anxiously strove by every mode which the wit of man could invent to guard against all invasions of the freedom of election, were an ignorant and misinformed race; and therefore, that every act to prevent improper returns should be torn from the statute-book as an useless restraint.—You must then, I say, Mr. Paley, first prove—that wealth insures abilities and integrity—that honours and emoluments are not insinuating—that obligations do not warp the mind from public considerations—that the people are incompetent judges in the choice of their representatives—that the terrors of our ancestors, and their manifold precautions to secure the purity of elections, were highly ridiculous; and, consequently, that every provisional act of theirs, which they esteemed so sacred, ought to be looked on as a dead letter—before you can expect any person to acquiesce in your sophistry.

"Whatever (you continue to observe) may be the defects of the present arrangement, it infallibly secures a great weight of property to the House of Commons, by rendering many seats in that House accessible to men of large fortunes, and to *those alone*—by which means such men are engaged in the defence of the separate rights and interests of this branch of the legislature as are best able to support its claims. The constitution of most of the small boroughs, especially the burgage-tenure, though not formed with this design, contributes to the same effect; for the appointment of the *representatives* we find commonly *annexed to certain great inheritances*," p. 489. Surely seats procured at popular elections, by bearing down opponents with dint of money alone, and a number of boroughs ingrossed by a few opulent men, tends, in your own words, to "*a confused and ill-digested oligarchy*;" a circumstance of which the people ought to be no less jealous than of encroachments from another quarter. In an evil of the magnitude I am speaking of, it is not worth

while to struggle on the supposition that *representation* is *reditary*.

You afterward assert, "*the boroughs are set to sale*, th likely to become purchasers enabled by their talents to *make of their bargain*," p. 489. I say, it is strange language, "*make the best of their bargain*," mean, act for the good of the country, which, I am persuaded, would have made a country in former days sit in a chair; but I will by no means take to describe his indignant remainder of your sentence only mentions with indifference presentation hath become a abets the traffic, and content must not be restrained because creative! I will give you as what may, and probably opened. Suppose that a powerful power abroad, should by its purchase amass immense sums and that, by a clandestine part of his pillage in purchase, he should so perfect himself by "*making the best gain*," as to render all his conduct fruitless: now, sent disjointed state of what can prevent such rivalry from effectually defending by their parliamentary interest by the wealth infamed from plundered province

In general, "*the best of*" hath been jobs, of which they have always a store sufficient hands of these dealers. A of the *bargain*, which I Paley, you forgot, it *bribe* inevitable attendant, *perjury* of which election-oaths a source, and Custom-house oaths the tributary stream swollen into a torrent that sweep away all distinction right and wrong. Our law may well lament, as they do that in their courts oaths as mere matters of form, at ing lost their sanctity and so are no longer unerring guides of the discovery of truth, without tempt at the distribution of be in vain. This alarming perjury, which breaks the

band of society, can never be effectually prevented while the electors and elected, from Caithness to Cornwall, with consciences worn callous by frequent repetitions of this abandoned practice, are allowed, in violation of the most solemn oaths, "to make the best of their bargain."

You add, "when a seat is not sold, but given by the opulent proprietor of a burgage-tenure, the patron finds his own interest consulted by the reputation and abilities of the member whom he nominates," p. 489. In what manner "the patron finds his own interest consulted" is best explained in *Doddington's Diary*; and *Doddington*, you must allow, is a striking instance of your "considerable land-holder, a great officer in the state, eminent by his knowledge, eloquence, and activity; who, deserting his old master for greater expectations from the son, might, like *Achitophel* disappointed on the same occasion, have "got him home to his house, and banged himself;" had he not had the nomination of six members. "I must think (*Doddington* observes), that so much offered, and so little asked, in such hands as theirs (the *Pelhams*), and at a time when *boroughs* were a commodity particularly marketable, could not fail of removing, at least, *resentments*, and of obtaining pardon," p. 257. And afterward; "I believe (says he) there were few who could give his Majesty six members for nothing," p. 282. Again; "Mr. *Pelham* declared that I had a good deal of marketable ware (parliamentary interest); and that, if I would empower him to offer it all to the King, without conditions, he would be answerable to bring the affair to a good account," p. 308. What a pity is it, Mr. Paley, that in former days there was none of your favourite marketable ware for poor *Achitophel*!

"If certain of the nobility (you proceed) hold the appointment of some part of the House of Commons, it serves to maintain that alliance between the two branches of the legislature, which no good citizen would wish to see discovered: it helps to keep the government of the country in the House of Commons, in which it would not perhaps long continue to reside, if so powerful and wealthy a part of the nation as the Peerage compose were excluded from all share and interest in its constitution," p. 430. To imagine that the interference of the Peers in the elections of the Commons

is become an unavoidable evil, is visionary to need a serious refutation; but your defence of this usurpation on their rights, and your attempt to degrade the representatives of the people into delegates, or deputies of the nobility, ought not to be passed by without a proper stigma. When the Lords were much more powerful, by the number of their retainers and adherents, than at present, what stand did they make, tho' united with *Charles* against the people?

You then ask, "where would be the impropriety, or the inconveniency, if the King at once should nominate a limited number of his servants to seats in parliament;" p. 490. Similar causes will produce similar effects. The crown appoints the twenty-six spiritual lords in the Upper House. The consequence is evident. Twenty-four of the number persisted to the last, as appeared by the public papers, in supporting the American war, though the majority of the county-members, the only perfect representatives of the people, seeing its ruinous consequences, had long and frequently declared against it.

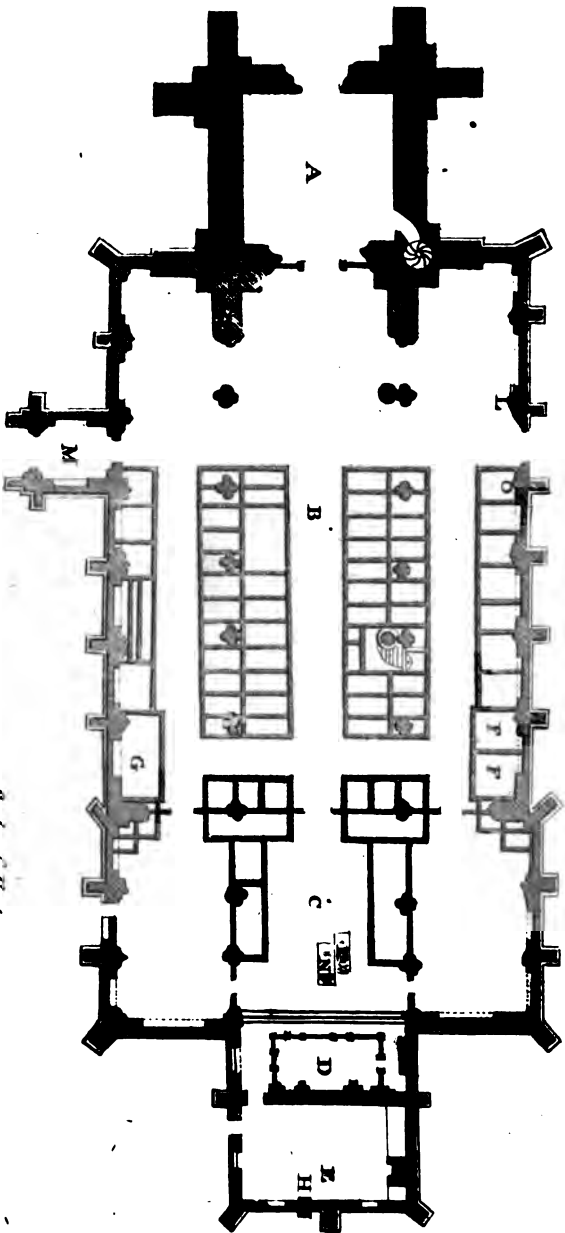
After you have thus, Mr. Paley, attempted to reconcile us to an House of Commons, half of which you acknowledge is illegally and unconstitutionally chosen, and laboured to soften the hideous features of bribery, you with great propriety only cursorily mention "the contracting the duration of parliament." To blame this ardently wished for return to triennial parliaments, which would cherish the vital principle of our constitution, as re-animating at the ever-memorable Revolution, and now languishing under oppressions, you was not hardy enough; and you was well aware, that whenever the people enforce this absolutely necessary reform, your whole fabric of fallacious argument will be shaken to the ground. A cloistered theorist, Sir, should be told, and keep in his memory, that the people of England will say, "The forms of the constitution, like those of religion, were not established for form's sake, but for the substance: and we call on God and men to witness, that as we do not owe our liberty to those nice and subtle distinctions which places, passions, and lucrative employments have invented; so neither will we be deprived of it by them; but as it was gained by the stern virtue of our ancestors, by the virtue of their descendants it shall be preserved."

A *The Steeple.*
 B *Church.*
 C *Chancel.*
 D *Altar.*

E *Vestry.*
 F *Springs Seat.*
 G *De Teres Seat.*
 H *Monument of Spring.*

I *Monument of Coppringer.*
 K *A Very old Grave Stone.*
 L *Monument of Distler.*
 M *Porch.*

N *An old Grave Stone.*
 O *An old Monument.*



Scale of Feet.

THE polite attention which you have shewn to my communications demands an equal return on my side. Accordingly, I send you three drawings of picturesque scenes in the Isle of Wight. I think you may include them all in one page of engravings. [See pl. I.]

N^o 1. is a view of Freshwater Gate, a rocky, wild bay, on the west coast of the isle; it is remarkable for what the inhabitants call a ground tide, which is a violent agitation of the water, at a time when the other parts of the shore are becalmed. This phænomenon is supposed to be occasioned by a bottom interspersed with broken rocks. The ground tide roars so loudly as to be heard at four or five miles distance.

Round the corner, over which a sea-gull is represented soaring, is the cave, drawn in N^o 2 and 3. This beautiful grot is only to be visited when the tides run remarkably low, which is probably the reason of its being so little known, although so well worth exploring. It has two entrances. The height of the main arch seems to be from twenty to thirty feet, and the pier between the two openings seems totally unable to sustain the chalk rock above it. The cave does not run very far back under the rock before it grows too low to be followed without great inconvenience.

In the month of January, 1767, the writer of this account viewed this cavern in a condition frightfully picturesque. Its floor was strewed with the remains of a French vessel, which, with its whole crew, had perished on that inhospitable coast. J. P. A.

P. S. In answer to your correspondent B. B. who dislikes the view of Roche Rock, I can only say that, as the original sketch was made *twelve years ago*, and finished *lately*, some errors may have crept in, although allowance ought to be made for the different lights in which an object may appear, according to the station whence it is viewed. The *wood* (which, by the way only consisted of scrubby hedges) was, I believe, *then* in being: the *water* is owing to an error of the engraver. I am the more sorry for any mistake in the likeness, as exactness is, in general, the only merit which any of my drawings can presume to lay claim to. J. P. A.

Mr. URBAN,

May 1.

AS the mansions of devotion and piety justly demand the particular

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attention of mankind; and the tradition of antiquity delineates so splendid a picture in the records of topography; I am induced, under the auspices of your instructive Miscellany, to trouble your readers with a concise detail of a structure, whose magnificence at once impresses the beholder with solemnity and reverence, and imprints in his mind an awful idea of devotional grandeur, and may be justly ranked, in a superior line, among the monuments of consecrated edifices. The building I allude to is the church of LAVENHAM in Suffolk; and, though now somewhat defaced by the hand of time, still bears the appearance of reverential majesty. However strongly marked were the days of our ancestors with superstition or credulity, either a scrupulosity of opinion or easiness of belief, they were yet more remarkable for liberality and beneficence, for acts of charity, and for incentives to piety. The present race may be supposed to have disregarded the superstition of their forefathers; but they have also diminished the ardour of public benevolence, and shrouded in dissipation every idea of liberality. It may be alledged, the world is little incited by universal charity; every man's attention is devoted to himself, and his care is not much employed in the offices of public benefaction. Cathedrals, once regarded as the *sanctum sanctorum* of religion, are now mouldering to dust, and their ancient grandeur wasting in view of the world, without shame and without remorse. Dilapidations are now not sumptuously repaired; and a very few more centuries will level the structures of magnificence with the penurious emblems of modern generosity.

The church now before us owes its erection to the liberal spirit of ancient munificence, and stands as a lasting testimony of the pious founder's intentions. It is undoubtedly one of the best structures of Gothic architecture, if it is not the most uniform and beautiful fabric in the county of Suffolk: it is chiefly composed of free-stone, interspersed with very curious decorations of flint-work: around it, and on every side, are the arms of some noble personages, who probably were benefactors to this building; the roof of it is carved, and as well-wrought as perhaps the skill of the artist could delineate; and there are two pews, not yet wholly defaced, whose carved work may be said to vie

[illegible]

*Quæ largâ abunde pavit indigos manu
 Securus annonæ domui.
 Hic plenus annis plenior Deo jacet,
 Secum polo gregem trahens.
 Mutus jacet : sed lingua quæ vivo decus,
 Vitam paravit mortuo."*

And on the right side, is this inscription : " This mounment was erected at the sole costs of Mrs. Ann Copinger, in memory of her deare husband, the reverend, learned, and godly divine, Mr. Henry Copinger, fourth sonne of Henry Copinger, of Buxhall, in this countie, Esquire, by Agnes his wife, daughter of Sir Thomas Jermine of Rushbrooke Hall, knight, the painefull and vigilant rector of this church by the space of 45 yeares, prebendarie of the metropolitane church of St. Peter in Yorke, lord of the town, and patron of the church of Buxhall aforesaide, who married Ann, daughter to Henry Fisher, of Linne in Norfolk, gent. by her had eight sonnes and four daught', and, after he had lived godly 72 yeares, dyed peaceably the 21 Decem. anno 1622." Under the whole is this inscription : " Justorum memoria benedicetur."

In the north aisle of the church is to be seen a small monument, with a man and woman engraven in brasse; from the man's mouth proceeds a label with these words : " In manus tuos, Domine, commendo spiritum meum : " and under this is distinctly to be read these lines :

*Contynuall prayse these lynes in brasse
 Of Allayne Dister here,
 A clothier vertuous while he was
 In Lavenham many a yeare :
 For as in lyefe he loved best
 The poore to clothe and feede,
 So withe the riche and all the rest,
 He neighbourlie agreed ;
 And did appoint before he died
 A special yearly rent,
 Whiche should be every Whitfontide
 Amonge the poorest spente.
 Et obiit anno Domini 1534.*

But whatever was the benefaction of this charitable person, or however liberal might be his munificence, it is now buried in obscurity; and no search, however vigilant, has been able to trace to the fountain of this liberality. It may be yet hoped these new regulations, if well executed, may rescue many pious benefactions from the shades of oblivion.

Something to the east of this is, on the wall, an inscription of a curious

nature; it had lain dormant many years, and totally closed from the eye of curiosity; but the man who new white-washed the church some years since observed it, and it is now much mutilated by the power of time, and is with great difficulty at present to be distinguished. I will transcribe the lines, as they are equally novel and gratifying; they are without any date, or other type of monumental inscription; and the suggestions that may arise on their perusal I will not refrain.

*Thou Lord. which from the Spanish yoaake,
 And from the powder blast,
 And from the former sickness stroake,
 And from this newly past,
 Hast saved us, and ours, and thine,
 So many as survive,
 Oh, do not of thy grace divine
 Our feeble soules deprive!
 Lord blefs the Parliamentall Courte,
 Upper and Lower House;
 And when to counsell they resorte,
 In them remember us.
 From king that sits upon the throne,
 To begger in the streete,
 Let all their by-past sinnes bemoane
 Before thy mercy feet;
 That we and our posterity,
 Safe hid under thy wing,
 May ever of thy verity
 And saving mercy sing.*

In the chancel of the church there is perceivable an ancient grave-stone, which once bore a Saxon inscription, but the marks are entirely erased by the depredations of time. And adjoining to this is an inscription, without a date, over a child of some importance, as follows : " Immatura morte, nisi quod adeo Opt. Max. ita decretum, ex misera hac vita creptus die ix Julii, diebus a nativitate decem, a baptismo quatuor, Clopton D'Ewes armiger filius et hæres apparens Simonds D'Ewes equitis auri et dominæ Annæ conjugis suæ filie unicæ et hæredis Gulielmi Clopton, militis : beatam cujus animam fide mediis sibi ipsi optime cognitis imbutam æternus (ut confiditur) misericordiarum Pater inter beatum sanctorum chorum in cœlis elocavit."

In the church-yard there is this jingling epitaph over a tomb erected to the memory of John Wiles, a batchelor, who died in 1694 :

*Quod fuit esse quod est, quod non fuit esse
 quod esse, [esse]
 Esse quod est non esse, quod est non est erit
 Which I have endeavoured to translate
 into this rude meaning, if meaning can
 be*

be made of it; "that was to be which is, that which was not to be, that is; that which is to be is not, that which is not is will be."

Whether the place we have now had occasion to mention is remarkable for any honours of antiquity, or opulence of trade, may in some measure be doubted. Doomſday-book, undoubtedly an incontestable authority, observes, Lavenham was one of the 12 honours in Suffolk that William the Conqueror distributed among his nobles. But Camden, who examined every record with an exact minuteness, though he may sometimes repose too much confidence in tradition, leaves it wholly unnoticed; which causes reason to suspect it was of no material importance for its manufacture. But, however obscured may be the celebrity of the place, the architecture of the church well deserves the inspection of the curious traveller; and he will not think his time ill bestowed in admiring either the strength of its fabric, or the beauty of its workmanship.

I have inclosed a plan of it for the use of your readers, who may by that judge of its uniformity. (*See plate II.*)

Should you favour the above loose narrative with an insertion in your Magazine, I will shortly send you the monument of Copinger, which may also afford some pleasure to the curiosity of your readers. Yours, &c. CLIO.

Mr. URBAN,

May 1.

PASSING lately through Lewes, I visited the remains of the monastery founded by William de Warrens, Earl of Surrey, A.D. 1078, and dedicated to St. Pancras. The seal of this monastery* hath these words in the circumference thereof: "Sigillum commune prioris et conventus monasterii Sancti Pancrasii de Lewes." On the right side of the said seal is engraved the coat armour of Earl Warren; on the left side, the arms of the town of Lewes. In the charter of William Earl Warren is contained as follows: "Dono et confirmo Deo et monachis Sancti Pancrasii de Lewes terram que dicitur *Soutbower* cum duobus stagnis et molendinis in burgo Lewensi."

In the church of Saint John's, Southover (adjoining to the gates of the monastery) is preserved a most curious tomb-stone of Gundred, the wife of the

founder, with the following inscription in marble over the churchwardens pew, in the middle of which it is placed; and, being raised in the manner of an altar-tomb, and protected by a mahogany cover, it serves as a table.

Within this pew stands the tomb-stone of Gundred, daughter of William the Conqueror, and wife of William I. Earl of Warren, which having been deposited over her remains in the Chapter-house of Lewes Priory, and lately discovered in Isfield church, was removed to this place at the expence of *William Burrell, Esq.*

A. D. 1775.

On the tomb-stone of coarse black marble, richly ornamented with carving (*see plate III.*), is the following inscription in characters indifferently cut; but attempted to be faithfully represented in the engraving, the drawing of which was taken upon the spot, and reduced to exact proportion by the assistance of an engraving on a larger scale, made for Watson's "History of the Earls of Warren &c."

Stirps Gundrada ducum, decus evi, nobile germen,

Intulit ecclesis Anglorum balsama morum Martirium †

Martha fuit miseris, fuit ex pietate Maria. Pars obiit Marthæ, superest pars magnæ Mar-
O pie Pancrati testis pietatis et equi [*rise*
Te facit heredem, tu clemens suscipe matrem
Sexta kalendarum Junii lux obvia carnis
Fregit alabastrum Christi anno M. quator X. X.

(*Imitated in English.*)

Gundred, of ducal race, illustrious branch
Who brought into the church balsamic grace

Pious as Mary, and as Martha kind—
Martha lies buried, Mary still survives.
Holy St. Pancrace, witness of her truth,
Receive a mother who bequeath'd you
wealth.

On the sixth kalend of June's fatal morn
Of fleshly form brake th' abaster box
I' th' year of Christ 1080

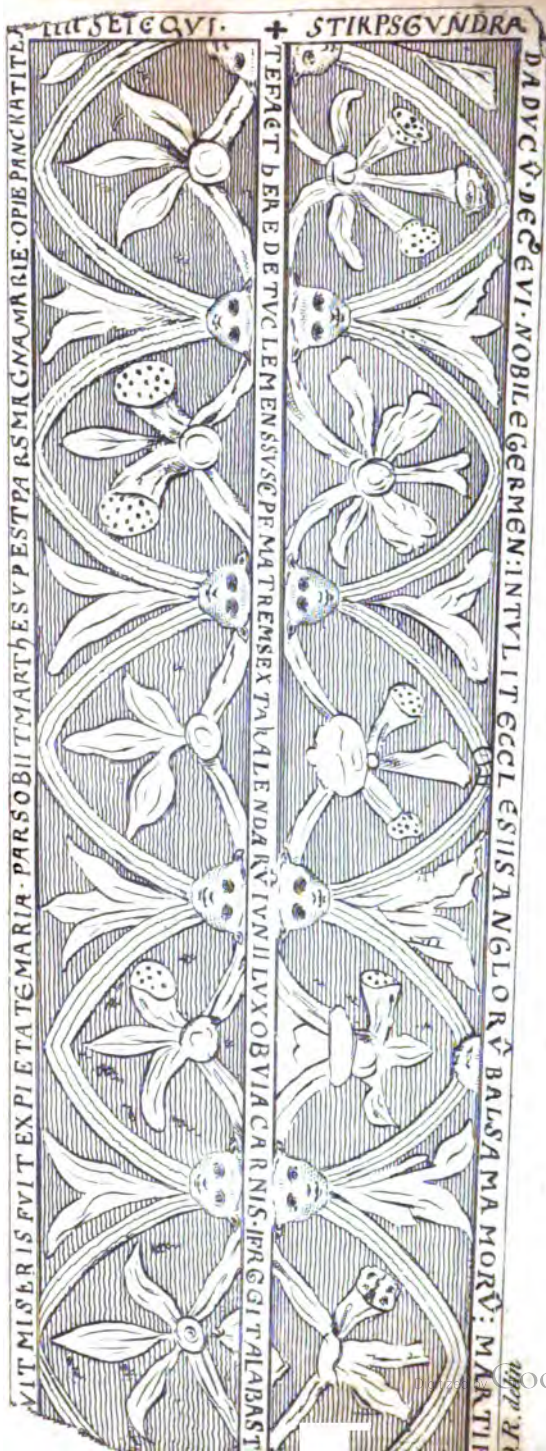
We read in *Speed*, that Gundred, fourth daughter of William the Conqueror, died 27th of May, 1085; and it appears from *Dugdale*, that her husband, William Earl of Surrey, died 1089 †, and was buried likewise in the

* See an engraving of this monument prefixed to the first century of the "Sepulchral Monuments." EDIT.

† The remainder of this line is broken off; the words in *Italicks* are attempted to be supplied.

‡ 8 Kalendis Julii. (*See Dugdale's Baronage*, vol. I, p. 74. The discovery of the tomb-

Tomb stone of Gundred daughter of William the Conqueror and Wife
of W. m. Earl of Warren & Surrey.



chapter-house of Lewes monastery, as were most of the family until it became extinct in 1347, D. R.

Mr URBAN,

May 2.

THE late curious publication of the history of Fotheringay having rendered the catastrophe of the beautiful, but unfortunate Scottish Queen, the subject of very general conversation; I send you an original anecdote on that subject, which is undoubtedly authentic.

While Mary Queen of Scots was a prisoner in Fotheringay Castle, just before her execution, she made a present of her watch to the governor of the castle, as a token of gratitude for his civil treatment of her. That governor is said to have been an ancestor of the present Earl Fitz-william. The watch has been in the possession of so many different persons since, that it was scarcely known who had it; till, on a late occasion, Lady Godolphin restored it to the family that originally possessed it; for she stood sponsor to Lord Fitz-william's son and heir, and made the infant a present of the watch.

When I was there some years ago, I was shewn, in the pulpit, a hoar, and the place where another had been fixed. If none of the Westmoreland family used this badge after Richard the Third's Reign, it may possibly be the means of ascertaining the date of the pulpit.

Yours, &c. F. G.

Original Letters of Mr. EPHRAIM CHAMBERS, continued from p. 317.

III. For Mrs. CHAMBERS.

MADAM, Paris, Aug. 30, 1739.

I RECEIVED your terrible letter without the least alarm. Neither the largeness of your paper, nor the racks and tortures you menace me with in your preamble, frighten me in the least. Your letters are all good; and, if any of them be better than the rest, it is only because they are longer. By my good-will, I would never receive any thing from you but sheets of Elephant or Atlas paper. I arrived here, to my sorrow, just in the middle of the rejoicings for the marriage of Madame

tomb-stone of Gundred serves to correct a mistake in Dugdale, who supposes her to have been the sister of Gberbode, a Fleming. It may be observed here, that William, Earl of Warren in Normandy, was not created Earl of Surrey till after the death of Gundred his wife.

Premiere. They have unhinged me quite for writing. My head is full of nothing but fire-works.—Do you love gunpowder, Madam? If you do, I can give you a feast; not of ragoûts and kickshaws, but of fiery dragons, dolphins of sulphur, burning crowns, and ship-of-lanterns. What think you of five-and-twenty hundred rockets let fly at once, loaden with stars and serpents! There were more of these artificial stars seen glittering at once over Paris, than there are natural ones visible in the whole firmament. And for the noise, I think you are happy in having been so far from it. Seriously, half the people here seem to be distracted; and, though the fire-works have been over these twenty-four hours, they make as much noise as ever. There are not, at this minute, less than five hundred thousand persons talking of them. In the streets, the coffee-houses, the public walks, in all companies, nothing else is heard. I went to the comedy, on purpose to get out of it, but was disappointed, for I had it on every side of me. I returned to my lodging, and shut myself up to write to you, but found squibs and crackers in possession of every corner of my head. I have no ideas left but what are tinged with fire and brimstone. I have no words left but such as *lampions, girandols à feu, pots d'aigrettes, gerbes d'artifice*, and the like.

Sept. 3.

I HAVE taken all this time to cool in, and come to myself, and can now talk to you with my usual *sang froid*.—I thank you for the promise you have made in my name, and will endeavour to acquit you of it with honour, whenever I am called to it. At first sight, I had determined to take post immediately; but, on a second reading of your letter, the terms in which you speak of the affair did not seem to require so much precipitation. I hope to be at London in about a fortnight. If my presence be any way necessary sooner, you will be so good to give me notice. I am not yet prepared to satisfy your curiosity concerning the Queen of Spain and the Marquise de Mailly, but have employed an abbé to make enquiries, from whom I expect marvels.

As to my French frippery, I have followed your advice, and am disposing of it as fast as I can. My white shoes and feather I left behind me at Pezenas. My *toupees* at Tholouse, and the rest of my French goods,

goods, if I have any, I shall drop here; so that you will see me reduced to my first principles, and find me so thoroughly an Englishman, that it shall not appear I have ever set foot in France. A man who comes from Languedoc ought to perform a sort of quarantine at Paris, to fit him for English company. Paris will take off his flights, and cure him of certain airs, which he is very apt to catch if he come near the Garonne. The Parisians, as to vivacity, differ more from the Gascons than they do from the English.

Remember me to all friends. I wrote to ——— from Blois.

Yours, &c. EPH. CHAMBERS.

IV.

MADAM, *Canbury-house, Apr. 18.*

A lamentable accident has befallen Madam de Sevigné. A pen-full of ink is fallen on her Letters, which, though it have left every thing legible enough, has a little clouded her page. 'Tis but an ill return for the amusement she has afforded me, to bespatter her when I have done. But, you'll believe me, it was not done out of design, though I have a little quarrel with her. You will hardly be able to guess for what. 'Tis not for her being a French woman, or a courtier; though I don't like all the airs she gives herself on those accounts. My objection comes from another quarter. 'Tis that very freedom and easiness, for which she has been so much applauded, that gives me offence; as it degenerates so often into downright rattle-tattle. I could have wished it had cost her more to deliver her thoughts, because then she would have kept some of them to herself. As fine a lady as she is, it would have been more prudent in her not to have shewn all. What I could best have spared, is about fifty-thousand formal professions of her love for Madam de Grignan, who, being her own daughter, might surely have been convinced of her motherly affection on easier terms. 'Tis usually said, the letter-writing ought to be a picture of conversation, and that what suits that latter cannot be amiss in the former. I have some doubts about it. What passes in conversation has the advantage of look, gesture, and tone, to support and set it off. Besides, every thing there is fleeting, and in motion, one thought continually driving out another; so that arrant trifles may there pass undiscovered. But it is otherwise

in letters, which are read in cold blood, and often forced to stand a second or third perusal. Writing a letter is next of kin to publishing a book. You often don't know who are to be your readers; and had therefore need to be a little on your guard. After all, there are many fine things in Madam de Sevigné, who is likely to be the best model for ladies letters, till you shall be prevailed on to publish your own.

I believe I have caught the rambling disease from Madam de Sevigné; for I find I am got out of sight of my first design, which was to be an apology for blotting your book. Not that I pretend thus to excuse myself, or imagine that the loss of a line of hers could be atoned by a whole sheet of mine. Perhaps the best reparation I could have made had been to have said nothing; and that the next to this is, not to say a syllable more, but, Madam, your most obedient, most slovenly, and inkv servant,

EPH. CHAMBERS.

V.

MADAM, *Colny-batch, Monday, May 10.*

INSTEAD of writing you a letter, I send you a *bow d'ye*. I contracted indeed with you, to furnish a letter *per week*; but the situation in which I last saw you has rendered the performance impracticable. In reality, what can a man say to a person ill a-bed? To speak pertinently, it must be on matters either of diet or physic. But, alas! water-gruel and asses milk will make but poor entertainment! And, besides, you hear enough of those things from your physician and nurse. Should I endeavour to amuse you with flights of wit and fancy? 'tis not only vain and unreasonable, but out of my power. The concern I am under for your health damps the little genius I am possessed of. I must desire you therefore to make haste and get well again, or I shall be utterly insolvent. 'Till I hear of that, all I shall be able to write will be, *Pray let me know how you do*. Madam, your most obedient servant,

EPH. CHAMBERS.

VI.

MADAM, *Grey's Inn, Saturday Morning.*

IF it be to old age and impotence I owe the honour of your last commands, I am more indebted to those two ill qualities, as they are commonly reputed, than I am to forty good ones. I could almost be tempted to wish you more

more of both of them, were it not that this might look a little too selfish as well as assuming: for, in reality, I do not wish you any other than as you are; and it might puzzle a better head than mine to find any thing to alter in you for the better, except—I mean your patrimonial malady. If Pollnitz may contribute any thing toward alleviating the least pains of your little toe, he will be very happy. He is dressing himself up fit to appear before you; but it will be Monday ere his clothes be quite ready. I am, &c. EPH. CHAMBERS.

MR. URBAN, May 2.
WHOEVER has attentively considered the history of the Reformation in England, cannot but be convinced that, however the hand of Providence may be conspicuously traced in its rise and progress, the instruments made use of to effect it were the ambition, lust, and avarice of Henry VIII. To gratify these reigning passions, which admitted no restraint or opposition, every measure that tended to shake off the authority of the see of Rome, whether sanctified by specious reasons or not, was eagerly adopted. To bring about the dissolution of monasteries, charges were alledged by visitors, and crimes extorted by forced confessions from the members of those societies, which posterity cannot read without horror, and which, in many instances, are but the too fatal consequences of celibacy ill understood, and absurdly enforced—crimes, for the commission of which the warmest advocates of such celibacy must tremble in every age. But, while these charges were brought, and crimes confessed in our own country, from the motives abovementioned, can we give credit to such a bare-faced abomination with which honest Fuller (Church Hist. b. VI. c. 31.) charges an abbey in a county adjacent to the capital? Your readers will easily perceive the clause pretended to have been inserted in the leases, whereby the lessee was enjoined yearly to provide a young girl to gratify the abbot's desires. The charge is general; for, though the two paragraphs, preceding that in which it is made, treat of the supposed intrigues between the monks of Waltham and the nuns of Cheshunt, by favour of supposed subterraneous vaults or sewers, common to every monastery, and in many applied, by vulgar faine, to a like use, we are not to

fix the scandalous covenant on that particular house. "A reverend divine (who in the margin is called Mr. Steven Marshall) hath informed me," says Fuller, "that he hath seen such a passage in the lease of the abbey of Essex, &c. &c." It is but an hearsay story after all; and Fuller himself treats it as "more improbable (though generally reported)" than the scandalous fancies about the souterains, and reasons against it with equal plausibility and charity. It is, as we have before seen, a general charge, not levelled against any specific abbey in this extensive county of Essex, which had another mitred abbey (St. John's at Colchester). Wealth and power are temptations to vitious ease and indulgence, which fall not within the reach of an inferior foundation. But, leaving the objects of this charge, let us see whom our gossiping punster has given as his authority for it: Stephen Marshall—"B. D. minister of Finchingfield in Essex, and arch-flamen of the rebellion," as Wood calls him, Ath. Ox. II. 38; and in his Fasti, II. 31, "that most notorious independant." He had the nickname of the *Geneva Bull*, and was one of those factious and rebellious divines that preached up the lawfulness of resistance in matters of religion; and his initials stood foremost in the composition of *Smellymus*, the most audacious blow against episcopacy that had been attempted. (Newcourt, Rep. II. 265.). How far this man's evidence is to be admitted, must be submitted to the judgement of the readers; as also, how far he might be qualified to read or understand the extraordinary tenures by which lands were formerly holden. The church, and a portion of the tythes of Finchingfield, whereof Marshall was vicar, were given to the prior and convent of St. Mary at Thetford by William Bigod, son of the founder of that house: a vicarage was endowed 1225, and the vicar was charged with 5 marks annuity to the poor vicars of St. Paul's, London. Another portion of tythes out of Ashfield manor, in Finchingfield, was given to Dunmow priory. This manor was held by service of sending a turnspit for the king at his coronation. The priory of Stoke by Clare had another portion of tythes here (Mon. Ang. I. 1096), and the hospital of St. John of Jerusalem in London had land here. (Ib. II. 526, 543, 553). It should seem, therefore, that

that this wicked clause, which made such an impression on the good reformer, is to be sought for in the writings or registers of one of these three priories; and if it be, as he said, an Essex abbey, the priory of Dunmow must clear itself of the reproach: for that *Waltham* is not to bear the blame is clear, both from what has been before observed, and also from Fuller's not repeating it in his history of that town and abbey.

The great probability that Marshall misread or misunderstood this tenure, will further appear from a similar mistake made by Dr. Plot (Staffordsh. c. VIII. § xxi. 278). The places where now Borow English obtains, were antiently liable to the same ungodly custom granted to the lords of manors in Scotland by king Euenus, or Eugenius, whereby they had the privilege of enjoying the first night's lodging with their tenants' brides. That this custom obtained in England as well as in Scotland, we may rationally conclude, from the *mercheta mulierum* that was antiently paid here, as well as there, in lieu of it. Whereof I have seen a particular record of one Maynard of Berkshire, who held his lands by this tenure of the abbot of Abington, "per servitium 18d. per annum, et dandi maritatum et *merchetum pro filia et sorore sua ad voluntatem ipsius abbatis* (Plac. de Banco in Die Patch. 34, H. III. Rot. 20, Berksh.). This record is cited by Spelman, Glossar. v. *Marcheta*; together with another for Suffolk, where the tenants paid, on the marriage of their daughters, *duas boras*, or 32d.; both which plainly prove, that this *mercheta* was nothing more than a fine certain, or at the will of the lord, paid by the copyholders for licence to marry their daughters. Keyser, a German of much reading, has detailed much nonsense on the same mistake (Antiq. Septentr. 484—489), which his countryman Wachter first detected (Gloss. Germ. v. *Reitschhof*, 1279), without, however, ascertaining the meaning of the word. *Merchetum* implies both a fine paid to the lord by the tenant as a penalty for suffering his daughter to be debauched, and also as a fine for a licence to give her in marriage. Instances of both may be seen in Spelman, *ubi supra*, and in Lord-Hailes's judicious dissertation on this subject at the end of the first volume of his "Annals of Scotland," p. 312—329, where the

very probable origin of the custom is assigned.

Though we cannot possibly tell how the clause in the Essex lease is to be read; is it not therefore more than likely that it was capable of no other construction than that reserved by the abbot of Abingdon; and, whatever might be the inclinations of either lord, they derived no other power of doing wrong from this service, than the good cardinal of Piedmont did by his privilege, however his fancy prompted him to destroy the grant.

As little probability is there in the account given by Dr. Layton of the prior of Maiden Bradley:

"Ye shall also receive a bag of relicks, where ye shall see strange things, as God's coat, our Lady's smock, part of God's supper, in *cena Domini pars petra super quam natus erat Jesus in Bethleham*, belike Bethlehem affords plenty of stone. These are all of Maiden Bradley*, whereof a holy father is prior, who hath but six children, and but one daughter married yet, of the goods of the monastery, but trusting shortly to marry the rest: his sons, tall men, waiting upon him. He thanks God he never meddled with married women, but all with maidens, fairest that could be gotten, and always married them right well; the Pope, considering his fragility, gave him his licence to keep a w—re, and he has good writing, *sub plumbo*, to discharge his conscience, and to choose Mr. Underhill to be his ghostly father, and to give him *plenam remissionem*." D. A. D.

Mr. URBAN, *Canterbury, May 10.*
READING your Magazine of last month, in which a very particular account is given of the Hardress family, and especially of that branch of it of which my sister and self are the only survivors, thought it was proper to acquaint you, that we two daughters of John Hardress, esq. and sisters of John Hardress, barrister at law, are still alive, and live in the same house, in the parish of St. George the Martyr, which Thomas Hardress, esq. steward from 1649 to 1681, bought in 1649, and which, from that time to this, has always been occupied by the elder branch of the said Thomas Hardress (serjeant at law and knight) family, and of which branch we are now the last.

MARTHA HARDRESS,
 PLEYDELL HARDRESS.

*An Account of the Life and Character of
the late Joseph Fry of Bristol.*

WHEN a private man, of distinguished abilities, and usefulness, quits for ever the stage of activity, it may sometimes be profitable to those who remain, to trace the principal features of his character, however unaccompanied with the flattering appendages of external magnificence. Human Nature, indeed, is so imperfect and complicated a subject, that opportunities are rare, if they ever occur, of displaying on the page of real history any near approaches to our own best ideas of perfection. But this, while it ought to be received as a general lesson of humility, should rather induce us to encourage one another, in the cause of virtue, by such of the best and most conspicuous examples as occasionally fall in our way. In doing such an office of benevolence, many incidents of life, and the peculiarities of conduct in those incidents, may have their collateral use.

Joseph Fry was the eldest son of John Fry, a very amiable and exemplary member of the Society of Quakers, who lived the greater part of his life in the villages of Sutton and Malksham, in the county of Wilts. His calling was that of a shop-keeper; in which line, though not eminent either for wealth, or endeavours to attain it, he was remarkable for the Christian simplicity of his manners, and his general usefulness in civil and religious society. He gave his children a careful and virtuous education, and left the world about fourteen years ago, in a good old age, beloved and regretted by most who had known him.

His eldest son, the subject of our present Memoir, was classically educated, under able teachers of his own community, in the north of England; and afterwards bound apprentice to Henry Portsmouth, of Basingstoke, in Hampshire, a man of very considerable abilities and eminence in the medical profession. Under this first engagement in life, he discovered a genius for those superior acquisitions of skill, which he afterwards displayed with much credit to himself and benefit to his fellow-beings.—His mental complexion was in a high degree lively, and early partook of the social and tender disposition. Before his servitude expired, he had conceived a warm attachment to the eldest daughter of his master Portsmouth; which, after those patient assiduities that often lay the foundation for matrimonial happiness,

procured him an alliance with to which he was attached by and afterwards united by a mutual regard. The object of his being a woman of congenial and affections, rendered him in important respect one of the most husbands; and they exhibited a mutual constancy and attachment a period of between thirty years, which can only be realized in sons and daughters of Virtue.

His first embarkation in but in the city of Bristol, where he days a few weeks ago. His princ tender assiduity in his profess procured him a degree of practi was attended with equal reput emoluments: and it is worthy corded as a part of that praise his due through life, that the the helpless, who applied to h never refused the aid, either of or medicines. But the weigh practice, and the fatigue consequ it, induced him at length to the lucrative part of his professio besides preying upon his health as he thought, too little tim domestic and religious avocation Thus a change was made in ployment, which many of his friends and fellow-citizens were to regret, while they held t bound to acquiesce in his right ing for himself. His medica however, continued to be exerc sionally, on the principle of toward the sick and infirm of to the last stage of his life. H into their distress, and allevia afflictions with a feeling heart unsparing hand. He maintaine tific intercourse with the most his medical brethren in the delighted to excite their attent own principles of doing good, consciousness of that alone was the place of pecuniary advantag

But the fertility of his geniu radical knowledge in the prin of chemistry, left him a larg employment, both in the amul philosophy, and for the reput sistance of his family. His eng in business, for some years f various, but all, in some deg nected by the common princip losophic ingenuity. Some yea took an active part in the esta of a manufacture of China; of which did credit to the abilit

self, and several ingenious co-adjutors, especially his intimate and most intelligent friend (if we may be allowed to say also, that ornament of Christianity), the late William Cookworthy, of Plymouth.—The manufacture of *Chocolate*, both in his own name, and as succeeding Patentee to *Churchman*, was carried by his skill and management to a degree of importance, now well known, over a large part of Great Britain; a manufacture which is likely to remain a very considerable source of profit to his widow and family. To his chemical abilities, also, may, in a great degree, be attributed the reputation of a large manufactory of *Soap*, well known under the firm of Fry, Fripp, and Co.—which, for extent of trade, is surpassed at this time but by few others in the kingdom. To these may be added his late concern in the branch of *Letter-foundry*, in London, first known under the firm of Moore and Co. but for several years past, in a much improved state, under the firm of Joseph Fry and Sons; and inferior in excellence to those of Caslon only, and the truly ingenious Jackson.

But though the foregoing instances are properly mentioned, as proofs of the knowledge and address of a private individual, whose talents and disposition have seldom been excelled; yet must we give the palm of his character to the qualities of his *heart*. Through life he was one of those few who have been known to adorn a superior natural capacity, with an unremitting regard to those duties of private life, the discharge of which renders human nature at once amiable and great. As a husband, a father, and a friend, his life may be held forth, on the page of truth, as worthy of general notice, and equally general imitation. Harmony, affection, temperance, and hospitality, were cultivated within his walls; and affliction, which never hoped in vain for his alleviation, was familiar at his door. With regard to *himself*, the liveliness of his sensibility was eminently adapted to receive those consolations and hopes, which are the rewards of piety and virtue, and the peculiar privileges of the Christian religion. The greatest consolation, which now remains for his relatives and his numerous friends, is this, that though suddenly summoned, in the vigour of his faculties, from a life of exemplary usefulness, and from a scene of general esteem and respect; yet may they rest in a well-grounded hope, that he has been permitted to exchange a porous and uncertain, for a sure and

eternal recompence!—Reader, whosoever thou art, be encouraged, according to thy station and abilities, to emulate *his* worth, and equally keep in view the lasting advantages of this and a better world!—

BENEVOLUS.

MR. URBAN,

April 12.

THE good and philanthropic Mr. Howard, with a modesty peculiarly his own, declining the testimony of public approbation which was intended for him; I take the liberty of recommending to your notice, and that of a generous people, another eminent character deserving of public honors, whose modesty cannot now be injured, because he cannot now be a witness of them. I mean the late celebrated navigator Capt. Cook. Perhaps it may be told me, that the public have already rewarded his merits, that the medals which have been struck, and the splendid editions of his voyages, are testimonies of public approbation which will never be forgotten.—They are so; and it must ever be acknowledged, that distinguished merit will never remain long unrewarded in a nation of patriots. My intention at present is not upon a large scale. It reaches no further than to propose a monument of some kind, to be erected in the village where he was born. A column with an inscription, or even a cenotaph in the parish church, would answer this purpose. The former, doubtless, would be most eligible; as the village of Manton stands rather upon an eminence near the mouth of the river Tees in Yorkshire. It would from hence be seen by the sailors as they passed the coast: it might excite in them ideas of emulation, when they reflected, that a person, in the situation of life not superior to their own, raised himself by his own merit to a distinguished rank in society, and acquired an honest fame which will hand the remembrance of him down to the latest posterity.

Such a monument as I have mentioned would be no improper consideration for a patriotic county; and such the opulent and extensive county of York is generally acknowledged to be. CLEVELAND.

MR. URBAN,

Jan. 30.

THE public papers having lately announced a great insurrection among the students of the university of Louvain; give me leave, through the channel of your Magazine to set right some statements which are ignorantly made respecting that place. It is far from being the most ancient university in Europe, of

being founded only in 1426 by John IV. Duke of Brabant, with the concurrence of Pope Martin V. It contains about 40 colleges, four of these are called *Pædagogia*. There is, in the number, also an English college of friars-preachers, which owes its establishment to the liberalities of Cardinal Philip Howard, brother to the Duke of Norfolk, who, before he was raised to the purple, had been private chaplain to Queen Catherine, consort to Charles II. The Irish have likewise a seminary, erected in part under the care of Eugenius Matheus, titular Archbishop of Dublin, anno 1623, which receives its appointments from the Propaganda at Rome. Besides the above, there are two convents for the Irish, one of Recollects and the other of Dominicans, where Divinity and the Mathesis are taught. In the last century the number of scholars exceeded 4000, but in the year 1743 the inhabitants amounted to 12000, including 200 students only — At the beginning of the 14th century, under John III. it flourished considerably in the manufacture of woollen cloth; 400 houses were then occupied by substantial clothiers, who gave employment to an incredible number of weavers. so great, it is said, that a bell was rung to prevent any injuries which the children in the street might receive from the crowd and hurry on their returning from work. In 1482, these weavers, however, took up arms, and rebelled against their sovereign Prince Wenceslaus, throwing from the windows of the Town-hall 17 of the Aldermen and Counsellors, and afterwards proceeded to lay waste great part of Brabant: but being besieged and reduced to great extremities, they submissively implored his clemency; which was granted after the execution of some of the principal ringleaders. The weavers, the chief instigators to this revolt, were banished, the greater part of them took refuge in England; where they first introduced, or at least augmented very much, the woollen manufacture. The town, by this circumstance, being almost depopulated; the university was established to supply in some measure the loss of the rebellious clothiers. Since that time the manufacture gradually declined, no cloth of any account being made there at present. This impolitic step of the Duke Wenceslaus sent treasures to England, through the hands of those exiled people, an important lesson to Governors, that they should deal with great precaution re-

specting such useful members of the community. Upon the ruins of these looms was formed the cloth manufacture of Limbourg, which is carried on with good advantage to this day. Louvain was anciently the capital of the Province, long before Bruxelles had any claim to that title. These remarks were collected in my passing through Louvain more than once on a journey to the German Spa. OBSERVATOR.

P. S. I am obliged to Mr. T. Row for taking notice, (LVI. 1017.), of the Apostle spoon in my collection. A dove appears very distinct on the hat notwithstanding the whole of the figure is quite similar to those of the Apostles, which I have remarked upon old needle-work, and sometimes painted glass. May not the dove be emblematical for the inspiration of the Holy Ghost, who came down upon the Apostles to teach them all truth? I take the cross to be meant for the Apostolick staff. The book is frequently observed in the hands of Gothic images designed for them, where also the hat is used with propriety. In the case he supposes; a triangular nimbus, or the triple crown would be seen. —p. 1048. I do not think P. Q's sheep shorn shaven from the *stock*, an *Agnus Dei* who is represented just born*. The scrolls are intended to signify the joyful tidings which the angels announced to the shepherds. Had the size allowed it, these scrolls would have contained the words *Gloria Deo in excelsis*, &c. which the shepherds seems attending to. The same observations will have their weight respecting the lesser piece of the kind and subject, in Vol. LIV. p. 671. I agree with P. Q. that in fig. 8 of the same plate, the upper compartment is by him rightly defined. No monk would unite two such jarring parts of history on the same piece, as the murder of an Archbishop, and the intrigues of a Concubine. OBSERVATOR.

MR. URBAN.

AS the ague chiefly affects the poor, as it is often of long continuance weakening and exhausting their constitutions to their great hurt and detriment, I hope these reasons will induce you to publish the following easy and wholesome remedy, which has been tried with success.

Let the patient take a teaspoonful of powdered snakeroot in a glass of brandy and water a little before the fit is expected, and endeavour, by keeping himself warm, to bring on a perspiration.

* Neither does B. Q. think so. EDIT.

MR.

MR. URBAN,

May 2.

AMONG the many institutions established for the benefit of mankind in the metropolis, I am surprised that no society has been formed to relieve those unforeseen and unavoidable distresses which arise from an absolute loss of their property. That such instances frequently occur, no one can deny, as by the effects they produce they often, though too late, are exhibited to the world. For from an excess of delicacy, an ill-grounded shame, or the real want of friends, they too frequently are productive of madness, of suicide, or the unlawful plunder of our fellow-creatures. How many men, previously honest and worthy, are driven to such extremities of want, and are so roused by the cries and lamentations of a family dependent on their labour, as to forfeit all the ties by which they are bound to society, and even the laws of religion itself, and commit the worst of crimes, to extricate themselves from their difficulties. A society then instituted to prevent these effects, by giving an opportunity for application, in such circumstances for relief, appeals strongly to the benevolence of our hearts, as well as to the benefits which would result to the community in general. Many a person would apply to a society, or the managers of such an institution, who are to feel no additional expence upon this account, whose delicacy would scorn, and whose fears would deter from asking a boon from any particular friend or individual. Nay, how many people would subscribe to an establishment of this kind, if once set on foot, to avoid the too frequent applications for these purposes which are now offered to them; and it would give great scope to the benevolence of those, whose fortunes by no means correspond to their wishes for the welfare of mankind. It is not my intention, by this paper, to promote a begging scheme which may terminate in some peculiar donations, nor to set up for the founder of a society, though ever so useful to mankind. I leave all the application of these hints to the superior judgment of wiser men, who can foresee the good or the evil which would result from such a scheme. I have at present no form to propose, no directions to give, in the appropriation of a fund permanent or annual, to be applied to such a purpose. But I think it not *mal à propos*, to suggest the idea, before the How-

ardian fund is disposed of, that some part of it might be appropriated to the foundation of such an institution; and, should it be attempted to be put into execution, and I should be called or to give it my aid, I will contribute all in my power to form a society for the *relief of the immediate distresses of mankind.*

B. C.

MR. URBAN,

May 4.

IT is usually imagined that retirement from the world, and total dereliction of public business, are necessary for the effectual exertion of mental faculties; and that "Inter tot curas, torque labores," amidst so many cares and labours, which occupy the time and attention of all persons, who are engaged in some active department useful to society, there can be neither leisure, nor inclination, nor ability, for intellectual pursuits. This opinion, if applied to men of feeble parts, is indeed true: it is also just, with respect to that early period of life, wherein the principles of knowledge and science should be deeply imbibed: but to those who have laid a good foundation of liberal and useful learning, and who are endowed with strong, versatile, and active understandings, neither the engagements, nor the fatigue of their respective employments, will create disinclination or formidable obstacles to their cultivating some favourite study of literature or art. Perhaps from the very interruptions occasioned by business, the mind returns with greater vigour to the object of its attention in leisure moments. The mental powers are no less weakened by continually meditating on the same subject, than the external sight becomes gradually dimmed by being too long directed towards one point of view. There arises, from variety of matter passing through the mind, not only pleasure, but renovation of strength and agility for execution. Then again, when it is known that the moments of leisure can be but few, the value of those moments is rightly appropriated; the loss even of a second of time is not allowed; the whole faculty of thought is closely bent either to investigation, or invention, or illustration. The polite arts are moreover connected, as with each other, so with public life. The very end, at which they aim their respective powers, is to produce a sensible effect on general manners, by captivating the mind, and conveying

conveying to it, in the most agreeable, yet most forcible means, principles of instruction, either for refinement of taste, or improvement of morals. "Et prodesse volunt, et delectare." But such influence cannot be produced unless the human passions are interested. The situation, however, of a recluse gives him little opportunity of knowing experimentally what the several passions are, and by what strings they may be touched effectually. Acquaintance with ARISTOTLE, whose book on Rhetoric faithfully and ably delineates the different passions which are most prevalent at different ages, and in different situations of life; acquaintance with CICERO and HORACE, the one of whom has copied from Aristotle, in his book "De Oratore," the other in that Epistle to the PISONES, improperly called the Art of Poetry; acquaintance with many excellent writers of our own country, who have shewn consummate knowledge of human nature in developing the secret workings of the mental affections; the repeated study of all these authors could give only a theoretic, and therefore an imperfect idea of man considered as a citizen, and in that capacity actuated often by passions, not only various in succession, but contrary, in the same hour of difficult conflict. To those only who live among men at large of all complexions and all descriptions, to those only who take an interesting part in the concerns of society, where daily opportunities recur of viewing nature under all the forms it can assume as to mental qualities, to such only are known,

"Quicquid agunt homines, votum, timor,
ira, voluptas,

"Gaudia, discursus."

Juven.

With an exception only of pastoral poetry, the scenes of which are laid in the country, and the images are drawn from rural sights and rural occupations, there is scarcely any other polite art which the recluse can be expected to handle successfully. Man is formed by nature for ACTION and CONTEMPLATION, for BUSINESS and THINKING; if he is thrown into situations where his active and cogitative powers cannot both be called forth alternately, or jointly, he becomes gradually more and more inert; and, if he is withdrawn from social intercourse, he loses much experience of men and manners. But place him in the capacity for which he was designed by

nature, he will then be animated by many powerful incitements; first to discharge the duties of his station, and then to employ in liberal pursuits the intervals which he can snatch from business. And enquiry into the lives of many eminent writers will prove, that active employments are not impediments to literature or art, but that many advantages are on the side of the CITIZEN, which the RECLUSE loses. No attentive reader can examine the tragedies of SOPHOCLES and EURIPIDES, without remarking the striking difference which characterises each of those authors. In the former, the scenes are busy, the language nervous, the moral truths rather insinuated by the whole fable, than by crowded sentiments. In the latter, though the poet in every play has one or two affecting scenes, yet in general he is much more uninteresting in the business of his stage, his diction is more feeble, his *sentences*, moral sentences, recur perpetually even to disgust. It is not to be wondered, that SOPHOCLES was the favourite of the Athenians. He wrote like a poet; EURIPIDES, like a philosopher. The former led an active life, and knew mankind by experience; the latter was more inclined to speculation, and had rather a theoretic than practical knowledge of human nature. How voluminous and multifarious are the works of CICERO! yet was he for many years engaged continually as a pleader in the forum, or as a statesman in the republic. But his mind, ever alert and flexible, could without difficulty pass from laborious occupations at Rome, to abstruse disquisitions at Tusculum. CÆSAR, like XENOPHON, could find time to relate, in the most elegant style, the events of his own expeditions. Neither the dangers of war, nor the vigilance necessary to a military commander, so engrossed his thoughts as to leave no room for attention to composition. The writings of GROTIUS and of DE THOU are amazing instances of what can be executed by men, in the most active departments of life, when their minds are persevering and energetic. Nor will our own countryman BACON, yield to them for industry and ability; considered whether as a scholar, or a philosopher, he was a wonderful man, and yet his works were the "Subsæivæ Operæ" of the times which he could steal from the business of a lawyer or a statesman. To come nearer our own days,

days; how vigorous and industrious must ADDISON have been! his political pursuits were relieved at intervals, either by poetical compositions, which, though not excellent, are not however contemptible; or by moral dissertations, which will be read, with admiration and improvement, as long as just taste in writing, and sound principles in morality, exist in this kingdom.

The effects of frugality are no less beneficial in the disposing of time, than in the expenditure of money. If the saving of fractions will, by aggregation, make a considerable sum of wealth, the proper application of hours will be the gaining of days, of months, of years. To fix, therefore, on some liberal pursuit, which may engage our thoughts in the intervals from business, is an object deserving the consideration of every manly mind. Such a mind, when the choice is once settled, will by repeated efforts make astonishing progress in whatever it has undertaken to cultivate, and the fruits of its ingenious amusement will at length amaze those, whose lives have been sauntered away, either in base inactivity, or in occupations of which it may be said *τι αλδο εις ταυτα, η γρηνη ανεπαυνηται*; "what are these things but a waste of time?"

The Deity hath given us marvellous powers, and hath placed us where we can at different seasons exercise our different faculties. The misapplication of time and talents cannot be innocent in the sight of Him who has bestowed nothing in vain. Much is required of us, in justice to ourselves, to society, to the divine decrees, "Vixit male, qui natus moriensque fessulit." Retirement from the world is not designed for man, so long as he retains his active and cogitative powers; those, therefore, who prematurely look out for a retreat, if they are influenced by indolence betray pusillanimity, if by a love of literary leisure, they tend to repress their ardour for study, and so counteract the very end they have in view. Too much leisure creates disgust, as too much business produces lassitude. That condition which brings an adequate proportion of leisure and business is the most eligible, because the best accommodated to the animal and mental constitution of men.

M. A. N.

MR. URBAN,

Jan. 6.

I Sent you the beginning of an essay on the origin and progress of the arts and sciences in Russia, for insertion in your Magazine, a long time ago. I think I left off on mentioning a striking contrast drawn by Nestor the Chronologist between the characters of two metropolitans who died about the year 1089.—To proceed then at a venture.

Various essays had been already made in arts and manufactures. We find mention of the silver spoons*, which Uladimir distributed among the people so early as 996, and of a monument of marble with gilt doors, in 1015. In 1089 they began to build baths, houses, hospitals, and other edifices of brick. In 1155 they built ships, of an extraordinary construction doubleless; but they were constructed. A multitude of artificers arrived from Greece, churches were built in great numbers, the porches of which were ornamented in fresco, and the walls and doors covered with the images of saints. I say nothing of the miniatures with which the ancient church books abound; and shall only notice those of the Cappodian tablets, antiques which Falconi so highly celebrates. "Who would have thought," says he, "that the Russians knew how to paint?" "so early as the twelfth century?" It is well known that the revival of

* Prince Tscherbatoof, in his history of Russia, concludes from this circumstance, that silver was then very plentiful, which confirms what I have before advanced.

† Jamdju pingunt Rutheni, et quis credat? seculo duodecimo. There are five of these tablets, whereon are depicted the figures of the saints of the Greek church, according to the order of their days throughout the whole year. A certain Greek, named Gerasimos Phocas, it is said, received them as a present from Peter the Great. The Marquis Alexander Gregory Cappani, whose name they bear, obtained them for 200 ducats, and commissioned Falconi to explain them; which he executed in a commentary he published at Rome in 1755, in folio. These tablets are the same that furnished Assemani with such a number of materials for composing a work full of learned investigations, in six volumes quarto, published at Rome in 1754, under the title of *Calendaria ecclesiae universae, in quibus sanctorum nomina, imagines et festi per annum dies ecclesiarum occidentis et orientis describuntur*. The figures of the saints however are not given, as the author of the preface before the xxix vol. of Univ. Hist. supposes them to be.

painting

painting in Italy, under Cimabue, was only in the thirteenth. Though it were only on account of the churches and the images of saints, multiplied almost to infinity, that the Greek historian Nice-
tas * bestows on the Russian nation the epithet "most Christian," in the very century that Capponi speaks of; yet, if that be the style with which the monarch of the politest nation in Europe is honoured, we may infer that the Russian nation must have arrived at a considerable degree of culture and civilization to have merited such a title from a foreign writer.

Through the darkness which the night of ages has spread over this part of the Russian history, we may perceive that letters were cultivated in the cloisters; and historians have transmitted to us the names of several monks distinguished for their learning. These retreats were probably in Russia, as well as in other countries, places of refuge to literature, in times of general ignorance and barbarism.

It was the Russian clergy who first cultivated the Slavonian language. It is indebted to that cultivation for the grace, the energy, the copiousness, and the softness, in which it excels most others. These beauties and excellencies suppose, in them that perfected it, a metaphysical nicety, great exactitude of taste, and a good judgement of sounds.

The monks employed themselves in transcribing books. Hence proceeded that numberless quantities of copies of the Russian Chronicles to be met with in this empire. There are even books now in being whose antiquity is remoter than the eleventh century †. The most ancient manuscripts are upon vellum, the preparing whereof must have required both pains and art. Others are upon polished paper; which, by the way, confutes those writers, who, in their accounts of Russia, advance, that, so low down as the end of the seventeenth century, they wrote on rolls of bark. The copyists ruled the paper, that all the lines might be equidistant. They pierced it in the margin at the beginning of every line. For titles and capital letters

they frequently used red ink; and the name of the writer is sometimes seen at the end of the book. In these respects then they followed the same method practised in the cloisters of foreign countries. And we may apply to the Russian monks what Petrarch says of those of his times, "some polished the vellum, others wrote, others corrected, others illuminated, others bound, &c. &c."

As to the characters, they were all large letters **, *pismo ultavnoe*, which sometimes stain the paper through, and make a beautiful appearance. They are all of the same size, at equal distances, distinct, and without ligatures. A defect in these particulars, and that of punctuation, together with the use of abbreviations, and the extraordinary shape of letters, occasion almost all sort of characters, smaller, and not so beautiful, known by the name of *pismo pulo ultavnoe*, a kind of minuscule writing, and a third called *skoropisnoe* or running hand. This running hand is disfigured by the heads and tails of letters, and every writer shaped them in a way peculiar to himself. Their knowledge was doubtless extended by the correspondence they maintained with the Greeks. The Russians translated the books they obtained from Greece; for, if we may believe their own historians, the Grecian literature was well understood in Russia. Nestor quotes passages from Georgios the Grecian historiographer. Cedrenus, Zonaras, and Syncellus, were his models, and he formed his taste upon their writings. It is beyond all possibility of doubt, that the monks wrote down the most memorable events of their times. Several authors have already remarked that Nestor could not have observed such a chronological order in his narratives, nor have settled the dates of the events he mentions, with such precision; nor have particularized, as he always does, the slightest circumstances, if he had not found relations of facts much antienter than his. And, if we may credit what Tatishchef relates, the archbishop Joachim of Cherson, who died in 1030, was the first who composed in that way. From this period, history has never been neglected

* Blachi ad terrestrem imperatricis urbis potam accessissent nisi Rossi christianissima gens admirabili studio oppugnassent. Niceti hist. p. 237.

† Prince Tcherebatof is possessed of one of the year 1046. See the preface to his history of Russia. A stirchir of 1157 is preserved at Mosco.

|| Alii membranas radunt, alii libros scribunt, alii corrigunt, alii illuminant, alii ligant.

** See the ingenious author of the Probe Russischer Annalen, on this subject.

In Russia. About the year 1262, a time when foreign historians were still in doubt whether the Russians had any knowledge of letters, six annalists had already written the history of their country. In short, if Herberstein made use of Russian chronicles for composing his memoirs, and if the famous Strikowski made a collection of several of them, they were not absolutely unknown, or concealed from the researches of the curious and inquisitive of preceding times. What then are we to think of the historians of the XVIIIth century, when they assure us that it is held criminal to write the history of this country? What judgement are we to form of those who consider the Russian nation as belonging in a manner to another world, or as a people unknown to their neighbours, destitute of annals or any monuments that can serve to unravel the confused accounts of the several principalities that formerly divided it? We must be more just to the merit and industry of the old ecclesiastics. Russia stands indebted to them for a regular history, comprizing a chronology so little interrupted, as perhaps no other nation can boast of. It is then a false assertion, that, if we would get any knowledge of this country, we must have recourse to the annals of other states. We may consult the national chronicles, the books of degrees, the chronographs, the books called Rodoslovnie and Rosradnic, particular histories, church-books, and legends.

The invasion of the Tartars was unfavourable to letters, and forced them to take refuge in convents. Times so deplorable induce one to wish they could be totally covered with the veil of oblivion. Yet the Russian valour appeared more than once in signal energy. Moscow remained unsubdued by any of these revolutions. Italian artizans and architects hesitated not to prefer Russia to their native country; and this is a fact which proves the futility of the assertion of such as maintain that an entrance to this country was forbidden to foreigners, and all communication with them. It is incontestable that the gates of Russia were ever open to them. But, supposing that policy had thought it expedient to shut them, what reproach can fall on the sovereigns of Russia, from this step, that does not rebound with equal force upon Plato? Every one knows that this philosopher interdicted all commerce between the

members of his republic and foreign nation. This law is still in force in China and Japan, and it cannot be denied that those governments find no detriment from it.

The metropolitan Cyprian, whom the writers of Russia represent as a man well versed in the sciences, flourished under the Grand Dukes Dmitri Ivanovitch and Vassili Dmitrievitch. It was he that first undertook to write the history of his country, according to the genealogical series of the reigning sovereigns.

The use of gunpowder was introduced in Russia in 1475, several years before the Swedes knew any thing of this dreadful invention. Aristotel, a native of Bologna, taught his countrymen the art of casting cannon, and the use of that machine in war; and fire arms were employed in 1482 at the siege of Fellin with success. This name of Aristotel being found on the money of the same period, shews that he also fabricated coins. The chronicles about the year 6977 [1469] make mention of another coiner, Dencnoi maitir, John Phrasin, and other pieces are stamped with the names of Alexei and Samarin. The mint was not then affixed to sovereignty; every goldsmith had the right of coining*.

At length Ivan Vassilievitch appeared. This prince, says Rouffet, began by endeavouring to civilize his people, and to instruct them in such arts as are useful to society. And indeed he did great things for them. He delivered them from the oppression of tyrants, had a watchful eye upon the clergy, assembled a synod in 1542†. In 1550 gave the Soudebnic, or manual for the judges‡, fixed the value of money§, regulated the commerce in

1571,

* Omnes fere aurifabri Moschovio, Novogrodia, Tveria et Pscovio nummos cudunt, et quicumque asserit massas argenteas puras nummos ab aurifabro transmutare volens, tum nummi et argentum appenduntur, atque xque lance librantur, mercedem autem laboris exiguam aurifabri reportant. Guagnini, rerum Polon. tom. ii.

† The decrees of this synod are comprehended in Stoglass.

‡ Printed at St. Petersburg in 1768, 8vo.

§ The chronicle says: Tzar Joan Vassilievitch emateria svoievoi, &c. Not to dwell upon the signification of the words grieynic and ruble, I shall here shew the state

1571, by a tariff, which was printed at St. Petersburg in 1768, as a curiosity, no less than by the treaties he entered into with other nations*, and established the art of printing in his capital. He spared neither cost nor labour, for rendering his people happy. He conceived the grand project, for the grandeur of projects depends on the advantage resulting from them; he formed the plan of drawing a colony of artizans† into his dominions, and of establishing them there. He had an affection for learned men, and treated them with a distinction proportionate to their talents. He granted foreigners the free exercise of their religion‡. He erected gymnasia

state of the money in Russia at the time when our English merchants first arrived here in 1553. According to their accounts nothing but silver money was current among the merchants. The only copper coin was the Pole, which served for the wants of the common people. The gold coin, brought in by foreigners, had no fixt value, but depended on the merchants. The silver pieces were Pole, Denga, and Novogrodki, which were of the same value as an English halfpenny, a penny, and two pence; and as we count by pence, shillings, and pounds, so they in Russia by poldenga, denga, altine, and ruble. Two poldengas made a denga; six dengas, an altine; and twenty three altines and two dengas, a ruble. One poldenga was equal to eighteen poles. See Hackluyt, English Travels, where you may likewise find the treaty of commerce the Tzar concluded with the English, and the privileges he granted them.

* See Hackluyt.

† All the historians, as Henning, Leunclavius, Chytræus, Neugebauer, Kelchen, Treuer, Arndt, whom I have consulted, agree that workmen to the number of about three hundred, consisting of goldsmiths, paper-makers, bell-founders, miners, armourers, masons, bricklayers, painters, sculptors, architects, to whom they add even divines and lawyers, had already repaired to Lubeck in the intention of embarking for Russia, but that they were prevented by the intrigues of the merchants of Lubeck, and particularly by the Livonians, which transaction drew upon them afterwards the resentment of the Tzar.

‡ See Petreii Moschovitiche Chronic. and Buiching's History of the Lutheran congregation in the Russian empire, tom. ii. The nuptial ceremony at the marriage of Duke Magnus with princess Maria, was celebrated by a German priest at Novogorod. See Daniel Printz à Buchau de Moschoviz ortu et progressu.

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at Novogrod and Pleseof§ for instructing the Russian youth in the Latin and German tongues.

It cannot be doubted that the establishment of the patriarchate in Russia, under the Tzar Feodor Ivanovitch in 1589, had its influence on literature, by renewing and strengthening the ancient connexions between the Russian clergy and the Greek. Who can be ignorant of the great qualities of the respectable Philaretus, the learned patron of literature and the sciences? Or who can help acknowledging the talents and merit of Nicorn, notwithstanding the accusations laid to his charge? I will relate what Arsenius the bishop says on this subject. This prelate accompanied Jeremiah the patriarch of Constantinople, and assisted at the ceremony, which was held at Mosco, of the installation of Job. It shews us the taste that prevailed at that time, the splendor and opulence that reigned in the court of the Tzar, in spite of the calamities that had wasted his country. "How shall I give you an idea of this court?" says the bishop ||. "Figure to yourself magnificent beaufets, filled with silver cups, flaggons, and goblets adorned with festoons of gold, and full of the most delicious and rarest wines. Among a prodigious number of golden cisterns, of various sizes and shapes, of a value surpassing imagination, there is one which twelve men can scarcely carry. The silver plate represents all sorts of animals, such as lions, bears, bulls, horses, hares, stags, fowls, peacocks with golden wings, cranes, storks, ducks, geese, pelicans, ostriches, pigeons, pheasants, partridges, and doves. I bestowed particular attention on a unicorn of an extraordinary size."

This inventory shews a strange kind of taste, to be sure. But the presents which the city of Lubeck sent several years after to Tzar Barice Godounof are in the same style. They consisted of quadrupeds and birds in silver gilt.

§ Aperuit princeps Johannes Basilides duobus Livonis; in eam rem incumbam, ut ut in urbibus meis Pleseovia et Novogardia ludi litterarii aperiantur, in quibus juvenus Ruthenica in lingua Latina et Germanica instituat. Idem, loc. cit.

|| This narrative is found at length in the Catalogus Codicum Manuscriptorum Atheni Taurinensis, Turin, 1769, sub tit. Labores et iter humilis Elafionis archiepiscopi Arsenii.

The magnificence which Arsenius observed in the apartments, and in the dress of the Tzarina and her ladies of honour, dazzled his eyes so much that expressions fail him for describing them. The presents the patriarch and his suite received on the occasion were only golden dishes filled with diamonds and fine pearls *."

Tzar Barice Godounof contributed no less towards extending the arts and sciences. He sent several young Russians of distinction into England, France, and Germany for the sake of acquiring knowledge. He procured several physicians † and apothecaries from Germany. He had offered an appointment of above ten thousand rubles per annum to our countryman John Dee the mathematician ‡, for engaging him in the service of Tzar Feodor. He used every effort for making commerce flourish; and it is to his care we are indebted for the first map of Russia, though it was not given to the public till the reign of Tzar Michaila Feodorovitch. His court displayed the greatest magnificence on the arrival of prince John of Denmark; and in 1602 several of the courtiers wore repeating watches.

Under the false Demetrius the troops at Moscow performed all the military evolutions of the most regular armies. Coaches were used in that capital, and choirs of music executed with instruments which the ecclesiastical laws had till that time allowed with great difficulty, and only on particular occasions. He introduced the custom of having the ensigns of sovereignty carried before him, the sceptre, the mound, and the sword. And, to mention all we can collect, he gave the first fireworks, and the first bals parés.

We now come to the fortunate epocha that placed the family of Romanof on the throne: when by that happy revolu-

* Allow me to add the following remark: it is well known, that in Esthonia, there are many rivers and lakes that abound in pearls, and that Livonia contains likewise several that are very productive. Valentine relates, in his Museum, that the peasants had the art of concealing these fisheries a long time, and sold all their pearls to the Russians. May not this be the reason why such rich and fine ornaments and head-dresses of pearls are no where to be met with as those of the common women of Russia?

† Four physicians of the court attended the prince of Denmark in his sickness; and Russos ever goes so far as to name six.

‡ See Milton's History of Russia, London, 1682; p. 100.

tion was wrought, which is still the subject of admiration, and will continue to be so to the latest posterity.

I shall be forgiven for not entering here into those particulars which none are ignorant of. They are connected with all the annals of Europe. I shall therefore confine myself to this one remark, that it was the prudent policy of the first sovereigns of that house which prepared the way for the reformation of the state which afterwards took place. Michaila Feodorovitch restored tranquillity to his empire. Alexei Michailovitch had all the qualities of a great monarch. He invited foreigners over, encouraged commerce, made considerable attempts for the discovery of mines, established manufactories, struck the first rubles *, conceived the first project of having a fleet on the Caspian, established posts on the model of those in Germany †, had translations made of the books that treated of arts and sciences, and read the history of Alexander the Great in his own language. He commanded a reform to be made in the church books, prescribed limits to the patriarchate, had a new edition of the Bible published, and a

* Those that I have seen are of the year 7162 [1654]. They have the Tzar on horseback, with the sceptre in his hand: round it is the customary title "Bojeiu milostiu gosudar tzar i veliki knez Alexei Michailovitch vceia veliki i malia Rossiei." On the reverse a spread eagle; at top "Lieta 7162;" and at bottom. "Rubl."—He also struck quarter-rubles [polpoltiniki] which are of a triangular form. It is for the numismatographers to determine the derivation of the word ruble, whether it be Tartarian, or derived from rubet, to cut. This is certain, that they used formerly to cut the German crowns into halves and quarters, on which pieces so cut they stamped a tally. The word ruble is by no means of a modern date: it is mentioned in the Chronicles of the twelfth century. Perhaps, like the grievna, it only denoted a weight. In the time of Ivan Vassilievitch there were gold pieces of a very fine impression. As they were not, however, in common use, and the Tzar only made presents of them to those he honoured with his esteem, they may rather be called medals.

† In 1663, according to Kinderman, in his Treatise on the Commerce of Russia, the gazettes of Holland, Hamborough, and Königsberg, arrived at Moscow as regularly as at Stockholm. He adds, that the Tzar had always the gazettes translated for him into Russ. See Magazine de Busching.

new compilation of laws. He entered into alliance with several of the European powers, as France and Spain; sent an embassy to the Grand Duke of Tuscany; and seemed to have a prospect of the future greatness of his house and his empire.

Feodor Alexiévitch had a taste for the agreeable arts of poetry and music, which Plato places among the virtues that contribute to the duration of empires. He had a particular regard to schools, founded several establishments advantageous to commerce and to civil government. But nothing shews more the greatness of his soul, than the preference he always gave to merit when in competition with birth. And it was this prince who had the charters and privileges burnt of the nobility, who, to the detriment of talents, arrogated to themselves the exclusive right of obtaining honours.

I have now discharged this subject; and in my next shall take up another.

Yours, &c. M. M. M.

MR. URBAN,

Jan. 6.

IN reviewing the French advertisement, vol. LVI. p. 744. 935. my motive had a greater reverence to your honour, than the correction of the anonymous writer. It was the language, not the author, nor his partiality; which stood reprehensible. If I have intruded upon the innocent designs of C. L. he ought to thank me at least for my endeavours to set him right. The speaking trumpet which he makes use of will certainly sound more to his dispraise than mine; for when a man is closely pressed, he makes the greatest noise he can to call for help. There is a great deal of *verbiage* in the apology, some concessions, but no seeming conviction. To reform a mind thus disposed, shall not employ my leisure; neither will I follow him through the labyrinth of his reasoning, obscured by unintelligible parentheses; but only glance at some passages as they occur in order, or require my answer.—In the first place, his friends of Switzerland will not be much pleased by his arraigning their taste and knowledge of the French language, nor in the ridiculous glory of having collectively produced the great Rousseau. The Walnut which he planted must have perished long ago; therefore it cannot be said now to exist, although the tree its offspring may. An address to the public, printed in any language, cannot be colloquial; it should, however, possess

grammatical nicety; and men of letters aspire to the same precision even in conversation, and that in England too, notwithstanding the contrary assertion of your correspondent. It is in vain for me to account why Charles II. is introduced under the degrading similitude of an extinguisher, unless to attack my political creed, of which he is totally ignorant. Let him however remember, that the sturdy OAK exceeds the WALNUT-TREE in duration. The former is not unfrequently obliged to support the weak and perishable constitution of the latter when cemented together. The ungrateful wood should not therefore forget its benefactor. Besides, the Walnut-tree is of French extraction, as the word itself implies, and no wise comparable to our native Oak, which surpasses in use and dignity every tree. Voltaire, in his translations, may be allowed a certain degree of licence: translators give the sense only of the original, whilst composers are bound to stricter rules. In tender and sublime sentiments, proceeding from greatness of mind, there must be elevation; consequently the French adjective in that case generally follows, with the same propriety that quality attends on majesty. The study of twelve distinct grammars, in as many unknown languages, and for so small a reward, is a clear demonstration of the enthusiastic perseverance of your laborious correspondent. For my part I should tremble at the task, were it imposed upon me; and, without so much acquirement, it will be necessary to assure him, that the article *du*, prefixed to *fameux*, is definite, not indefinite, as he erroneously supposes. As to the purity of my style, it is as much unknown to him as are the lineaments of my face. The words *un peu ignorant* require no illustration, being well explained by the apologist, who is lost indeed to my penetration behind the Tree which he makes an interlocutor, a new Hamadryad of his own creation. *L'Élève de Rousseau* is Emilius the imaginary pupil, who could not speak in improper French. I boast of no Gallic politeness, yet pride myself in English sincerity, perhaps a little in Gallic diction: but I am no less a true friend to that liberty which is secured by rational and salutary laws. For this reason I recommend to your correspondent the reading of Montelquieu *de l'esprit des Loix*, as a counterbalance to his favourite Rousseau, who, amongst foreigners, is familiarly styled *Jean Jacques*;

when

when Voltaire was mentioned it was always under the respectable title of *Monsieur de Voltaire*. It is no practical solecism in me to dissent from another in my degree of estimation. If C. L. be a native of this, or of either of our sister Kingdoms, he cannot presume to put my judgment under the arrest of his arbitrary laws, without destroying that liberty of sentiment which is the sacred right of every individual.

I shall with more generosity therefore leave him in the full possession of this same invaluable privilege, without the trouble of accompanying him in a tedious voyage to America, there being too much heat in his temper to form the social compact. As he grows older, I hope he will increase in moderation, of which virtue there are no visible traits in the complexion of his long epistle, yet many that tend to revive party animosities; which not being my study, I shall finish my letter with an apology for having offended him through a small twig of the OAK, which lashed undesignedly his political WALNUT-TREE. In hopes that the old proverbial distich, so far as it relates to this tree, may prove effectual, and to prevent all enmity; I hereby solicit a spare Walnut through the hands of your Editor, to plant in my garden close to a flourishing young Oak, in memory of a treaty of Peace and Alliance. ENTRE NOUS.

Reponse d'un jeune Suisse au gentil-homme Anglois, qui a fait demander dans le Gentleman's Magazine, Sept. 1786, p. 744. des nouvelles du Noier à la plantation duquel assista J. J. Rousseau.

MONSIEUR,

VOUS êtes admirateur du grand Rousseau; je le suis aussi, et bien sincèrement. Cette conformité de goût semble indiquer une conformité de caractère... des lors quelque différence qu'il puisse y avoir entre nos âges, notre condition, notre patrie, ou notre fortune, nous sommes faits pour être unis; je vous offre donc mon amitié parceque je la crois digne de vous... je vous demande la votre parceque je sens qu'elle manque à mon cœur; et persuadé que ma proposition sera acceptée je vous écris, avec la confiance des belles âmes, comme je le ferois au plus ancien de mes amis.

Vous demandés des nouvelles de ce Noier à la plantation duquel assista Rousseau... Hélas! cet arbre n'existe plus à Bossey... Combien de fois mon œil avide ne l'y a-t-il pas cherché?... je l'aurois visité avec la même dévotion que le pèlerin visite les

saints lieux—j'aurois été lire à l'ombre son épais feuillage les œuvres immortelles d'*Homère*, de *Sierne*, et de mon vertueux maître *J. J. Rousseau*: mais une main froidement méthodique la fait abattre parcequ'il dérangeoit la symétrie d'une cour... qu'elle devoit être étroite... et grâce cette âme qui préféra une ennuyeuse uniformité, à un souvenir délicieux. Je n'ai pas de fortune; mais je racheterois cet arbre au prix du peu que je possède. Ami, une commotion de sentiment, qui remplit l'âme, qui l'échauffe, qui la vivifie... ne durat-elle qu'un moment indivisible, vaut les trésors du nouveau monde, et une existence de soixante ans; ce que je dis là, je ne le dirois point aux hommes vulgaires, et *fruges consumere nati*; ils ne me comprendroient pas... mais pour vous ce langage ne vous fera point étranger, votre cœur est fait pour le sentir... sans cela aimeriez-vous le citoyen de Genève?

Si le *noyer de Rousseau* ne subsiste plus, il existe au fond des Alpes un autre *Arbre*, bien précieux pour une âme sensible... c'est le *Tilleul*, au pied duquel *Pierre de Suringer* abbé de Disentis, *Hans Bün* seigneur de Rätisuns, et le comte *Hans Von Sax* jurèrent en 1424, la première confédération, qui procura la liberté au pais Grison... il est à l'entrée de *Tross*, peu village à deux lieues de l'abbaye de Disentis... ce tilleul, unique de son espèce dans toute la vallée, étend au loin ses nombreux rameaux; il est vrai qu'accablé de vieillesse et miné par l'écroulement des siècles dont il a vu les révolutions, il ne tardera pas à affliger le vallon de sa chute... mais du moins, les habitants le conservent avec un respect religieux, et malheur à l'homme qui oseroit porter sur lui une main sacrilège.

J'ai été le visiter ce *tilleul respectable*, je l'ai embrassé, je me suis assis sous son ombre... une larme brûlante a sillonné m'a joue... et mon âme s'est repliée avec délices sur les temps passés... Si je me marie et que j'aie un fils, dès qu'il sera en âge de penser et de sentir, je le conduirai au pied de cet arbre, et je lui dirai... "Baisés, mon fils, baisés cette terre sacrée, c'est la terre de la liberté... jadis elle fut foulée par ces héros fameux, dont la nature avare semble avoir brisé le moule pour jamais... Quand vous serez entré dans le monde votre cœur honnête s'affligera de ne trouver ni vertu, ni sentiment, ni liberté, d'être avili par les uns, repoussé par les autres; et abandonné par tous, alors vous penserez au vieux Tilleul de Tross, et votre cœur sera consolé."

Adieu, mon cher Anglois; des bords de la Tamise transportés vous quelques fois en imagination sur les rives charmantes du *Leiman*, où respire un jeune homme qui s'enorgueilliroit de mériter le nom de votre ami.

Lausanne, le
1. Fev. 1787.

Louis BRIDEL.

Mr. URBAN,

May 2.

AS I find that Small Shot has taken advantage of my seeming to mark my last as final, and has ventured on the most delusive assertions, from a hope that they would not be confuted, I must beg leave again to enter the lists. The extreme shortness of my last he has not thought proper to imitate; and, as you have admitted his long and intemperate letter, you cannot in justice refuse to admit this refutation of the calumnies contained in it.

One of these calumnies, though indeed rather a risible one, is that the author of Letters of Literature invited Dr. Stuart to dine with him about the time they appeared, in order to conciliate his kindness, as a reviewer, to that work: and that the mention of ingratitude, in my last, proceeds on this circumstance! But this tale, weak as it is, has no foundation in truth. In 1783, the person Small Shot alludes to, called on Dr. S. with a mutual acquaintance, and offered Dr. S. a present of different manuscripts on Scotch history, with which Dr. S. was then occupied. And accordingly, a week or two after, he again called, and gave them to Dr. S. Among them was an old copy of the proceedings against Francis Earl Bothwell 1592, which, with the others, may, it is believed, be still found among the Dr's papers. That person at the same time informed Dr. S. of sundry manuscripts in the Cotton Library, illustrative of his subject, and which he was surprized to find Dr. S. had never seen. He had been told by their mutual acquaintance that Dr. S. was wholly occupied with Scotch History; and, far from knowing that Dr. S. had any concern in periodical publications, he could not even have dreamed that a man so employed could find time for other occupations. Nor did he cultivate this slight acquaintance, for he never saw Dr. S. again for two years. In summer 1785, he was again *three* times in Dr. S's company, upon this simple occasion. Calling on Mr. Murray the bookseller, who may, perhaps, recollect the circumstance, for a book written by Dr. S. he found that Mr. M. had not the book, and went to Dr. S. to ask him about it. A conversation arose on the subject of Dr. S's History of Mary, which the above person, who had then first read it, attacked on many grounds, and told the Dr. that if he would come and dine with him on a future day, he

could shew him many gross mistakes in that work. The challenge was accepted, and the whole afternoon was occupied with this discussion; which extended so far, that another day was fixed for considering the remaining passages. This *last* time they ever met, the parties, after going over the rest of the ground, had time for scattered conversation; and at this last meeting the Dr. told that he was himself the founder of the English Review against the Monthly, by which he conceived himself maltreated on account of this very History of Mary, if I mistake not. After this the acquaintance, if it can be so called, totally dropped; and the person alluded to, far from seeking to cultivate it, always spoke of Dr. S. with abhorrence, so as repeatedly to say of him, *that the man, who was capable of perverting the history of a country to gratify private pique, deserved the pillory.* A singular apophthegm of Dr. S. concerning the Cotton MSS. that *he was too busy to read*, was also often told by him, and mentioned in letters to different friends, at that time.

Was not all this a new way of soothing a reviewer, Mr. Urban? But this is not all; for Small Shot has, in his weak heat, fallen into two gross absurdities on this subject. In his first letter, he considers the attack on Dr. S. as stabbing the reputation of a deceased friend, (whereas there was not a shadow of friendship between the parties); and yet, in his last, he speaks of conciliating that *friend* by a dinner. Is not this one absurdity? Another is, that, in these very letters, Dr. S. was mentioned with severe censure; and accordingly this very writer, in the English Review, marks Dr. S. by name, as one person attacked in these letters. How could Dr. S. be a proper person to conciliate as the reviewer of a book, which sharply censured him? He did; it seems, write a favourable review of it; but what does this imply, excepting merely, that he liked the book?

Small Shot uses expressions in his letters which brand him, and belong to him peculiarly. A shallow reader, from his *delinquency, culprit, gallows*, &c. would be apt to imagine, that here was a horrible affair! The case between him and me stands thus;

1. I accused Dr. S. of writing a critique, which he did not. Is this a crime, or a mistake?

2. I said Dr. S. was consumed with envy.

envy. Your correspondent denies not this; and who can, who ever was once in Dr. S's company? Is it a crime to say the truth? I also implied, that Dr. S. was a bad moral character. Who can deny this, who knows his life? is this truth a crime?

Small Shot, *alias* Dr. T. *alias* author of some history or other, of a Voyage to the Moon by the Man of the People, and of the English Review, does not understand one syllable of the case. His whole last letter proceeds on the supposition, that I had retracted the *second* article; whereas, I only retracted the *first*. My last says, that the character I gave of Dr. S. was *just*; but I apologize for charging him as author of the criticism, for I hastened to remove from his memory all suspicion of such an illiterate piece of imbecillity. The character of Dr. S. was true, though given on a mistaken occasion: but I indeed meant to have sent you some true account of him and his writings, lest the public should be misled by the falsehoods of his friends which you have printed. For I do not suppose that you, Mr. Urban, wish to sacrifice the sacred laws of truth to the fame of any author because he is dead. This would be *new morality*, to exchange truth for panegyric. But what shall be said to Small Shot, who answers my last without understanding one word of its meaning? Is he a fit judge of English literature, who cannot discriminate even the simplest position? Yet this sagacity is just equal to his learning. Writing at random upon every subject, he is not only ignorant, but glories in his shame: and fattens on the trade of literature, without having served any apprenticeship. I should applaud his gratitude to Dr. S. did I not know his *private pique*, and his informer. But he may be assured that his last letter, teeming with abuse of the highest flavour, founded on an error, into which no man of common discernment could fall, has set his own seal to the opinion express both of his depravity and stupidity.

It is, Mr. Urban, a common observation in literary matters, that a *weak friend is worse than an enemy*; and on no occasion can it be more applicable than on the present. Small Shot speaks as if a single paragraph of mine had totally blasted the reputation of Dr. S. without reflecting, that a literary reputation must be very small indeed, to be injured by only saying, that its posses-

or was full of envy, and not a good moralist. This is all I ever said of Dr. S.; for surely Small Shot does not suppose, that the very suspicion of writing a silly criticism, in a periodical work, was enough to blast Dr. S's reputation. I do not wonder, indeed, that Small Shot feels very sore on the occasion; and I cannot help smiling to see that an erring dart has not fallen to the ground.

If it were possible to be grave on this occasion, Mr. Urban, I would beg leave to give Mr. Small Shot a little advice. I would tell him to avoid heat, as it only lays him open to an antagonist; and low language, as it bewrays education and habitudes; I would tell him, that his letters are the most singularly frantic, that ever stained innocent paper; and that they would be quite unique, if there were not two of them. Your readers must allow, that none such have yet appeared in your work; and that their manner is quite out of the common road. Sorry should I be to check such remarkable talents; but I really think, that a man, who has asserted *two gross fallacies*, 1. *That there was a violation of friendship, in the attack on Dr. S.* 2. *That there was an attempt to bribe the said Dr. S. by a dinner*, ought to speak modestly, and reflect that I only fell into *one mistake*, and instantly retracted it; whereas he has invented two fables, merely to asperse a man, of whom he knows nothing. But, gravity apart, I must tell Small Shot, that his letters might cure the spleen; and I have found admirable effects from them. For who can avoid mirth in reading such original pieces? The rich and sublime vein of *metaphor* in them, though, to use a pun of Dr. Sewel's, it be such as I never *met-afore*, is admirable. In his first letters he draws his choice figures of speech from the *Old Bailey*, and an *alias*. In his last he has a metaphor from boxing, *prostrate antagonist*; with many again of the true St. Giles's cast, as *delinquency, culprit, gallows, crimes, guilt, ignorance of moral obligation, flabbing*. How the poor man's imagination must be haunted! He also speaks tragically of *venom, Demon of Revenge, code of morality, Paracelsus, Dr. Graham, Katerfelto, Tom Thumb, triform, cannon, red-hot balls*! In cold truth, perhaps Small Shot and I may be equal in every respect; but, in his fever of self-importance, and being perhaps accustomed to crow upon his own dung-hill, he appears to himself an angel, and I Vin-

dex diminish in his sight, to a mere insect. He compares himself to a judge, me to a culprit; himself to a lion, me to a bull dog, with a bullet-head, I suppose another St. Giles's term. Lastly, I am a bat or an owl, and he is to shoot me, nay, to "exterminate" me; being ambitious, as-fome infer, of being made rat-catcher to his majesty. Did ever over-weening madness, or habitual intoxication, go further than this? Is it a wonder that in such a mind, all ideas should be confounded? that to such an imagination, the saying that Dr. Stuart had written a critique, and the calling him invidious and immoral, (for this is in cold truth all the affair) should appear a crime as tragical as Chrononhotonthologos? But too much of this strange debate, Mr. Urban. I shall once more take my leave; but not without telling Small Shor, that he may again make himself ridiculous, if he pleases; but, if he ventures upon any fallacy worth notice, I shall certainly again expose him: as for you, Mr. Urban, I hope you will take off your spectacles, and tell me

Solvantur risu tabulae, tu missus abibis.

VINDEX.

MR. URBAN,

May 2.

I Think your correspondent * T. H. W's sentiments, in regard to Prior, in general perfectly just, and that he properly vindicates him against the undeserved severity of Dr. Johnson. The story of the two Painters is, however, in my opinion, somewhat liable to the same censure past on that of Pliny, from whom he borrowed it, and at whose expense he is complimented. To mention but one instance of obscurity:—How can a circle, however shaded, resemble an apple, Leda's egg, and Chloe's breast? if it was like one, could it be mistaken for the other? The moral, which Prior tells us "the dullest mortal cannot fail of finding," is certainly ingenious, but surely it would never have entered any reader's imagination, without his pointing it out. Ease and humour, both of which are very apparent in this tale, characterize Prior. Of invention, I believe, he posseth less than a moderate share: of which the extracts from Angerianus are remarkable instances. From the obscurity of the author, he probably supposed himself in no danger of detection, and thought that he might plunder him with

* See Mag. for February, p. 137.

impunity; the same notion might have prevailed on him to adopt a story from Gayton's "Festivous notes on Don Quixot." Who Gayton was I know not, but suppose from the style, for the title-page is lost, that he lived in James the 1st, or Charles the 1st's time. He often mentions Jonson, Beaumont and Fletcher; but I believe never Shakespeare, who in Charles's time was almost totally eclipsed by his (comparatively speaking) puny opponents. He relates, that a countryman having modestly requested of Fortune to grant him three wishes, received for answer, "*Ratified; wish and be happy.*" The joyful man acquainted his wife first, who having been the constant companion of his labours, was meet to share in his good fortunes; * * * the first thing she desired her husband, was, that one of these wishes might be left to her disposal. The good old man willing to gratify her, said, yea love, one I will spare thee. So to the faire they came, whither they were bound, and the woman casting her eyes round about, to see what she should make the choice of her wish, at last (remembering what she wanted at home) spied a handsome wooden ladle, which the forthwith wished for, and as soon the thing was in her hand, which her husband seeing, and impatient at the miscarriage of the first wish, wroth with his wife for her simplicity, wished the ladle in her breech, which out of hand was instantly there. But the poor woman (like a fly with a straw in the same place) was so tormented * * * that she desired the husband to remove it, who in charity to his wife wished it out again. So all the three wishes went in and out with a ladle. That Prior's story of the ladle was taken from this will admit of no doubt; though it may not be so easily credited, that he has omitted some ludicrous circumstances, and sacrificed a ridiculous joke to decency.

VARRO.

MR. URBAN,

May 3.

YOUR Correspondent in your last may think as long as he pleases, that he is not the dupe of Dr. P. and retort on me *miserable prejudices*; and L. L. may hold up the Doctor's meekness; but every unprejudiced man will see through such disguise, the spirit of John Calvin and John Knox, and such furious reformers. The Dr.* him-

* See Letter to Mr. Pitt

self,

self, is ashamed of his gunpowder which his friends before attempted to palliate. But will any of them be bound for him that he would not head the Unitarians, to beat down and burn our cathedrals, as much as Sacheverell did meeting-houses? The followers of each leader arise from the same spirit; for I am assured the bulk of the doctor's converts and adherents are in the midland counties among manufacturers, men ever ready to adopt dew opinions, and as easy a religion as suits their convenience. Such men have always been foremost to shew their turbulence in civil matters, and when their religious ferment rise to its height, they would treat dissidents from them, as Cade of Norwich treated all who differed from him, or opposed him. L. L.'s simile of the Old Lady and her officious friend, may appear very ingenious to himself, but will be thought so by no friend to the religion of Jesus, which is to be inculcated without art or violence, without pretending or endeavouring to make others believe a new gospel, different from that taught by Christ and his Apostles; that last revelation of the will of God to man, to which, if an angel from heaven substitute another, let him be accursed. Mankind are not to be reasoned or persuaded out of what has been the general belief of Christians for near eighteen centuries, what martyrs and confessors have sealed with their blood; nor are we to subscribe more implicitly to Dr. P. than to the thirty-nine articles. Arguments against corruptions of the best cause are no invalidation of the goodness of the cause; but young and unsettled minds may easily be led astray by great names and specious declamation. Truth will recommend itself by its simplicity; but we are not, therefore, to simplify the truth till it evaporates into air, and we have no fixt principle left. Nor do a fluctuation of creeds at all subserve the cause of truth. The greatest philosophers may see things in different lights from those in which they formerly appeared to them or to others: but to inculcate free-thinking to the multitude is too much for their feeble capacities: for nature never designed every man to be a philosopher.

When L. L. in a public news-paper, by what I do not hesitate to call a most impudent simile, compares the clergy of the church of England to "staunch blood-hounds, who stand, chained and

muzzled, not daring to stir an inch, till the signal is given and they are let slip to worry the prey;" I dare him to bring an instance of any person who has fallen under such treatment, and to be as personal against these persecutors as he can. General assertions of a persecuting spirit in the present church system, amount to nothing. We must come to facts, if we would prove the point in question: till this proof is brought, let the controversy rest.

P. Q.

Mr. URBAN,

May 6.

A Falshood concerning one of the dramatic pieces, sold at the auction of the late Dr. Wright's library, having been industriously circulated in the daily prints (perhaps not without a view to flatter one collector, and mortify another) please to inform your readers, that the *Dido, Queen of Carthage*, 1694, lately in the possession of Mr. Reed, but now (through his kindness) the property of Mr. Stevens, is to the full as fair and perfect as the same play purchased by Mr. Malone.

You may add, that a few copies of this very rare Tragedy, accompanied by the fragments of the unique comedy, called *Common Conditions*; the *Old Wives Tale*, 1595 (of which there is only one copy more, viz. in the King's Library;) together with the *Nice Wanton*, 1560 (an interlude that appears in no Catalogue or Library whatever, and of which the sole copy, hitherto discovered, belongs to John Byng, Esq. one of the Commissioners of the Stamp-office,) will very soon be reprinted in a single volume. This publication will be rendered, as far as is necessary, a *fac-simile*.

Mr. Stevens paid for <i>Common Conditions</i>	} 5 5 0
Mr. Malone for <i>Dido</i>	16 16 0
Mr. Stevens for the <i>Old Wives Tale</i>	} 5 7 6

The originals of these three plays will afterwards be deposited in the British Museum.

Yours, &c.

P. S. None of the play-house folks had any share in the contest for *Dido* which has furnished so many paragraphs for the Newspapers.

Mr. URBAN,

April 12.

I Confess I am one of those who think that the multiplication of creeds, and the establishment of systematical confessions of faith, have been of no great service to the cause of "pure and undeified religion." Dogmatical decisions

upon speculative and controverted points, are very consistent with the genius of the Church of Rome, but can never be vindicated in a Protestant Church, upon the grand principles of the Reformation; namely, that the scriptures of the Old and New Testament are the only rule of faith and manners; and that in them every Christian is bound to search for those truths which are necessary to his soul's health. I cannot conceive, therefore, that the foundation of the Protestant Church of England would be in the least degree weakened, by removing those systematic confessions within which she had intrenched herself, and if those, who are called to serve at the altar, instead of being made to subscribe to formularies of human composition, were only required to assent to the questions put in our offices of ordination, it appears to me that the Church would have as good security, as any Protestant communion can reasonably demand, for the proper discharge of the important duties of the pastoral care. If holy scripture, as our Church maintains in her sixth article, containeth all things necessary to salvation, can it be supposed that human articles and creeds are necessary to enable the Gospel to maintain its ground in the world? No, Mr. Urban, the Church of Christ, we have our Saviour's word for it, is founded upon a rock, which all the powers of darkness shall never be able to overthrow: and his religion will always find its way into the hearts of the well-disposed, without requiring any assistance from the arbitrary decrees of synods, consistories, and convocations,

The articles and creeds of the Church of England were designed to prevent diversity of opinion in matters of religion; an attempt both absurd and impracticable, as experience hath fully evinced; for is it not well known, that Calvinists and Arminians, Trinitarians, and Arians, officiate in the Established Church? and while men of such discordant principles continue to enter promiscuously into the church, can any reasonable plea be adduced either for the expediency or utility of continuing the present mode of subscription?

Hear the sentiments of the celebrated Erasmus upon the subject of creed-making. In 1519, Joannes Sletchr, a Bohemian, wrote him a long letter concerning the religious dissensions which prevailed at that time in his country; in answer to which Erasmus thus expresses himself; "One thing, in my opinion,

might reconcile many persons to the Roman Church, and that is not to decide so dogmatically upon so many speculative points, and to make them articles of faith, but only to require an assent to those doctrines which are manifestly laid down in the Holy Scriptures, and which are necessary to salvation. *There are few*, and it is easier to persuade men of a few articles than of a vast number. Now out of one article, we may make an hundred, of which some are such, that a man might either doubt of them, or have no notion about them, without endangering his soul and his religion; but such is the nature of men, that what they have once dogmatically decided, they will obstinately maintain. And now, Mr. Urban, if you wish to see this great man's confession of faith, here it is, extracted from the same letter. "Christian Theology may be fairly reduced to this, that we ought to place our whole trust in Almighty God, who graciously gives us all things by his son Jesus Christ; that we are redeemed by the death of this son of God, to whose body we are united by Baptism, that, being dead to worldly lusts, we may live conformably to his precepts and example, not only doing no harm to any, but doing good to all; that when adversity befalls us, we patiently submit to it, in hopes of a future recompence at the coming of the Lord; that we make a daily progress in virtue, ascribing nothing to ourselves, but all to God. These things are to be pressed and inculcated, till good habits are formed in the heart. If there be persons of a speculative genius, who want to search into abstruse points concerning the divine nature, or the person of Jesus Christ, or the Sacraments, with a view to improve their understanding, and to raise their minds and affections above earthly things, be it permitted to them, provided always that their Christian brethren be not compelled to believe every thing that this or that teacher thinks to be true. As bonds, deeds, covenants, obligations, indentures, expressed in a multitude of words, afford matter for law suits; so, in religion, a profusion of determinations, decrees, and decisions, begets endless controversies."

For these words [says Dr. Jortin], Erasmus hath been called Freethinker, Latitudinarian, Arian, Infidel, Heretic, and what not, by the Disciples of St. Ignatius, and other Priests of the Church of Rome; and true it is, that this

Episacmic creed differs not a little from the creed of "Pope Pius."

To the above confession, give me leave, Mr. Urban, to subjoin the following, which the writer hopes he may be permitted to adopt, without being deemed an undutiful son of the Church of England.

With regard to his Tenets, he is free to declare, that he is neither a disciple of Arius, nor of Socinus; nor does he think himself bound to adopt the notions of St. Athanasius, or of St. any body, any farther than they appear to him to be warranted by Scripture. In points of faith and doctrine, his motto is, "Nullius addictus jurare in verba magistri," that is, to acknowledge no human dictator in matters which concern none but God and a man's own conscience: he is very ready to acknowledge that he believes the scriptures of the Old and New Testament to be a compleat revelation of the will of God to man: he believes Christianity to be a perfect religion, and he looks up to the divine pattern exhibited in the gospel as a perfect exemplar of human duty. He utterly disclaims the pretended infallibility of the church of Rome, and views with abhorrence the many corruptions which she has ingrafted upon the pure and unadulterated religion of Christ. He makes no scruple of declaring, that he thinks the word of God a much surer guide than a council of Nice, a synod of Dort, a Westminster Assembly; yea, or a Lambeth convocation. He is not ashamed to profess himself a member of the Church established by Law, because, from a conviction grounded on the most impartial enquiry, he regards it, with all its imperfections, as the best communion we have; but yet he is willing to give the right hand of fellowship to all those of every other denomination who love our Lord Jesus Christ in sincerity: he thinks no non-conformity so bad as a wicked life, nor does he wish to see any other uniformity established in matters of religion, than that all, who profess and call themselves Christians, may hold the faith in unity of spirit, in the bond of peace, and in righteousness of life.

Yours, &c.

CLERICUS LEICESTRIENSIS.

MR. URBAN,

May 2.

THE following extract, from Sir John Maundevile's Travels, I think, very satisfactorily accounts for the remarkable legend on the nobles of

Edward III. the meaning of which has hitherto been doubtful. Leake and Evelyn say, that some suppose the words to signify enigmatically the elixir by which the gold was made; but that others think the text was used as an Amulet, to make the wearers invulnerable. From the testimony of Sir John Maundevile (who flourished in the time of Edw. III.) it appears that some men considered the text as a charm against the peril of robbers; and, surely, supposing it to be possessed of that power, a more proper inscription for a coin could not have been chosen,

Yours, &c. S. G.

"And therefore feyn sum men, whan thei dreden hem of thefes, on ony weye, or of enemyes, 'Jesús autem transiens per medium illorum ibat,' in tokene and mynde, 'that oure Lord passed thorghe our the 'Jewes crueltee, and scaped safely fro hem; 'so surely mowe men passen the perile of 'Thefes.'" Maundevile's Travels, 8vo. p. 137.

MR. URBAN,

May 3.

IN the preface to "A Collection of Letters and Essays, in Favour of Public Liberty, by an amicable Band of Well-wishers to the Religious and Civil Rights of Mankind" *, it is said, that one of the most distinguished of this band had formerly been in very friendly connexions with the author of *Triffling Shandy*, which he instantly and totally relinquished, upon finding that the said author varied, in the common course of his practice, not only from his original political creed, but, in some notorious instances, from those laudable maxims of morality, and even of common humanity, which his book was understood to inculcate.

The charge is of a very serious nature; and, were it properly authenticated, it might prove a very instructive lesson to the admirers of Mr. Sterne. If any of your correspondents, therefore, can throw light upon this matter, it will not only be an act of public justice, but, in all probability, it will be attended with very beneficial consequences. It will certainly oblige many of your readers.

Yours, &c. T. I. S.

Vol. LVI. p. 1012. col. 1. l. 15. Read, "usum;" and in the same line, r. "At ut cunque hac in parte merito."

MR. URBAN,

April 26.

AN expression in your worthy correspondent T. Row's very sensible letter (Vol. LVI. p. 1130) upon a long and often complained of, yet I fear an increasing evil, the non-residence of the clergy, brought to my mind an inscription on a tablet of brass, fixed, by order of the late excellent Lady Elizabeth Hastings, in the churches of Ledsham, Thorparch, and Cellingham, Yorkshire, in her Ladyship's patronage. And as one cannot but wish something of the kind were done in every church in the kingdom, as a proper memento to both minister and people, I send you a copy of it, not knowing how to give it so extensive a spread as it will obtain by having a place (with your leave) in the Gentleman's Magazine. And as this is probably the last trouble of the kind* you will receive from me, I do with the greater confidence hope you will oblige an old correspondent in finding room for it, and the rest of the contents of this sheet, in your now enlarged and very useful miscellany. Yours, &c. T. B.

"The right honourable Lady Elizabeth Hastings, who was seized of the perpetual advowson of this parish-church, provided, that the present incumbent and his successors to the latest generations should have legal settlement in the same, as by her last will and testament directed, beseecheth him and them, not for the sake of the perishable bread which he may in his youth have received by her appointment, or may in future time receive but, for the sake of the almighty Creator, and giver of it, and for his sole honour and glory, that he will religiously weigh and carefully observe the following rules; adding to and enforcing them as occasion shall require, and his own prudence suggest.

1st, That he content not himself with an orderly and regular discharge of his duty, as the same is marked out and prescribed by human laws, but, from a true fervency of spirit and Christian zeal for the salvation of his people and his own, add to the obligations required of him by man the adequate and only sufficient measure of the gospel; daily abound in the works of his high calling; rule his own house well, and enforce his preaching upon the minds of men by holiness of life, and the strength and power of his own example.

2d, That he would daily and earnestly in private prayer humble himself before the throne of God for all spiritual blessings upon himself, upon his flock, and upon all mankind.

3d, That he would be much in conversation with his people, and, without partiality or preferring any one to another, he would inform himself of their spiritual condition, the respective wants and occasions of their souls, and give them their portion of meat in due season, and, by all the wisdom and prudence he is master of, turn the stream of their affections from the momentary and vain enjoyments of this world to the everlasting riches and only solid pleasures of the next.

4th, That at every visit he receives or pays, he would provide that some part of the discourse should be upon some vital subject of Religion; as the absolute necessity of having it planted in the heart, and what are the hindrances whereby it is rendered unable to strike root and fix itself there, and what the salutary and only effective means are, and wherein lies the heavenly wisdom, and what are those holy methods and ways for the removing and exterminating such hindrances: so that having the Kingdom of God established within himself, and in the souls of all his sons and daughters (as in his ministerial relation he must ever account his whole people to be) he and they may be able to stand in the judgements, and may, through God's great mercy in the redemption of all men by his blessed son, find their eternal lot and portion among his saints."

You have given a sketch of her Ladyship's character (which I know to be just) in your 20th Vol. p. 36, together with the inscription on her coffin; and will perhaps be glad of having it in your power to give your readers a sight of that upon her monument, in her parish-church of *Ledsham*, which is as follows,

Prope sita est

Elizabetha Hastings,

Filia Theophili soror et hæres Georgii,

Cemitum de Huntingdon,

Matre Elisabetha, gnata et coherede

Johannis Lewis de Ledstone, militis et baronetti;

Quæ illustri castitatis exemplo

Homini negavit sponsalia,

Ut Deo sese totam daret.

Christi serva integerrima,

Divinis rebus, philosophiæque veræ vacavit,

Victus, vestitus, ornatusque parum studiosa;

At munditiarum vindex acerrima,

Quæ decora, quæ accommodata

Natalibus,

* We earnestly hope not. Edit.

Natalibus, ordini, et domesticæ disciplinæ,
Horum in discrimine faxag, in delectu vere-
cunda.

Vultu venusto fuit et benigno,
Sermone puro facili et eleganti,
Peracri ingenio, moribus suavissimis,
Quas dotes i'a feliciter commiscuit,
Ut ex sociata omnium pulchritudine
Ornatiores singulæ viderentur, et auctiores.
In sacris ædibus extruendis, et reficiendis,
In sacerdotum dignitate tuenda et augenda*,
In omnibus sublebandis, tam extraneis quam

nostratis,

Seu orbitate, seu valetudine, seu inopia
laborarent,
Ita est largita,
Iustitiam denique, et fidem, et veritatem,
Puram, nudam, incorruptam,
Tam studiose, tam sincere coluit,

Ut nomen sibi pepererit

Quovis elogio sublimius, quovis monumento
perennius.

At res humanæ quam fragiles, quam caducæ!

Talem tantumque cancer invasit;

Quem cum remediis diu frustra que tentatis,

Tollendum ferro medici censuissent,

Suis tam tristi spectaculo cohorrescentibus,

Ipsa mirâ animi nobilitate nudavit pectus,
ferrum accepit,

Ne minimo quidem inter amputandum dolore

Aut voce, aut vultu, aut gestu prodito.

Certiore jam salutis spe concepta,

Mox lethale resuscitatur virus,

Lenteque per totum serpit corpus:

Cum adventu sponfi excitata virgo,

Sibi constans et usque similis,

Accensa lampade terras deseruit,

Cœlestes thalamos introitura.

Obijt 11mo cal. Jan. anno 1749, ætat. 58.

The (late) Bishop of Sodor and Man's
opinion of Law's Christian Perfection,
in a letter to the Right Hon. Lady, Eli-
zabeth Hastings. Dated Warrington,
Sept. 13, 1729.

"—His Christian perfection fell into
my hands by a like providence: and, after
reading it over and over, I recom-
mended it so heartily to a friend of mine
near London, that he procured 18 for
each of our parochial libraries; which
I have recommended to my clergy after
the most affecting manner, as the like-
liest way to bring them to a most serious
temper: I have considered the most ex-
ceptionable passages in that book: I
dare not say he is altogether in the
wrong. That of selling all, and giving
to the poor, he truly explains to be the
disposing in our sincere intention of

* Referring to her ladyship's ample dona-
tion to Queen's College, Oxford, for exhibi-
tions towards the maintenance of five poor
scholars there.

whatever we enjoy, above what is ne-
cessary for our own and the honest sup-
port of our families, to pious and cha-
ritable uses, and to the support of our
fellow members, so as to part with our
superfluities with the same cheerfulness
and ease of mind, as if we had sold our
estates, and were only disposing of ano-
ther body's income. I need not tell you,
Madam, the happiness of such a disposi-
tion, and how acceptable it must needs
be to God; and that our blessed Saviour
laid that injunction upon his followers,
not to torment them, but to set them
above the world, to make them truly
easy in it. As to the passage, of not
going to law upon any occasion what-
ever, with relation to private injuries, I
dare not condemn, until I see much worse
effects follow from practising accord-
ingly to those who have made the expe-
riment, as you know, Madam, some sects
of people have done without any great
visible inconvenience. And whether one
who resolves to do so might not expect
a peculiar providence to watch over him
for good, or a more extraordinary reward
of his faith and sufferings in obedience
to the commands of his Saviour, is what
ought to be well considered before we
peremptorily condemn such an assertion.

I will, God willing, for now I have
not time, give your Ladyship the sum of
the whole book in a few words, as I
have some time ago met with them in a
book of Erasmus, a person whom God
raised up just at the time of the Reforma-
tion, to set people in the right way,
after the Christian world had been led
into error and superstition for some
ages.

I am, Madam, &c.

THOMAS SODOR & MAN.

A sketch of Christianity from Erasmus,
agreeable to what is contained in this
book.

Jesus Christ came into the world to
form to himself a people who should
wholly depend upon God, and, placing
no confidence in any earthly support
and comfort, should be after another
manner rich; after another manner
noble; after another manner powerful;
after another manner happy; intending
that they should attain felicity by the
contempt of the things that are most
admired by the world; as people that
should be strangers to the lusts of the
flesh, by studying in the *body* the life of
angels; that should have no need of di-
vorce, as being able to mend or to bear
with

with patience all the evils of the married state; that should be strangers to oaths, as those who will neither distrust nor deceive any body; that set not their hearts upon increasing their substance, as having laid up their treasure in heaven; that should not be transported with vain-glory, because they refer all to the glory of Christ alone; who should be void of all ambition, as disposed, the greater they are, so much the more to submit to all men for Christ's sake; who should avoid wrath, much more revenge, as studying to deserve well of those who deserve ill of them; whose lives should be so without blame, as to force even infidels to speak well of them; that should be born again to the purity, simplicity, and teachable temper of infants; that should live like the fowls of the air, without solicitude; among whom should be the same concern and good understanding, as among members of the same body; where the abundance of some should supply the wants of others, and the evils of one member be mitigated by the good offices and compassions of others; who should be conspicuous as a city on a hill, that all about them might be instructed by their example, and as salt to secure the rest from corruption; to whom this life should seem vile, and only to be borne with, in submission to the will of God, relying upon the invisible power of Christ, always preparing for that day, when they shall enter upon a lasting happiness.

THO. S. & M.

P. S. After so much serious matter, will you excuse my inserting the following address? It is, I think, as curious as any thing you have had sent you of the kind; and while it fills up a vacant corner of a page, may serve to make some of your readers smile.

"Rev Sr if you please the prears af you and the conarthen hear desired for the doughter of S — A — for she ees very Bad at this time and thee desirs you will mack prayer her name is geney a —."

MR. URBAN, *Hants, Nov. 1.*

"Nil mortalibus arduum est." HOR.

I Have not yet seen, in your valuable repository, any observations on "Dr. Priestley's Letters to the Jews." As I have lately read them with all the attention I possibly could, if you think the remarks that occurred to me on the perusal will not be unacceptable to your readers, I beg a place for them in your Gentleman's Magazine.

In the first letter the Doctor insists on the perpetual obligation of all the

Jewish rites and ceremonies on the Jews, under their Christian Dispensation, and their restoration to their ancient country, with all the pomp and splendour of universal conquerors. If the former position be true, Mr. Urban, most Christians, I believe, of the present age, with St. Paul of ancient times at their head, have been mistaken. The Dr. indeed quotes the Great Apostle of the Gentiles, as advancing the same sentiment, "We do not make void the law, but establish it," and at the same time takes no notice of a vast number of passages, yea of whole epistles, written with the express purpose of proving, that the rites and ceremonies of Judaism are abolished under the Christian Dispensation. That there is now no difference between Jew and Gentile, Bond and Free, but all are *one* "in Christ Jesus, Romans x. 12—Gal. iii. 28."—That "in Jesus Christ neither Circumcision availeth any thing nor uncircumcision, but faith that worketh by Love, Galatians v. 6." Ought not the Doctor, therefore, to have endeavoured to reconcile these assertions with his own hypothesis, before he had taken it for granted, that this would be allowed him barely on the authority of the passage he quoted! Who can deny, Mr. Urban, that this passage will not bear an easy and rational explanation, in perfect consistency with all other parts of his epistles, upon the supposition, that the apostle meant the moral part of the Mosaic Law, and which we all acknowledge to be of perpetual obligation, and "*establishe*," instead of being "*made void*," by the Christian Revelation.

The ad letter "on the present distressed and calamitous state of the Jewish nation," appears to me unexceptionable, and deserving the serious attention of those to whom it is addressed. The same encomium is due to the 32d Letter, "on the historical evidence of the divine mission of Jesus Christ."

In his 4th letter, where he treats of "the doctrine concerning the Messiah," the following sentence appeared to me liable to exception—"The *mistake* which, for wise purposes, God has suffered you to fall into, has arisen, *from your not having distinguished between this suffering Messiah*" (whom Daniel foretold was to be cut off), "*and that Prince of the House of David*, under whom your are to enjoy the great prosperity that is promised you in the latter days. All the temporal glory that you

you expect will certainly be your lot, and the Messiah that you look for, will come." Upon this, an appeal may be made to the Doctor's calm recollection, from whence came he by the idea of *two* Messiahs, the one a suffering and dying Messiah, the other a glorious and triumphant conqueror? not from the ancient Jews before the coming of Jesus Christ—There are no traces (as many learned men have taken notice) of any such notion in their writings—nor of the works, I apprehend, of the believers in Christianity;—no—they have always endeavoured to prove, that the *suffering and reigning Messiah was one and the same Person*—but really from the *Jewish Writers*, who have taken up this opinion, *since* the appearance of our blessed Saviour. Strange therefore that they (the modern Jews) should "not have distinguished this," who were themselves the inventors of this imaginary sentiment. Surely the learned Doctor forgot their favourite doctrine (mentioned by some of their rabbies) of their Messiah Ben Joseph of the tribe of Ephraim, who is first to appear, and be conquered and put to death by their fabulous Armilus and his army; that, after this, shall arise the 2nd Messiah Ben David of the tribe of Judah, who shall conquer Armilus and his followers, and raise the first Messiah, with many others with him, from the dead, &c. See Lesley to the Jews, quoted from Avkat Rochel, sub signo Messiae Septimo apud Hultium, p. 51. This is sufficient to prove, that the Jews, instead of "not distinguishing between *two* Messiahs," are, it is likely, kept from embracing Christianity, partly by making this distinction. The Doctor remarks in this letter, that "the original gospel of Matthew, received by their countrymen, did not contain the account of the miraculous conception;" and that "Jesus Christ, in his opinion, was the *Legitimate*, not *merely reputed*, son of Joseph." One would suppose, that the Dr. agreed with the ancient Jewish Christians the Ebionites, in receiving the Gospel of *Matthew only*, and that *curtailed* of its *two first chapters*—But if he acknowledges the authenticity of the Gospel of *Luke* (which he professes to do) the same difficulty remains. He says, indeed, that the sacred writers were liable to *mistakes*; but, if Luke has made a mistake in such a matter of fact as he relates, Luke i. 35, I am afraid his testimony in other respects will be esteemed of but

little weight, and then the important history of the Acts of the Apostles, written by the same evangelist, will lose its credit. The 5th Letter contains "Miscellaneous observations and conclusions." In this the Doctor advises them, after their conversion to Christianity, "to form a separate Church from all other Christians, and keep the sabbath as they now do." He reprobates the doctrine of the *Trinity* in the strongest terms, and thinks it is one chief obstacle to their conversion to the Christian faith." We owe, he says, infinite obligations to your nation for upbraiding us, as you have never ceased to do, with paying divine honours to Jesus Christ, and making a *Trinity* in the divine nature, and consequently with being "*Idolaters*." The incautious terms in which many well meaning Christians have spoken of Jesus Christ have afforded the Jews too just a ground for this reflection. The Jews were always addicted to worldly pomp; grandeur and dominion, and this passion of ambition the Doctor abundantly gratifies. Could he make his words good, it would have a greater weight with them, I believe, than all his arguments besides. They are "to be reformed in their own country," "to enjoy a glorious and prosperous state in Canaan, which is properly situated to be the head of all countries," and where your nation, O Jews, will reign as *kings and priests* unto God, receiving the *homage* of all other nations, and presenting offerings to God on their behalf. Surely, if there is one spark of worldly ambition, still remaining in your breasts, O ye children of Israel, this must enkindle it. Arise then in all your glory—throw off the yoke of bondage under which you now groan—emerge from your present despised and calamitous state—assert the honours destined for you, and let the world know, that the sceptre of government is *yours*, and that *you alone*, under your conquering kings, shall rule among the nations. There is one difficulty that struck me in reading these curious Letters, that "the Glorious Messiah," "the Prince of the House of David" (whom the Doctor gives them ground to expect) is to be of the Tribe of Judah, and of the family of David; but with all becoming humility I would ask him, whether the distinction of tribes and families is not *now lost* among the Jews? if so, by what distinguishing marks can they know their Messiah, when he shall come?

Should

Should their conversion to Christianity be brought about while Dr. Priestley is living, and partly in consequence of this address to them, they would be a most *ungrateful* people indeed, and “show themselves *not to be worthy* sons of the great Patriarch, from whom they are descended,” if they should omit, on their return to the Holy Land, to confer on him the greatest honours that is possible for a *Gentile* to receive from the hands of *Jews*. Will not the Jewish king himself reward the doctor’s kindness to his people? whether it will be any thing similar to the dignity that was conferred by Ahasuerus on Mordecai, is left to the judgment of the penetrating reader. “Let the royal apparel be brought which the king used to wear, and the horse that the king rideth upon, and the crown royal which is set upon his head, and let this apparel and horse be delivered to the hand of one of the king’s most noble princes, that they may array the man withal, whom the king delighteth to honour, and bring him on horseback through the streets of the city, and proclaim before him, Thus shall it be done to the man, whom the king delighteth to honour.” Hail, noble doctor, all hail.

I beg Dr. Priestley’s excuse for taking the liberty that I have with his late entertaining publication. It proceeds from no antipathy to him. I can declare from my heart, that although I maintain my birth-right, of thinking and judging for myself, and differ very materially from the doctor in religious sentiments, yet, at the same time, I bow with humble reverence to his great abilities; I sincerely esteem his amiable character; I give him credit for his *good intentions*, in this and his other publications, and believe they are all dictated by that spirit of benevolence that scorns to be confined to any one sect and party in particular, and which extends to all nations, and to every individual in the world.

QUOMODO.

Mr. URBAN,

May 16.

THIS month’s Obituary mentions the death of the right honourable Frederick Lord Viscount Bolingbroke, I think it but just to make some farther mention of him, whose abilities were the admiration of all who knew him. Perhaps few noblemen set out with more advantages than the late lord; his uncle,

the great Lord Bolingbroke, was enraptured with him, and from his childhood delighted in his conversation. It was he who chose Mr. Fraigneau for his tutor; a man, than whom none was more capable. His Lordship’s early genius surprised his instructor, inasmuch that he formed every opinion, that his talents would one day or other outshine his competitors in the senate. The pains Mr. Fraigneau bestowed were greatly overpaid; for the brilliant parts which the learned of all ranks distinguished in the pupil gratified the highest expectations of the tutor. And at a certain period of his life, there was not the least reason to doubt but Lord Bolingbroke would have had it in his power to have procured a mitre for his instructor. His Lordship received the early part of his education at Eton; and so very sensible was he even at that day, that he distinguished in the then head master many delicacies which at maturity he frequently mentioned with ridicule. When his Lordship (which was frequently the case) visited his noble uncle at Battersea, it is hardly possible to express the luxury it occasioned that great politician and statesman; and who, to his latest hour, entertained the most sanguine expectations, that he would infallibly become one of the greatest ornaments to this country; and, indeed, if brilliancy of parts, ready wit, and extensive classical knowledge, could give birth to such expectations, none were ever better founded. Lord Chesterfield (see Miscellaneous Works, Vol. II. page 212,) thus writes of him to his correspondent at Paris: “You will shortly have one at Paris that I think a very promising youth: it is the young Lord Bolingbroke, nephew to our deceased friend, and by his talents no way unworthy to bear his name. You will see him at Hotel de and your friend-ship for his late uncle will be a more effectual recommendation than any thing I could say to you; otherwise I would have taken the liberty earnestly to beg you would grant him, not only your protection, but your advice; and even your authority. He is but a novice, but he wishes to be no longer so; he is desirous of improvement, and he will improve. I have been in correspondence with him ever since his uncle’s death; and I do assure

"you his letters are such as would not have been disowned by our late friend, either as to matter or style."

In another letter, his Lordship says; "Little Bolingbroke, nephew to our late friend, is at present with me, and in ten or twelve days will have the honour of being with you. I have promised him I would recommend him to you, and desire you to assist and protect him. He has true and solid good sense, real taste, and knows a great deal; but what he still wants, is a knowledge of the world and the graces, which he is determined to acquire, if possible; and I dare say it will be possible, as he evidently wishes to please and to improve, and it is for that purpose that he intends to spend a year or two at Paris, without acquainting his countrymen."

The character established by Lord Chesterfield of Lord Bolingbroke's taste, good sense, and general knowledge, seems to stand uncontradicted. On his marriage with Lady Diana Spencer, daughter of his grace, Charles late Duke of Marlborough, it was his Grace's chief pride and pleasure, that an alliance with so amiable a nobleman had taken place; he mentioned it with pleasure; and that any subsequent infelicity ensued, was a misfortune for his country; for, from this circumstance, it happened that he fell, I may say, into a general apathy. To investigate the facts that produced this, would be an office painful and improper. To vindicate the one might be to censure the other, and the attempt pungent to our own delicacy and feelings; but I believe it may be asserted it was a perpetual misery to him, and probably still so to her, as their regard for each other was excessive, and their feelings alike delicate and sensible; certainly that marriage laid a foundation for immediate happiness, though unfortunately productive of consequences which destroyed the noblest mind that ever man was endued with. Lord Chesterfield observed of Lord Bolingbroke, that he sought the graces, and it is certain he acquired them; possessing them in the highest degree, he became the wonder of our sex, and the admiration of the other; a *gaieté de cœur* distinguished him every where; whilst his politeness and good sense charmed the circle wherever he went, generosity and goodness of heart shone in all his actions.

His affability charmed, whilst his knowledge and the thirst of it fixed the observation of men, the most distinguished for their discernment and learning. If absent from his friends, they found a chasm not to be supplied. His wit, his mirth, his conversation, exhilarated to that degree, that there prevailed a gloom when any disappointment arose, or he excused himself. That such a mind should shiver, that so able a fabric should decay, was for the last six years of his life deplored by all who had conversed with him, or been honoured with his acquaintance: and his death is a circumstance rather happy in the contemplation of those who had enjoyed his company, and considered the miseries under which he laboured for the latter part of his life: his lordship was descended from a very ancient and noble family, most of whom lie interred in the parish church of Lydiard Tregose, where his Lordship's remains will be deposited. To say thus much, is the heartfelt tribute of one who, from a long intimacy, was impressed with the highest regard; and who, to his latest hour, shall contemplate the honour he enjoyed in the many confidences he had placed in him, whose opportunities and frequent conversations enabled him to judge and pronounce, that he had the most just and honourable way of thinking: and were it possible to suppose otherwise, it must be a conclusion drawn in ignorance. F. P.

MR. URBAN,

THE author of the "useful publication," an Essay on Punctuation, noticed in p. 628, 629, of your volume for 1785, has in the fourth chapter of his Appendix, described, "Viz." as a "corrupt abbreviation" of "Videlicet." He might have remarked, that the *æ* stands for *et*, the two last letters of that word. Of such abbreviation T. Hearne treats in § 12. of "An account of some Antiquities in and about Oxford," subjoined to the second volume of Leland's Itinerary. An uncommon instance of *z* for *et* occurs in p. 42, col. 2, of Crawford's "Peerage of Scotland," where we meet with "videlicia"; and in the last paragraph of the second chapter of Goodall's "Introductor ad Historiam Scotorum" we find "*sciz*," contracted for "scilicet*."

* In the same book, the *&* is often made part of a word, as "*&iam*" for "*etiam*," for "*&it*" for "*ceteri*." — *Google* EDIT.

In the fifth chapter of his Appendix, the author describes "R. S. S." as denoting "*Regie societatis socius*"; whereas the word in the Charters is *Regalis*.

As to the "obscure poet," *Angerianus*, quoted in p. 138 of your present volume your ingenious correspondent, T. H. W. may not perhaps dislike to see the following article, copied from the very valuable "Bibliotheca vetus et nova" of Konigius. Altdorf 1678, folio:

"Angerianus (Hieronymus) Italus, scr. Eroropægnon, et alia. Vid. T. I. Delit. Ital. pag. 174. De Angeriano ita J. C. Scaliger, l. 6. de re poet. pag. 787: Angerianus fecit arguta multa, sed parum argute. Neque enim satis est sententias pedibus conclusisse. Romanis dico. Nam Græci modo dicant; quo dicant modo nihil pensi habent. Græce igitur ea si essent scripta, pro divinis haberentur. Nunc autem Latina puritas alias leges postulat." See also Morhof's "Polyhistor."

The following corrections of the press, additional to those in p. 205, col. 1, should be made in p. 138, col. 2, l. 37, "ambæ," and l. 26 "æstivo."

ANTIQUARIUS.

E P I T A P H,

Made by Dr. DRAKE, Editor of Archbishop PARKER's *Historia Ecclesiastica*, for Dr. Rawlinson, and put over the door of his chambers (a garret) in Grey's-inn.

Candidur hic

Nondum mortuus qui nunquam vixit,

R. R.

Legum qui legem nec novit nec colit Doctor,
Qui Germaniam, Italiam, et Galliam vixit,
Sed nec in Germania, nec in Italia, nec in
Gallia visus.

Si tumulum spectes cœlo vicinus

Si animum terra defossus.

Mr. Robertson, in his "Inquiry into the Fine Arts," lately published; after observing, that "shouts, leaps, and violent gestures, compose the most primitive music, and that we shall know little of the human frame, if we doubt the power which these even taken singly, may singly," adds, "A great entertainment in Russia, is said to consist in merely sliding down hill, but so quick as to take away the breath: a thing, which possibly might be classed in the *sublime*." If I do not misunderstand this passage, it seems to refer to the rapid motion, said

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to be practised in sledges or machines, whose principle of motion is like the carts at our coal works, in a kind of groove, and driven up and down artificial hills, of which a particular account was given in a letter to the late Bishop of Durham, of which its author was so heartily ashamed, that he did all in his power to suppress it. GELOIUS.

MR. URBAN,

May 4.

I HAVE in my possession, a volume of manuscript sermons, (or rather a clergyman's notes) which were preached at Frankton in Warwickshire, and some of its neighbouring parishes, in the course of the years 1648 to 1668: they appear to be the works of a person of great piety, eminent for his knowledge in the languages, and an extensive textualist. If any of your correspondents can inform me, who was the officiating minister of Frankton † at the time these sermons were delivered, I shall think myself highly obliged to them, and in return, shall be happy to give some farther account of the work, if thought interesting to your readers. H. Q.

MR. URBAN,

I Should be singularly obliged to any of your correspondents for memoirs of that laborious antiquary and poet, JOHN DART, the author of a pompous and inaccurate work, in two volumes folio, on the Antiquities of Westminster Abbey. He is remarkably faulty, which is wonderful, considering the advantages he possessed. He had access to the Cottonian Library, consulted the records of the church, and received considerable assistance from the papers of Mr. Charles Battely, the receiver. Q. was it his taste, or his genius, made him guilty of so many blunders, and might he not have made a better use of the advantages he had? He is not mentioned in the "*Biographia Britannica*," nor in that still more comprehensive and very useful compilation, the "*Biographical Dictionary*."

I wish some correspondent would likewise inform me, what particular circumstance gave the appellation of *Wilmot's Bloody Hall*, to a considerable building near Penryn in Cornwall. H. L.

* Now spelt *Francion*.

† *Answer*. It appears from Dugdale's *Warwickshire*, ed Thomas, that John Biker, M. A. was Rector, 1626—1659, and John Hatheway, 1670—1674. The intermediate incumbent is not recorded.—The Epitaph this gentleman mentions was never received. EDIT.

SUMMARY OF THE PROCEEDINGS IN PARLIAMENT, SESS. IV.

Debates in the present Session of Parliament, continued from p. 329.

Tuesday, Feb. 27.

THE following gentlemen took the oaths and their seats: Mr. Fraser, Mr. Sumner, and Mr. Villars.

After the examination of Mr. Middleton, relative to Mr. Hastings's government in India,

Mr. *Dempster* bestowed the highest encomiums on the Chancellor of the Exchequer, for his plan of consolidating the duties of customs and excise; and wished to be informed, whether the Right Hon. Gentleman intended to make any alterations in a business immediately connected with them, which was the bonds and cockets. This affected very materially the exportation coastways to Scotland.

Mr. *Pitt* said, that he could not at present answer with precision; but that he would bring forward all that he intended on the subject before the expiration of the present session.

Mr. *Dempster* said, his motive for putting the question was to give notice, that he conceived the subject to be of such magnitude, that, if it were neglected this session, he would move for such a regulation the next.—He then moved, that the House should resolve itself into a committee, in order to hear counsel in favour of the petitioners against the India judicature bill. The motion was agreed to.

Mr. *Ross* and Mr. *Dallas* having spoken in favour of the petitioners, Mr. *Dempster* observed, that, on the first open day, he meant to move for leave to bring in a bill to explain and amend the obnoxious act now mentioned.

Mr. *Pitt* thought that he should not delay his intention, as that would be the means of erasing from gentlemen's memories what the counsel had just now so ably stated.

Mr. *Dempster* apprehended that a motion of such consequence ought not to be made in so thin a house.

After a few observations from Mr. *Sheridan*, Mr. *Dundas*, and Mr. *Burke*,

Mr. *Dempster* moved, that the chairman should report progress, and ask leave to sit again.

Mr. *Pitt* opposed the latter part of the motion, and moved simply, that the chairman should leave the chair.

This was agreed to; and consequent-

ly the committee was finally closed, or dissolved.

Wednesday, Feb. 28.

The House having resolved itself into a committee, Mr. *Rose* in the chair, several clauses of the bill for the prevention of mutiny and desertion in the army were read; and when the clerk proceeded to that which enacts, that the act should extend to all officers mustered and in pay,

Col. *Fitzpatrick* entered very fully into the merits of the present regulations respecting officers of the army. He said, he was aware of the argument of our ancestors, that a standing army was contrary to the principles of the constitution; but, when it had been found expedient to countenance a regular military establishment, even in times of peace, it became the legislature to be as careful as possible in the formation of the military laws, by rendering every clause plain and explicit to the meanest capacity. He instanced the confusion and ambiguity which had occurred in the cases of Major General Stuart and Major General Ross; and hoped that the committee would not pass any law, which was evidently defective, concerning the extent of the privileges allowed to brevet and half-pay officers. After many observations on the subject, he moved, that instead of "mustered and in pay," the words "when mustered and called out by proper authority," should be substituted; which amendment would not only fix certain limits to the powers of brevet and half-pay officers, but also involve in its principle the authority of militia officers.

Mr. *Francis* seconded the motion.

Sir *Charles Gould*, judge advocate, opposed it as nugatory. With regard to the cases mentioned by the Hon. Gent. he considered them as extremely futile; in proof of which, he observed, that every officer, when he assumed a command, whether he ranked as a brevet, or upon the half-pay establishment, was certainly amenable to the laws of his country for his conduct.

A desultory conversation here ensued, in which Sir *George Yonge*, Mr. *Francis*, Mr. *Phipps*, Mr. *Fox*, Sir *James Erskine*, Sir *George Howard*, and several others, took a part. The committee then divided on the amendment. For it 25. Against it 73.

The other clauses were afterwards read

read and agreed to, when the House was refused, and adjourned.

Thursday, March 1.

Received and read, a petition for repairing Bridlip roads, which was referred to a committee.

Received a message, that the Lords had agreed to the Cracoe inclosure bill, and Dedal's naturalization bill.

Read a first time the bill for repairing Brecon roads. Also, a bill for repairing Kelfo roads.

Upon the report of the committee on the mutiny act,

Col. Fitzpatrick renewed some of his old objections, and contended that the preamble was inaccurate in defining the particular description of men meant to be included.

Sir Charles Gould, Sir George Yonge, and several others, defended the principle of the bill, when it was read with the usual formalities.

The House having resolved itself into a committee on the consolidation of the customs, Mr. Steele in the chair, Mr. Pitt proposed a number of resolutions, which were agreed to. Report was made, and the House adjourned.

Friday, March 2.

Read a third time, and passed, the Hedbourne roads bill.

Passed a bill for paving the streets of Canterbury. Also, the Goring inclosure bill.

Received a report from the committee on the mutiny bill; ordered to be ingrossed.

Mr. Rose moved, that the House should resolve itself into a committee on Monday, to consider certain regulations respecting the postage of letters between Waterford and Milford Haven. Agreed to.

Mr. Wilberforce requested the attention of the House to a subject of national importance, as well as private consideration. Mr. Lacam having, at his own risk, expended thirty thousand pounds in endeavouring to make convenient harbours to shelter our vessels from the damages they sustained by being exposed to the monsoons, was the cause of his submitting the subject to parliament. The poor man, he said, had spent the greatest part of his property in this laudable undertaking. He had applied for patronage to the India Company, and to the Board of Control; and, after having been five years in England on this business, had received no promise of patronage, nor

even of indemnification. He wished, therefore, that parliament would adopt some mode of reimbursing to this gentleman what he had risked on a business of so much public utility; and of encouraging him to proceed, by granting him, if he perfects his plan, a reward suited to so essential a service; and, if it failed, an indemnity for what he shall have expended. He then presented a petition from Mr. Lacam, which was received, and read.

Mr. Francis perfectly approved of what the Hon. Gent. had proposed.

Mr. Alderman Le Mesurier spoke in vindication of the East India Directors; after which, the petition was ordered to be referred to a committee.

The fourth charge against Mr. Hastings, respecting his conduct with regard to Furruckabad, which was opened by Mr. Peibam, concluded the business of the day.

Monday, March 5.

Received and read several road and inclosure bills.

Mr. Rose, in a committee of supply, proposed two resolutions on a new plan of communication between Milford Haven and Waterford, from each of which places packets are in future to sail three times a week, and the postage to be the same as is now paid from Holyhead to Dublin: they were agreed to.

Sir M. W. Ridley, in stating Capt. Brodie's application to parliament, said, he would not apologize for bringing forward a business, in which not only an individual, but our whole navy, were concerned; for surely the highest degree of attention was due to those whose bravery and exertions had raised the honour and opulence of their country to its present state. The services of Capt. Brodie he represented as singularly meritorious: he had been more than 60 years in the service, and distinguished himself at the bombardment of Bocha Chica, at the capture of Carthagena, and by taking a great number of ships of war superior to him in guns and men, particularly the Conquestadore, a Spanish ship of the line; for all which he had received the thanks of the Board of Admiralty. The regulation of which he complained, was the exclusion of officers from promotion, who had not served in the late war, a description within the letter of which Capt. Brodie was included, though by no means within the spirit, as he had frequently made a tender of his services.

vices. He concluded with moving, that an humble address be presented to his Majesty, reciting the services of Capt. Brodie, and praying that he would be graciously pleased to restore him to his rank in his profession.

Sir *John Miller*, in seconding the motion, bore ample testimony to the merit and services of the Captain. His present application, he said, did not originate in pecuniary motives. Being now near 80 years of age, he had nothing to desire but that rank to which seniority and service entitled him, and from which he ought not to be excluded, because that, in the year 1759, his weakness and infirmities prompted him to require his dismissal from the service.

Capt. *L. Gower* defended the propriety of Capt. Brodie's being omitted in the flag promotion, on the ground of his having refused in the year 1759.

Sir *J. Jarvis*, Capt. *Macbride*, and others, spoke highly of Capt. Brodie's merits, and supported the motion.

Mr. *Pitt* lamented the very disagreeable necessity of opposing a motion, which, from feeling and humanity, he felt every disposition to assent to. But the interference of the House in this case would be unjustifiable, as it was far beyond their province to controul the proceedings of the Board of Admiralty while they adhered to the strict line and letter of their duty. Nor had the House a right to talk of services as granted, of which, though no one doubted, they had no formal proofs.

Mr. *Fox* admitted that the address was not accurately formed, but did not think it by any means irregular or inadmissible. For if, by too rigid an adherence to a rule, the Board of Admiralty were led into an act of injustice to an individual, the House of Commons had undoubtedly a right to grant relief in such a case.

A very long conversation took place; after which Sir *M. W. Ridley* withdrew his first motion, and moved another address, stating Capt. Brodie's services, and praying his Majesty to confer on him some mark of royal favour.

Mr. *Pitt* having opposed this also, the question was called for, and, on a division, the numbers were,

For the motion 83. Against it 100.

Mr. *Pitt*, for particular reasons, wished to defer a little longer the resolutions he intended to move relative to the importation of foreign liquors. He then put various other resolutions to the

committee, which were carried; and the House being refused, was adjourned.

Tuesday, March 6:

In a committee of ways and means, and the supply, reported the resolutions of yesterday, which were agreed to.

Ordered in a bill for the pay and cloathing of the militia.

Received and read the report of the resolutions on the Waterford postage bill.

Deferred the committee on the fishery bill to this day se'nnight.

Read the first time, a bill for the more speedy recovery of small debts in the county and town of Cambridge.

Mr. *Burke* brought up a petition from the operative weavers of Glasgow, on a subject which had been under parliamentary consideration before, respecting the policy of their serving long or short apprenticeships to the trade. This, he said, would probably be productive of a diversity of opinion, for which reason he would only move now, that the petition do lie on the table, which was agreed to.

From the thin attendance in the House, Mr. *Dempster* deferred his motion for the repeal of certain clauses in the East India judicature bill till Tuesday next.

The House being in a committee, Mr. *Steele* in the chair, Mr. *Pitt* proposed some resolutions for apportioning the duty on batters to that on deals; and also for regulating the duty on firs.

After a few observations from Mr. *Dempster* and Mr. *S. Thornton*, the resolutions were agreed to; and the House being resumed, adjourned.

Wednesday, March 7.

After a short conversation relative to the affair of Mr. *Hastings*, Mr. *Ald. Sawbridge* moved for leave to bring in a bill for the relief of insolvent debtors, and bankrupts under certain descriptions. Leave was given without opposition.

Mr. *Rose* moved for leave to bring in a bill for carrying into law the French treaty and the consolidation of duties.

Sir *Grey Cooper* said, it was highly improper to blend in one bill two subjects, each of which was of the greatest magnitude. The tariff, when mixed with the consolidation plan, consisting of 3700 resolutions, reminded him of the line

Apparent rari nantes in gurgite vasto.

He then moved, as an amendment, that, after the word bill, be inserted in the motion

motion the words *or bills*. This brought on a short conversation, which terminated in a division, when there appeared

For the amendment - 64

Against it - 137

It was accordingly rejected, and the original motion carried without a division.

Mr. Fox, after having expatiated some time on the impropriety of voting general addresses to the crown, pledging parliament to the completion of measures; many of which it might be afterwards expedient to alter or reject, and thereby putting parliament into the awkward predicament of either departing from its engagements with the crown, or of adopting what it might condemn, moved, "that no address of the Commons be held to pledge the House in its legislative capacity, nor to deprive the subject of the right to petition against any bill pending in parliament, though founded on the principles of that address."

Mr. Pitt opposed the motion as nugatory: parliament, he said, could not pledge itself so as to deprive itself of its legislative powers either in whole or in part. Gentlemen who voted for an address might feel themselves bound, in point of *consistency*, to vote for a bill founded on the principle of an address in which they had concurred; but the House could not be bound by the address to adopt, in its legislative capacity, what it might have reason to condemn. He did not, therefore, think it necessary that any such proposition as the present self evident one should be carried; for which reason he would move, by way of amendment, the insertion of the following words in the beginning of the motion, "that this House think it necessary *now* to declare," meaning, as he said, to negative the whole proposition after the amendment should have been carried.

Here another conversation took place, in which the speakers totally lost sight of the question in debate, and turned upon a charge, that the Chancellor of the Exchequer had deserted his friend and patron the Marquis of Lansdown; and that the principal friends of the noble Marquis, who now supported the Right Hon. Gentleman, had done the same. This charge was strongly supported on one side of the House, and as strongly denied to be true by the other.

At last the House divided, when there appeared; For Mr. Fox's motion,

113. Against it, 188. Majority, 75. After this division the House adjourned.

Thursday, March 8.

The *Speaker* acquainted the House, that a list relative to the East India judicature was laid on the table.

Ordered Horsham road bill to be ingrossed.

Received and read a petition from Truro market, which was referred to a committee.

Mr. *Bastard* presented the Exchequer courts bill, which was ordered to be printed.

Ordered several papers, relative to the conduct of Mr. Hastings, to be laid before the House.

They then went to St. James's with their address of thanks to his Majesty on the commercial treaty with France.

Friday, March 9.

The *Speaker* reported his Majesty's answer to their address on the commercial treaty.

Sir *George Yonge* reported from the committee on the Norwich election, that the same was declared null and void.—Ordered a new writ in consequence thereof.

Petitions were presented from Stourbridge and Chester against the base copper coin in circulation. Ordered to lie on the table.

Several accounts of contracts of the East India directors were read, and ordered to lie on the table.

Copies of letters from Gov. Hastings to the Court of Directors from Cheltenham; and copies of minutes from Sir John Macpherson, were presented.

Read a first time the customs consolidation bill, and ordered it to be printed.

Received and read a petition from the proprietors of lands in Georgia; of which Mr. Pitt signified his Majesty's approbation. Adjourned.

Monday, March 12.

Passed Gainsborough bridge bill.

Mr. Lambton took the oaths and his seat for the city of Durham.

Received and read a petition from Bristol, against the circulation of base copper coin.

Received and read a petition relative to the regulation of small debt laws at Lewes.

Ordered in a bill for paving the town of Sandwich.

Mr. Morton, from the East-India Company, presented several papers, with a list, which were ordered to be printed.

Mr. Irving, from the customs, presented two accounts of sugar and malt, which were ordered to lie on the table.

Ordered, that the copy of a letter from General Scibbert, an account of funded debts, arrears naval and military, and arrears due to the army in Bengal, be laid before the House.

Read a second time the ecclesiastical suits bill.

Passed the mutiny bill.

Deferred the committees on ways and means, and the supply, to Wednesday.

It was agreed, upon Mr. Pitt's motion, that the order of the day for modifying the laws relative to the importation of Portugal wines should be discharged. Adjourned.

Tuesday, March 13.

Ordered in a bill for repairing Glasgow and Dunbarton roads.

Read a petition against the Hull dock bill.

Mr. Alcock, from the excise in Scotland, presented accounts of rum imported: referred to the committee on the consolidation duties.

Mr. Morton, from the East India Company, presented papers, and a list, which were referred to a committee, and ordered to be printed.

Mr. Cawne, from the Mercers' company, presented accounts of wardens, &c.

Six accounts of assessments on shops were presented; bounty to seamen; men who died, and men who deserted, &c.

The House having resolved itself into a committee on the consolidation of duties, Mr. Steele in the chair,

The *Chancellor of the Exchequer* submitted to the committee, a plan for the modification of the laws respecting the importation of brandy and rum. This plan, he said, being naturally connected with the scheme of consolidating the duties, was an object of immediate discussion.

The principle on which he grounded his present motion tended to correct a variety of abuses in the revenue by the suppression of smuggling, the practice of which had materially injured the fair trader. To accomplish this laudable scheme, a considerable diminution of duties was essentially requisite. He therefore proposed, that the duty on the importation of brandy be reduced to 5s. per gallon, and that on rum to 4s. The quantity of spirits smuggled into this country was almost incredible, as he had informed the House some time ago

(see p. 249). It would, perhaps, occur to some gentlemen, that this diminution of the duties would diminish the annual amount of the revenue about 200,000l. but he had provided against this loss, by proposing an increase of price for licences to those who were actuated by the spirit of fair dealing. Gentlemen of a certain description might perhaps observe, that experience taught them to dislike innovation and experiment. Such an argument, on some particular occasions, might not be improper; but of its utility in this instance he was perfectly convinced. To prove the reasonableness of his opinion, gentlemen had only to take a retrospect of the happy effects produced by the operations of the law which had been enacted within these few years for the suppression of smuggling. After a few other observations, he moved, that the duty on the importation of brandy be in future reduced to five shillings per gallon, and that on rum to four shillings.

Mr. *Sheridan* pressed the necessity of stating something in relation to the home-made spirits, which, he contended, would be materially injured by the regulations now proposed. The Right Hon. Gentleman had a very convenient way of answering the objections of those in the rum trade. He *supposed* a certain branch of illicit traffic, which suited him on all occasions, and by the suppression of which this great interest was to be secured. The argument, therefore, of the Right Hon. Gentleman was, that, by reducing the brandies nearly to a par with the rum, the rum will be better able to bear a competition with the brandy, than when the latter was so much higher than the former, merely because a number of smugglers, whom he conjures up for the purpose, are not to persist in conveying any more brandy clandestinely into the kingdom. He begged to know, what had induced the Right Hon. Gentleman to reduce the duty on French brandy so much lower than he had at first proposed.

Lord *Pembroke* expressed great apprehensions for the rum trade. He observed, that rum could never be sold under three shillings a gallon, whereas brandy could always support itself at half-a-crown; so that when the difference of the duty, and some other particulars in the manufacture and freightage of rum, which he mentioned minutely, were taken into consideration, he persuaded himself it would appear

to the committee, that the rum trade could not stand under such regulations. He pressed this upon the Right Hon. Gentleman as a fact of a very serious and alarming nature, and earnestly begged, that the matter might not be carried into a law without a very careful and deliberate attention to the whole subject.

Mr. Pitt reminded the Noble Lord, that his sentiments on this subject were well known: he had not only corresponded with the Noble Lord particularly, on the business, but communicated with most of the principal people in that interest.

Lord Penrhyn, Mr. Pitt, and Mr. Sheridan, severally explained in reply.

The resolutions were then put, and passed unanimously.

Mr. Dempster moved, that a copy of all orders, sent out to India since the year 1784, be laid upon the table; and that a copy of all the correspondence of the Company's servants in India, with the Directors, be produced.

Mr. Dundas said, the order to which the motion of his hon. friend referred was in his hand, and he would read it in his place. It stated, that as several of the Company's confidential servants had corresponded unreservedly with their friends in England on subjects of a public nature, all such correspondence was in future forbidden, under pain of incurring the displeasure of Government.

Mr. Fox and Mr. Sheridan reprobated the order, as not only arbitrary, but altogether unprecedented, unnecessary, and absurd. It was of a piece with all the other freaks of despotism, wanton and impertinent in a very extraordinary degree.

Mr. Dundas, and the Chancellor of the Exchequer, defended the order. Several other gentlemen spoke on each side; after which a division ensued on the question. Ayes 20. Noes 94.

Adjourned.

Wednesday, March 14.

The House having resolved itself into a committee, Mr. Steele in the chair,

Mr. W. Grenville observed, that when, by the King's proclamation, the Americans had been excluded from supplying the West India islands with articles necessary for their consumption, in American bottoms, some gentlemen had apprehended that those islands would be reduced to great distress, supposing that Great Britain could not furnish a suffi-

cient supply for all their wants; but experience had proved that their fears were ill-founded, as greater quantities of all sorts of commodities had been imported into our West India islands, since they had been shut to American-built vessels, than ever had been before in any given period of time. The Ministry had, in the first instance, prohibited the importation of all manufactured goods into our islands, that were not the produce of His Majesty's European dominions: this was thought to be sound policy, and the islands had not felt any bad effects from it. There were two species of articles, the produce of the American States, which were allowed to be imported into our islands; but the importation was legal only when they were brought in British bottoms. These articles were wheat or flour, and lumber. It had on this occasion been suggested, that preventing the Americans from carrying these articles in their own bottoms to our islands would produce one, or both, of these effects, that the planters would be scantily supplied, or that the Americans would be incited by this restriction to acts of retaliation against our trade. With respect to the former, he shewed, from official papers, that a greater supply had been furnished every year since the termination of the war, than during any one of the seven years that preceded it. And as to the latter, he observed, that while there was scarcely any government in the United States, there was, as little to be apprehended from their resentment, as there was to be expected from any amicable negotiation with them. This country had derived great benefit from the policy that confined the intercourse between the United States and our islands to British bottoms; it had highly improved our navigation, as would appear to gentlemen, when he assured them that this trade alone employed 58,000 tons of shipping, and nearly 4000 seamen. During the last year, indeed, the tonnage had decreased to about 50,000, which was to be ascribed principally to this cause, that the Americans, not being allowed to come directly to our islands, had sent their lumber, grain, &c. &c. to the neutral islands in the West Indies, and then shipped them in foreign bottoms for the British islands. But he proposed to apply a remedy to this, which was, that the importation of grain, lumber, &c. from the United States, should be confined

confined to British ships, to the exclusion of all others. This part of the bill, for which he intended to move, might be made perpetual or decisive; but, as to all other parts, he would have them limited to a year, in order to shew, if a stable government should be established in America, which might be disposed to treat amicably with this country, that no disinclination to enter into such a negotiation existed on our part. He then moved, that the Chairman be directed to move the House for leave to bring in a bill to vest in his Majesty for one year more the power of regulating, by his royal proclamation, the commercial intercourse between His Majesty's dominions and the United States in America.

Lord *Penrhyn* observed, that it was not sufficient that the West India islands should be amply supplied with all necessaries; they ought also to have the liberty of procuring them on the cheapest terms: and he found by what the Right Hon. Gentleman had said, that the British shipping, employed between the West India islands and the continent of America, had fallen last year from 58,000 to 50,000 tons; a circumstance that should surely prevent Parliament from persevering in the measure which had occasioned such a decrease.

Mr. *Grenville* replied, that the employment of so great a quantity of shipping as 58,000 tons was owing to our restrictive laws; and that the decrease of 8000 tons in the last year was no good argument for removing the restrictions. He had pointed out the cause of the decrease, and was sure that the remedy he proposed would produce the desired effect.

Mr. *Dempster* said, his only objection to the bill now moved for was, that it would vest in the Crown a power of regulating the trade of the country by proclamation, which ought to be regulated only by act of parliament: he was therefore of opinion, that, if any measure was judged necessary relative to the American trade, it ought to be enacted specifically by parliament, and not indefinitely under the sanction of a royal proclamation.

Mr. *Grenville* admitted, that where any specific plan could be decidedly adopted, it ought to be under the authority of the legislature, and not merely of a royal proclamation: but while possibly negotiations with America might be pending, or while there might be a discordant government, or no govern-

ment at all, in the United States, he thought it was better policy to regulate the commercial intercourse by a discretionary power to be placed in the King, than by a decided plan to be adopted at this moment by the legislature.

The question was then put, and the motion was carried without a division.

(To be continued).

MR. URBAN, *Isle of Ely, May 7.*

WE have a tradition in this country, that Titus Oates, after his disgrace, retired for some time to the parish of Doddington.

I pretend not to vouch for the truth of this circumstance, but mention it only as introductory to the following fact. A few weeks since, the house which he is said to have inhabited, was pulled down, when a box was found containing a number of small coins, one of which is now before me.

I am not a draughtsman myself, but hope, ere long, to have it in my power to send you a drawing for your engraver. In the mean time, perhaps, a verbal description may not be unacceptable to you*.

It is struck on copper, and washed with silver; its size and thickness equal those of a silver groat: on the one side is represented the King walking in the Park, and a man levelling a gun at him from behind a tree: legend, THE POPISH PLOTT. On the reverse appears Oates himself, in a full wig and robes; legend, DISCOVERED BY MEE; under the head, in smaller capitals, T. OATES, D. D.

LUFRA.

MR. URBAN, *May 8.*

YOU have given a view of the Temple church porch in vol. LIV. p. 89. That porch always used to be left open till within these 40 years, and is noticed on that account in *Hudibras*. Qu. Where?

The church, whose crypts were discovered in the fire in Bishopsgate-street, 1765 (see vol. XXXVI. 55), may have been that of St. *Andrew super Cornhill*.

Have you any where recorded the incorporation of the civilians of Doctors Commons into a college by his present Majesty, June 22, 1768, and called, "The college of doctors of law exercising in the ecclesiastical and admiralty courts?"

D. H.

* Such an one escaped Evelyn, but is engraved in Snelling's Medals, pl. XXV. fig. 8. It is about the size of a six-pence. EDITOR.

Conclusion

Conclusion of the Ancient Law Proceſſ, Temp. Hen. II. from p. 332.

POSTEA adivi Archiepiſcopum Eboruin, propter breve ſuum ad Apoſtolicum de prece: & ad Episcopum Dunholmiz, propter ſuum ad Apoſtolicum, & ad Cardinales quos inveni apud Eborum: & redi per Episcopum Nincol', propter breve ſuum, ſimiliter ad Dominum Apoſtolicum & ad Cardinales: & in illo itinere diſpendidi 48s.

Et cum inde rediſſem, porrexi ad Episcopum Wynton', propter breve ſuum, quem inveni apud Ulaſt': & ibi diſpendidi 32s.

Postea, cum tempus appellationis appropinquaret, paratis Clericis meis miſi ad Curiam Romanam, ubi morati ſunt 72 dies antequam meum judicium habere poſuiſſent: & ibi diſpendiderunt 11 marcas argenti.

Et inde redientes attulerunt judicium de adulterio, unam cartam Archiepiſcopo, alteram Ricardo de Luci, & tertiam michi: Exinde cum cartis iſtis perrexi ad dictum Ricardum de Luci, quem inveni apud Ru-meſiam, & ibi expectavimus adventum Regis, qui de Normannia erat venturus: Deinde ſecutus ſum Curiam per tres ſeptimanas, donec poſſem finire cum Rege: & in illo itinere diſpendidi 5 marcas argenti.

Et quia tadebat Regem quod Dominus Apoſtolicus nullum breve ei miſerat, mox in craſtino direxi nuncium propter breve à Domino Apoſtolico ad eum; quod nuncius meus michi attulit ad Clauſum Paſchæ apud Windſ': & in illo itinere diſpendidit nuncius 50s.

Igitur, poſtquam cum Rege finieram per præceptum Domini Regis, ſtatuit michi Dominus Ricardus diem placitandi ad mediam quadrageſimam [1163], apud London: & tunc erat ibi concilium: & veni illuc cum amicis & auxiliis meis: quia, pro negotio Regis, non poterat intendere ad hoc placitum, moratus ſum ibi 4 dies: & ibi diſpendidi 50s.

Exin poſuit michi diem ad Clauſum Paſchæ, & tunc fuit Rex & Dominus meus Ricardus apud Windſ': & ad illum diem veni, cum amicis & auxiliis meis, quotquot habere potui: & interim miſi Johannem fratrem meum propter Ranulphum de Glanvilla: ibi unum paleſtridum amiſi, quem emerat 20s. & diſpendidit dimidiam marcā in itinere.

Et quia non poterat Dominus Ricardus huc loquelæ intendere, propter loquelam Henrici de Eſſſia, prolongatum eſt judicium de die in diem donec veniret Rex Redingiam. Similiter apud Reding' prolongatum eſt de die in diem donec veniret Wallungeſ': & in hoc itinere diſpend' 6l. 5s.

Et exin, quia Dominus meus Ricardus ibat cum Rege in Walliam [1165], poſuit loquelam iſtam in Curia Comitū Liſeſtriæ apud London, & illuc veni: & in illo itinere diſpendidi 35s. 7d.

GENT. MAG. May, 1787,

Et quia nihil proficiebam in placito meo, miſi ad Dominum meum Ricardum in Walliam, ut preciperet quod placitum non prolongaretur; & tunc mandavit, per breve ſuum Ogero Dapiſero & Radulpho Brito, quod ſine dilatione tenerent michi juſtitiā; & ſtatuere michi diem apud London: & duncius ille 5s. diſpendidit.

Veni igitur ad diem meum, cum amicis & auxiliis meis, ubi 27s. 4d. diſpendidi.

Exinde ſummoniti ſunt adverſarii mei, per breve Regis, & per breve Domini Ricardi, ut coram Rege eſſent; & venimus coram Rege apud Wudeſtoche, ubi per 8 dies morati ſumus: & tandem gratiā Dei & Regis, per judicium Curie ſue, adjudicata eſt michi terra avunculi mei: & ibi diſpendidi 7l. 10s.

Hæc ſunt dona quæ dedi.

In Curia Archiepiſcopi, Placitoribus & Clericis michi auxiliantibus, ſcilicet, 40 marcas argenti.

Et in Curia Domini Wintonienſis 14 marcas argenti.

Et Mag'ro Melide 10 marcas & unum aſſum aureum de dimidia marcā argenti.

Et Mag'ro Rob'to de Chunai 1 marcā.

Et in Curia Regis diſpendidi in donis in atro & argento, & in equis, 16 marcas & dimidiam.

Et Mag'ro Petro de Littleberia dedi 40s.

Et in cæteris placitoribus de vicinis meis, qui ad placita mea ſolebant venire, diſpendidi, in argento & in equis donandis, 12 marcas & dimidiam.

Radulpho medico Regis dedi 36 marcas & dimidiam.

Regi centum marcas*.

Et Regine unam marcā auri †.

* The profits of the King's courts were once a very conſiderable part of his hereditary revenue, and conſiſted not only in fines impoſed upon offenders, &c. but alſo in fees due to the Crown in a variety of legal matters, for ſetting the great ſeal to charters, original writs, and other forensic proceedings, for permitting fines to be levied of lands, in order to bar the entail, or otherwiſe enſure their title; but theſe perquiſites and profits have, in proceſs of time, almoſt all been granted out to private perſons, or appropriated to certain particular uſes, ſo that very little of them is returned into the King's Exchequer.—All future grants of them, however, by 1 Anne, ſt. ii. c. 7, are to endure for no longer time than the Prince's life who grants them.

† Aurum Regine is a royal revenue belonging to every Queen conſort during her marriage with the King, and due from every perſon who had made a voluntary offering or fine to the King, amounting to ten marks or upwards, for and in conſideration of any privileges, grants, licences, pardons, or other

In primo anno placiti mei, quando misi Johannem fratrem meum ultra mare pro precepto Regis, mutuavi illos 40s. quos dispendidi à Vive Judeo de Canteb', ad usuram libram per septimanam pro 4d.; & istos denarios tenui 14 mensibus, de quibus reddidi pro gablo 37s. 4d.; & hoc fuit die tertio post mediam quadragesimam.

Et ad Pascha post, præstitit michi iterum idem Vives 60s. libram pro 4 den' per ebdomadam, quos tenui sex mensibus, de quibus reddidi pro gablo 24s.

Et quando ego ipse transfretavi pro precepto Regis placitandi, tunc præstitit michi Comitissa de Canteb' 4l. & 10s. quos dispendidi in illo itinere, libram pro 4 denariis per ebdomadam, quos tenui novem mensibus, de quibus reddidi pro usurâ 54s.

Et quando ivi propter Mag'rum Petrum apud Slaford; tunc præstitit michi Bonenifaut Judeus 50s. libram pro 4d. per ebdomadam; istos denarios tenui 5 mensibus, de quibus reddidi pro usurâ 76s. 8d.

Et ad Clausum Pentecostes, quando placitavi apud Cantuariam, tunc præstitit Deuletreise Judeus 40s. quos tenui duobus mensibus libram pro 4d. per ebdomadam, de quibus reddidi pro usurâ 5s. 4d.

Et quando transfretavi licentiam querere appellandi, tunc præstitit michi Jacobus Judeus de Niuport 60s. libram pro 4d. per ebdomadam, quos tenui 13 mensibus, de quibus reddidi pro usurâ 52s.

Et quando misi clericos meos Rontam, tunc præstitit michi Hakelotus Judeus 10l. libram pro 3d. per ebdomadam, quos tenui 7 mensibus, de quibus reddidi pro usurâ 60s. 10d.

Et post festum Sancti Michaelis, quando prius placitavi in Curia Episcopi Cicestrie & Abbatis Westmonasterii, tunc præstitit michi Hakelotus Judeus 60s. libram pro 3d. per ebdomadam, quos tenui 3 mensibus, de quibus reddidi pro usurâ 9s.

Et ad festum Sancti Martini, quando replactavi in Curia prædictorum judicum, tunc præstitit michi Jacobus Judeus de Newport 70s. libram pro 4d. per ebdomadam, quos tenui 8 mensibus, de quibus pro usurâ reddidi 37s. 4d.

ther marks of royal favour; and it is due in the proportion of one tenth part more over and above the entire offering made to the King. It was originally granted because those matters of favour out of which it arose were frequently obtained from the Crown by the powerful intercession of the Queen. The last demand of it was in 1635, by Queen Henrietta Maria; and King Charles, at her petition, issued out his writ for levying the same, but afterwards purchased it of her, at the price of ten thousand pounds.—After the Restoration, Mr. Prynne endeavoured to excite the consent of Charles II. to revive this antiquated claim, but in vain.

Et ad eundem terminum præstitit michi Benedictus Judeus Landonie 10s. pro ad per ebdomadam, quos tenui 3 annis, de quibus pro usurâ reddidi 26s.

Et quando portavi breve appellationis meæ apud Winton' ad Episcopum Cicestrie, ut ibi insigillaretur, tunc præstitit michi Jacobus Judeus 100s. libram pro 3d. per ebdomadam, quos tenui 10 mensibus, de quibus reddidi pro usurâ 50s.

Et quando remisit clericos meos ad Apostolicam Curiam, tunc mutuavi de Hakeloto Judeo 4l. libram pro 3d. per ebdomadam, quos tenui sex mensibus, de quibus reddidi 34s. pro usurâ.

Et quando ivi ad placitum meum apud Windleshores, tunc præstitit michi Deuletreise Judeus 40s. libram pro 3d. per ebdomadam, quos tenui 4 mensibus, de quibus reddidi pro usurâ 8s.

Et in eodem itinere de Windl', quia defecerunt michi, mutuavi de Bruno Judeo dimidiam marcam, pro 3 ob' per ebdomadam, quos den' tenui 10 septimanas, unde pro usurâ reddidi 15d.

Et in eodem itinere apud Reding' præstitit michi Hakelotus Judeus, quem ibi inveni 30s. libram pro 3d. per ebdomadam, quos tenui 5 mensibus, de quibus reddidi 7s. 6d.

Et quando adjudicata est michi terra avunculi mei apud Wudestoch, tunc præstitit michi Mirabile Judea de Niuport 4l. & 10s. libram pro 4d. per ebdomadam, quos tenui per annum, de quibus pro usurâ reddidi 60 & 18s.

Et quando reddidi Radulpho Medico denarios suos ad primum terminum, tunc præstitit michi Hakelotus Judeus 7 libras, libram per 3d. per ebdomadam, de quibus reddidi pro usurâ 6l. 15s. 6d.

Et ad alium terminum præstitit michi Comitissa de Canteb' 100s. quos tenui duobus mensibus, libram pro 3d. per ebdomadam, de quibus reddidi pro usurâ 10s.

Ad hoc Pascha præteritum transacti sunt 2 anni quod reddidi ad Scaccarium 50 marcas argenti de promissione Regis, de quibus præstitit michi Hakelotus Judeus 20l. pro 2d. per ebdomadam, unde adhuc debeo ei catallum & lucrum totum et assuperatum est gablum usque ad 26 marcas argenti.

Item ad proximum Pascha post reddidi ad Scaccarium 26 marcas argenti, de quibus præstitit michi Hakelotus Judeus 7l. libram pro 3d. per ebdomadam, unde adhuc debeo ei lucrum & catallum totum, & assuperata est usura usque ad 60s. & 8d.

Item ad festum Sancti Michaelis reddidi ad Scaccarium 10 marcas, de quibus præstitit michi Hakelotus Judeus 40s. libram pro 2d. per ebdomadam, quos tenui 3 mensibus, de quibus reddidi pro usurâ 4s.

Summa per totum est 348l. 7s. 4d.

Mr. URBAN, Rotherham, May 24.
THE reviewer of Sir John Hawkins's Life of Dr. Johnson, under the head of "*liberal opinions*" extracted from that work (see p. 345), having introduced a very illiberal story of a female Quaker; my intimate acquaintance with many respectable persons among the Quakers, and the knowledge I have of the peculiar nature and necessary operation of their discipline, authorize me confidently to question, if not directly to contradict, the narrative. The most favourable construction I can put upon this curious and original anecdote (so essentially connected with the "Life of Dr. Samuel Johnson") is, that the discerning Knight was grossly imposed upon by a common and, as it appears by his own account, a most stupid and shameless prostitute, in the plain and neat garb of a Quaker. For superlatively stupid and shameless must she have been, when all the worthy Chairman's virtuous eloquence could not convince the "stiff Quaker" that a notoriously wicked life was scandalous! Sir John, however, possesses no such magic power of assuimulating contradictions.—The most common association of ideas "perplexes him exceedingly"—and the daily and public conduct of the multitude is a solecism in manners. "I was strangely puzzled," says the worthy Justice, "to reconcile in my mind the *profession of purity* with the *practice of lewdness*." Strangely puzzled, indeed, Mr. Urban! The biographer of Dr. Johnson was doubtless well acquainted with the *purity* of the Christian religion, but had never been a witness to the lewdness of any of its *professors* till he was shocked and puzzled with it in "the plain and neat garb of a Quaker."

Had this foolish and miserable woman appeared in any other garb than that of a Quaker, the story would not have been worth relating. The members of the Established Church may be as immoral and profane as they please, Sir John Hawkins will give himself no trouble to reconcile the purity of *their* profession with the badness of *their* lives; but the moment a poor Quaker is found guilty of any of those crimes which, among other professors of Christianity, pass almost without notice, every beholder, however indifferent before, is suddenly seized with a holy zeal "for the purest of all religions," and the unhappy culprit is immediately held up, with malicious exultation, to the wonder and detestation of a virtuous public. Even the abilities of a Middle-

sex Justice are exerted to "preserve the perishing infamy of his name, and to render it immortal." PHILO VERITAS.

MR. URBAN,
YOU have given us, in your last month's Magazine, a review of "A brief Account of the Hospital of St. Elizabeth, annexed to the Imperial Monastery of St. Maximin of the Benedictines, in the Electorate of Treves."—This monastery is supposed to have been founded by Constantine the Great, and still flourishes first in the antiquity of its institution, and second to none in Germany for revenues. A third of all the rents and profits of the abbacy was granted in perpetuity to the hospital of St. Elizabeth, which continued to enjoy this bounty till about 1620, when it was neglected and involved in suits. Alexander Henn, who was abbot from 1672 to 1689, restored it to its former prosperity, rebuilding both it and the church and monastery, which had been burnt in the French war: but succeeding abbots monopolized and perverted its revenues to other purposes; and such is its present state, utterly profaned and despoiled. One of the monks ventured to remonstrate to his abbot, 1764, but not only met with a repulse, but the most cruel treatment for his interference. But with an unbroken spirit he has at last addressed a memorial to the Emperor himself, with the present History annexed to it, confirmed by an appendix of original charters.

Such is the history of the Latin publication.—concise, nervous, and containing every information necessary to its purpose. The translator, whom, from his initials, we fairly conclude to be *Capel Loft*, fired with a very different sort of zeal, and much more outrageous ideas of civil liberty, has made it a vehicle for his own sentiments, prefixing to it a long preface about monastic institutions and monasteries, containing nothing new, and swelling this with a farrago of notes from Sarpi, Milton, Warburton, Gibbon, Jebb, and the Monthly Review, and with long extracts from the puffing of the several States of America in favour of religious freedom and toleration, and winds up the whole with a life of Paolo Sarpi, who is compared to the late Dr. Jebb. Thus can a German memorial (which one might expect to find rather verbose and wire-drawn) be spun out into a six shilling English octavo.

56. *The Epistolary Correspondence, Visitation Charges, Speeches, and Miscellanies, of the Right Reverend Francis Atterbury, D. D., Lord Bishop of Rochester. With Historical Notes. Volume the Fourth.* 8vo.

OF the Three former volumes of this collection a full account has been given in our vol. LIII, p. 423, and vol. LIV, pp. 119, 189, 332. The present publication is equally authentic, and still more entertaining. The part which has been communicated by the Bishop's only surviving grandson (the present Dr. Atterbury, of Christ Church, Præcentor of the cathedral of Cloyne, and rector of Clonmel,) is by much the greater portion of the volume, and consists almost wholly of the correspondence between our learned Prelate, his justly-esteemed daughter Mrs. Morice, and Mr. Morice, the husband of that lady; and displays, in a most amiable manner, the filial and parental virtues. Of Mr. Osborne Atterbury also, the Bishop's only son, many new and curious particulars are here developed. It has been too generally taken for granted that there were weighty reasons for the unhappy misunderstanding between him and his father; and that he was disinherited for marrying against the Bishop's inclinations. It appears, however, that the young gentleman was not married till six months *after the death* of his father; and from the manner in which the son is mentioned in almost every passage where his name occurs, there is reason to imagine that his offences were greatly aggravated. At least, if we may be allowed to form a judgement of him in the earlier part of his life from the advanced period of it, an inconsiderate wildness seems to have been his greatest error, and the source of all his misfortunes. He was admitted, in 1718, at Westminster; whence, in 1722, (being then captain of the school) he was elected to Christ Church. Soon after that period the Bishop wrote to him an affectionate letter. In 1724 he was under the tuition of Mr. Le Hunt; and applied for a licence to correspond with his father. Early in 1726 he went a short voyage to sea; and it appears by the next letter, that in November that year he sailed for India. He returned in August 1728; and in the December following embarked again for China, where he continued till the death of his uncle, whose testamentary generosity, in some degree, alleviated his father's disregard. On the

news of this event he returned to England, where he married in August 1732, and the same year was ordained by Bishop Hoadly, who had no particular attachment to the family; and in 1746 he obtained the rectory of Oxhill in Warwickshire, where he died, much respected, in 1752.

We shall turn, however, from this only painful part of the business, and select some remarkable extracts.

April 11, 1724, the King's licence was necessary, before "Osborne Atterbury, the Bishop's only son, and W. Le Hunt, clerk, his tutor," could have, "the liberty of writing to, and receiving letters from, the Bishop."....

Feb. 15, 1725, the Bishop says, "I am better than I have been for some years; but am in much want of money, and forced to borrow till you supply me;"—a sufficient contradiction to the idle report of his having carried large sums abroad with him."....

Dec. 7, 1726. "The two quartos* pleased me much, nor was I easy till I had perused every line of them; but was sorry to find, at the close of the last, that so much of the work was from two other hands; since so much less of it belongs to that which I most value."....

Jan. 4, 1727 "I saw, by your advertisement, that Gulliver was a book much out of your way; but could not tell what to make of it. I shall long till it is with me. There are other copies of it here, but I cannot get at them. I should be glad you would enquire, and send me word, who was the author of a copy of verses to Lord Cadogan †, printed in one of the English news-papers about a fortnight ago. Your Twitnam friend ‡ can tell you. There is a particular turn in them that makes me inquisitive after the writer. I hope it is one I do not know, that I may have the satisfaction to think it at some new pen is arising, that promises to be in any degree like those I do; therefore pray fail not to find out the person."....

April 11. "I had the first part of Gulliver's Travels, but not the second; however, it has been lent me here, and I have had the pleasure of reading it. Both parts are now translating here, though the French will not be able to relish the humour of that piece, nor understand the meaning of it."....

Feb. 14, 1727-8. "A message has been sent me by the Lieutenant de Police of this place, from the King and the Cardinal, in relation to Pere Courayer's retreat into Eug-

* Pope's Homer's *Odyssey*, Books IV. and V.

† "This was Tickell's poem 'On the Death of the Earl of Cadogan,' July 17, 1726."

‡ "Mr. Pope." Digitized by Google

land, which they supposed me to have facilitated; and that all the methods taken by him in that respect, and towards defending the ordinations of the Church of England, had been concerted with me. I said what was true on that head, without disguise; and, after an hour's conversation, did, I think, satisfy the Lieutenant that I had done nothing but what became me. He owned as much, and promised to make his report accordingly, and to justify me, not only *à la cour*, but *à la ville*; and he has been as good as his word, and behaved himself, on this occasion, with all honour and with all civility towards me; so that I look upon that matter as quieted. But a great noise having been made about it at Paris, and different reports spread concerning what passed in that conference, and concerning the event of it, I was willing to let you know the truth of matters, that neither Mrs. Morice nor you might be under any needless alarm." . . .

"Bishop Gastrel's book has never reached me; and yet I have the greatest desire to read it; pray venture another by a surer hand, and withal send me the piece which Voltaire has lately printed in English, I suppose it is of a size that may come by the post; if not, take some other way; for there is a French gentleman of his acquaintance whom I have promised a sight of it. That gentleman has learned English, and desires me to recommend some new English book to him, to be translated. I know of none. If your Twissam friend does, I should be glad he would name it to you, that you may procure and send it me. He knows the books that have any credit with you, and are likely to have any here when translated. I am as much a stranger to any thing of that kind as if I were not an Englishman; and yet I am resolved to live and die truly such, however my country may have used me. . . .

"I wrote to you by the post this day, on account of a message sent me from the King and the Cardinal by the Lieutenant de Police, in relation to Pere Courayer. It has made a great noise here; but the truth is as I have told you. I did not mince the matter to the magistrate, nor am at all ashamed of what has happened, or concerned for it. I owned my friendship for Pere Courayer; told them frankly a great deal more than they knew of that matter, as far as I was concerned; and thought there was no reason to wonder at, or blame my conduct. I convinced them of that point, and I believe there is an end of it. I shewed the Lieutenant the picture of Pere Courayer hanging up in my room; told him I had visited him in his retreat at Hanment, while he was in disgrace there; and that he came to take leave of me the night before he left Paris; and that in all this I thought I had done nothing that misbecame me. If you see Pere Courayer, let him know these circumstances."

We shall conclude for the present with the Bishop's letter to the Lieutenant de Police on this occasion:

"SIR, Feb. 7th, 1727-8."

"Though the occasion of your seeing me could not be very agreeable to a person in my circumstances, yet the issue of that visit was such as I shall always reflect on with gratitude and pleasure. You were pleased to treat me in the most obliging manner; you promised to do me justice to the Cardinal † (to whom I had been misrepresented), and to others, as you had occasion; and I have the satisfaction to find, from some accounts which have reached me, that you have every way answered that honourable character which all the world gives you.

"Sir, it becomes me to acknowledge this to you, and to every body. I should have waited on you to this purpose, would my infirmities have suffered me. Since they will not, this is the only way in which I can pay you my acknowledgements.

"At the same time, permit me to ask one favour more of you; and, from the experience I have already had of your goodness, I promise myself that you will not deny it me. The Cardinal may possibly have other reports made to him, to my disadvantage; should that happen, what I beg of his Eminence is, that, before they make impression, he would please to let them, some way, be communicated to me, that I may satisfy him (as I shall do with all sincerity and frankness) what real ground there is for them, before he takes notice of them in a manner that cannot but be highly prejudicial to me. He will have more light from me, in such a case, than from all the world besides; and, from the natural manner in which I shall open myself, will be better able to judge of my conduct, than by other informations. They may perhaps be founded on partiality or mistake; but from me he shall always have the very truth (as far as I myself am concerned), whatever may be the consequence of owning it. I well know my situation here, as a stranger, and on other accounts; and shall be careful to do nothing that misbecomes it; or, if I do, shall be the first to condemn it myself, as soon as it appears to me.

"Pardon the trouble of this new request, which arises from the favourable reception you gave to a former.

"I am, with respect, Sir, your most humble and most obedient servant,

FR. ROFFEN."

Some further extracts shall be given in a future number.

* Indorbed by the Bishop, "Copy of my letter to the Lieutenant de Police. With this English letter, which was in my own hand, I sent, in the hand of another, a French copy of it."

† F

was minister of France.

57. *The Right of Protestant Dissenters to a complete Toleration asserted; or, An Essay containing an Historical Review of their Situation under the Laws imposing the Sacramental Test on Persons admitted to Offices; and showing the Imposition of that Test to be unjust with respect to the Protestant Dissenters of England and the Natives of North Britain, as well as inexpedient; with an Answer to the Objection urged from the Act of Union with Scotland, and Proofs that the present is the proper Time for applying to Parliament for the necessary Redress. To which is added, A Postscript, in Reply to the Arguments of Bishop Sherlock on the Subject of the Test Law, lately re-published. 8vo.*

THOUGH the claim in question has been already brought to a decision by a vote of the legislature, we have thought this pamphlet deserving a place in our literary register, and have given the title at large, to speak for itself. The writer closes his well-written work with professions of "friendship, good order, tranquillity, and religion," and disavows the "language of insolence." How different from that of several eminent leaders among the body of men who call themselves Dissenters, and use for the weapons of their warfare, not reason and argument, but chicanery: abuse, violence, and menaces are disavowed by their own party when they find how little they are likely to gain by this outrageous and indecent conduct, which cannot be justified by what our author calls "the present system of *se-verity* and *ill-will*." Yet, to shew to what shifts the plea is reduced, the writer before us scruples not to confess "the *diminution of numbers* among the Dissenters since they have been relieved from the penal laws as preventing a possibility of mischief to the establishment."—"The friendship of a respectable body of men would add to the security of the establishment, especially if there is the *least colour* for pretending that the Dissenters have it in their power to become formidable, were they so disposed." Is not this a contradiction to the plea? for if the enemy dwindles away to nothing, the danger ceases, and the remedy becomes useless. Nothing but a wish to acquire a little consequence, and to share a little worldly power, pomp, and profit, remains to be urged. And surely no conscientious, religious man would obtrude himself into these, but rather avoid them.

"The most grievous oppression—*which the Dissenters now labour,*"

says the Essayist, "is their *exclusion from public offices, except on terms*" which many of them cannot conscientiously comply with; and this is a mark of reproach. Yet Dr. Furneaux, as cited by him, says, the repeal of the Test Act would be a greater disadvantage to the Dissenters than to the Church, as it would diminish their numbers.

Does not the writer's zeal assume too much, when he asserts that the leave given to Catholics to celebrate mass privately is capable to be construed into a public and numerous meeting? or did the Catholics hesitate at this before the Commercial Treaty? or have not the Dissenters their religious meetings, in the most unrestrained manner? Our author's plea of merit for the Dissenters is nothing less than that they have saved the state. To what the boasted toleration of America amounts may be learned from the Marquis de Chastellux and his translator.

58. *An Appeal to the Candour, Magnanimity, and Justice of those in Power to relieve, from severe and opprobrious Severities and Penalties, a great Number of their Fellow-Subjects, who will give every Security and Testimony of their Attachment to the present Establishment, which does not oblige them to violate the Rights of Conscience.*

THIS small-publication of 14 pages urges the same claim to a share of public offices and honours, and a further one to be married and buried by their own ministers, according to their own forms. We just mention this that we may not seem to have omitted any thing that has appeared on either side in this debate.

59. *Observations upon the Case of the Protestant Dissenters. By a Lay-Member of the Church of England. 8vo.*

THIS short examination of the reasons or pleas wherewith the Dissenters conclude their case, strongly points out the expediency of supporting the test from the danger of trusting to large a body of men, of the principles which they avow, with a participation of power and influence in the state. Their application has been ably defeated on the 28th ult.; and we hope, for their own credit, they will not repeat it, especially in the ungenerous mode which is given out—on the eve of the dissolution of the present parliament.

60. *An Address to the Protestant Dissenters who have lately petitioned for a Repeal of the Corporation and Test Acts.* By the Rev. Joseph Berrington.

MR. B. a Catholic minister, here gives the retort courteous to the uncandid treatment of persons of his communion by the Protestant Dissenters in their late application for a toleration to which, on their principles, both parties are equally entitled. We cannot help joining issue with Mr. B, if his account of the principles of Roman Catholics of the present day be a fair and true one, and thinking their tenets far less inimical, both to our church and state, than those of their dissenting brethren.

61. *A Letter to the Right Honourable William Pitt, First Lord of the Treasury, and Chancellor of the Exchequer, on the Subjects of Toleration and Church Establishment, occasioned by his Speech against the Repeal of the Test and Corporation Acts,* on Wednesday May 28, 1787. By J. Priestley, LL.D. F.R.S. Ac. Imp. Petrop. R. Paris. Holm. Taurin. Aurel. Med. Paris. Harlem. Cantab. Americ. & Philadelph. Socius.

THE foregoing publications appeared pending the discussion of the legislative body. But no sooner was the matter brought to an issue, than the champion of a disappointed claim, retiring to the upper room at his bookseller's, levels at the Minister this shaft, envenomed by resentment, and sheltering himself behind an axiom of the great Hoadly, who conducted all his controversies with a dignity and decorum unknown to modern levellers, the present writer dictates to Mr. Pitt, whom he treats as a youth, and upbraids with insincerity and duplicity*, telling him to his face that he is a mere Ignoramus in politics, with all the pertness of a pretender to reform, and shewing what his own legislative principles would amount to, as well as his religious ones. His first claim is, to admit Dissenters to places of power and trust. This we have seen is the *only* claim which has been made by the body at large on this occasion. How proud they are of *titles*, let the Doctor's title-page declare. But Dr. P. in perfect confidence with his princi-

ples, that every man may think and act as he pleases, goes on to ask a repeal of the act of William III. against blasphemy, and all other penal laws in matters of religion, and the solemnization of marriage by the Dissenting ministers, that *they* may receive the fees. These are the things which the Minister is to do for the Dissenters. Next follows what he is to do against the Establishment—to confine it to Christianity itself, by purging out all the New Testament Christianity, and substituting that of the author of *The History of the Corruptions of Christianity*, by letting Unitarians avow their principles, which they may now do, if they prefer conscience to interest, by abolishing subscriptions in the flagrant pools called Universities, by turning the Bishops out of the House of Lords, and of course setting up an Assembly of Divines, and by abolishing tythes, and leaving the clergy as much at the mercy of their congregations as the dissenting ministry are; the consequence of which is, that where one meeting could hardly be supported, two or three start up to starve one another; and the rich man, who fancies he cannot hear the Gospel in the old meeting, lavishes his wealth on a new one*. What form of religion has established itself in North America, let the Marquis de Chastellux and his translator say (see pp. 335, 336), and what gross calumnies zeal will swallow, let our author's story of the English clergy in Ireland evince†. These bold claims and vigorous councils are guarded from all attempts at violence; for the claimants, we are told, are too few, too poor, too humble, to be feared. "Neither our numbers, our property, nor our dispositions, are such as to give you any thing to fear from our resentment, if we should retain any‡." They have been treated accordingly; and one single day's debate has left them just where they first set out.

From the bottom of our souls we wish the Doctor may earn the declaration of "Well done good and faithful servant!" but we, in a hearty concern for his well-being, cannot help being apprehensive that he has mistaken his road.

* Of this see an instance in Harwood's Letter to Badcock, p. 20, n.; but these things are there said to happen only among the "true predestinarian buffs of Old Noll."

† Letter, p. 37.

‡ Ibid. p. 43.

* In a second edition the Doctor thought proper to disown these shameful charges, which otherwise must have gone down to posterity as the bursts of overheated zeal; and for the same prudential reason the gunpowder is softened down.

62. *Letters to the Rev. Dr. Horne, Dean of Canterbury, to the young Men who are in a Course of Study for the Ministry at Oxford and Cambridge; to the Rev. Dr. Price; and to the Rev. Mr. Parkhurst, on the Subject of the Person of Christ.* By Joseph Priestley, LL.D. F. R. S. 8vo.

THE design and tendency of these Letters will best appear from the following article, which, in answering them, exposes their tenets.

63. *A Letter to the Rev. Dr. Priestley.*
By an Under-graduate [of Oxford].

A smart and acute reply to the Letters addressed by the champion of religious liberty to the two Universities, &c. &c.; and worthy the pen of a Warden, a Principal, or of the Vice Chancellor himself.

64. *The French Metropolis.*
A Poem, in Three Books. 4to.

THIS is one of those moral didactic pieces whose intention is better than their execution. The writer spends 50 lines of his first book in cautioning his reader how he walks the streets of Paris, where he cannot get out of the way of coaches or their insolent owners. Other cautions are, against bad hackney-coaches and horses, not to pay the fare if either fail; against lodgings without proper recommendation, or well-aired sheets; against freely drinking the relaxing Seine, or thin Champagne; and spending too much time and money on Parisian various curiosities, and exposing himself to assassination.

"Unhappy land! where truth's kick'd out of doors,
Where all the men are r—s, the women w—s."

The second book, intituled, "Instructions to the English, and the higher Ranks who visit Paris," contains the following compliment to Mr. Hatchett:

"Who knows not Hatchett? him whose labours roll

Far as the Northern from the Southern Pole?
Scarce the celestial Smith, whose fabricks bear

Ethereal powers o'er plains of bright'ning air,
Prodigious as his art! excels the Maker
To her Imperial Majesty, in Long Acro."

We never before heard that Vulcan was a coach-maker, or ever fashioned the springs of Jupiter's state coach, or the wheels.—Then follow an episode on the invention of gunpowder, ascribed to the scorching

and tanning Miss Patilsole, a Warwickshire lass, in resentment for her preferring Phœbus to Squire Junio, from which vengeance she was saved by Venus, by "a silken toy, dropt fluttering through the sky," like the parachute to some modern balloon.

What the third book contains we really cannot tell. But if our readers think our review too severe, or wish to read the 24 pages of this poem, let them judge for themselves.

The rhymes want mending: grin and thing—place and peace—glare and sphere—whip and step—well and confusable—eye and annoy—tire and car—Terpsichore, in three syllables—tale and all—delight and baronet—Syncope too often introduced: 'neath—'ware.

65. *The Vision, a Poem to the Memory of Jonas Hanway, Esq.* 4to.

AN humble imitation of Spenser's measure, with very inferior imagery. Pity, full dressed, pronounces a panegyric on Mr. H, and the poet is presently whirled away in a flaming car, drawn by two eagles, to see the good man's coronation in Heaven, till he is turned out by an angelic yeoman of the guard. There is so much of fire, and flaming, and burning, that we are happy to hear he got safe back to earth again.

66. *The History of the Antiquities of the Town and Church of Southwell, in the County of Nottingham.* Dedicated, by his Grace's Permission, to the Archbishop of York, by W. Dickinson Rastal, A. M. Fellow of Jesus College, Cambridge. 1787. 4to.

"NOT long since, two or three gentlemen of ability and experience were applied to by those whose preferments or property attached them to Southwell, to publish its history, while there yet remained some records relating to its early fortunes, and some few old persons who still treasured in their memories the traditional accounts of occurrences which the civil wars of the last century had furnished. My residing almost equally between the metropolis and the university of Cambridge gave me opportunities of collecting whatever was preserved in printed authorities relative to the subject, by the access it afforded to the libraries in those places.—Indolence or infirmity prevented those for whom I made the collection from taking advantage of it. The variety

"of authors from which I had made extracts induced those who were desirous, at any rate, to have some History of Southwell, to think these, dispersed as they were, in such a number of volumes, when collected into one point of view, worth publication. To this I consented." MSS. were consulted, to fill up chasms, and tradition was resorted to, and the Archbishop of York's patronage smoothed Mr. R.'s passage, and lessened every obstruction in his way.

The work is divided into VI chapters:—I. The Foundation of the Town and Church; II. The Constitution of the Church; III. Benefactions; IV. Archbishops of York; V. Antiquities; VI. Modern History of Southwell.—Without Notes, or an Appendix, Mr. R. has interwoven his authorities and documents. The *Registrum Album*, or *White Book*, of Southwell, in the hands of the Chapter, is a book of great authority, as well as curious for its antiquity and contents, comprehending a collection of charters and grants from Popes, Kings, and others, to the Archbishops of York and this church, from a period very little posterior to the Conquest to the latter end of the reign of Henry VIII. Nor have other assistances been wanting. Mr. R., who is only 29 years of age, engaged in a laborious profession, and not blessed with uniform good health, had recourse, he tells us, to the study of architecture and antiquity only as a relaxation from more fatiguing pursuits. He had, however, the use of Archbishop Parker's MSS. in Benet College Library, Mr. Essex's notes on Southwell, in the hands of Mr. Kerrich; Dr. Berdmore, of Merton College, searched the Oxford libraries for him; Mr. Porter and Mr. Dealtry, prebendaries of the church, gave him much information; as did Mr. Crofts, of Brandon, co. Suffolk, who spent much of his life at, and is connected with, Southwell families; besides Mr. Lodge, of the Herald's College, and others.—We cannot refuse our suffrage to so much information and industry, that they have produced a good History of this ancient town, which boasts a Roman origin in the station called in Antoninus's Itinerary AD PONTEM. This antiquity of origin is summed up in the following curious syllogism:

"1. Ad Pontem was a Roman station, not far from the river Trent, a few miles short
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of Newark, near the ford leading from Bridgeford to Brugh.

"2. Tiovfvingacester was a Roman station near the river Trent, and in the neighbourhood of Newark.

"3. Tiovfvingacester and Southwell are one and the same place.

"4. And there is no other place in the neighbourhood where there are any vestiges of a Roman station.

"5. Therefore it is probable that the modern town of SOUTHWELL, which was the Tiovfvingacester of the Saxons, had been the Roman station AD PONTEM."

The first foundation of the church of Southwell is ascribed to Paulinus, first Archbishop of York, about A. D. 633. It was dissolved at the Reformation, but re-founded by Henry VIII, who intended to have made it one of his new bishopricks. It was again dissolved by Edward VI, and re-founded, as it still subsists, by Mary. The body of the church, or, as Mr. R. chooses to call it, the *ante-choir*, is of Saxon or very early Norman architecture, concerning which Mr. R. spends 10 pages to reconcile Messrs. Somner and Bentham, and 15 more to controvert Mr. Warton's opinion, and to tell us that "the choir is "in the Eastern end." This latter part, he thinks, is of the age of Edward III, whose head, with those of his queen and eldest son, occur frequently carved about it. The chapter-house, built on the model of that at York, is referred to Richard II, whose bust, with that of Archbishop Neville, are found in it. We are surprised at the author's referring the entrance into it to Welfey, who lived in the very decline of Gothic architecture, and could hardly have found a workman to execute such a style of ornament as appears there. Mr. Essex, however, whose observations are better founded than those of all the other antiquaries, determines the nave to be of the Conqueror's or the Norman time, and the choir of Henry III.

We cannot help smiling at the waste of ink and type on an old bas relief, which represents Samson slaying the lion, and the archangel Michael combating the dragon*; both figures so common in churches

* "When Bishop Warburton was at Southwell for the purpose of investigating the antiquity of its church, on a supposition that the device in question was some hieroglyphical representation, he spent much time in attempting an interpretation of it, but without success. After this, it may perhaps

churches that they want no reasoning about the intention of placing them there. If we require strict historic verity, we might suppose the sheep in the back ground referred the slaying of the lion to David (1 Sam. xvii. 34, 35), rather than to Samson; but there is little occasion for this scruple. Not less ridiculous is the tale of the "*Champion*" of England treading on an *old woman* "cloathed in a *scarlet robe*, and intended, probably, to represent the abominations of popery, under the metaphor of the scarlet whore: *from which we may reasonably conclude* that it was "fixed here at no very distant period from the Reformation, *when the ridicule of popery comprised all the fashionable humour of the day.*" This stone statue, in a nich on the South side of the screen, is more probably the figure of Henry I. the first royal benefactor of the Norman line, bearing the arms of England on his furcoat and shield, and treading on the usual supporter of such statues, whose robe has acquired a red colour in some modern daubing of the church. Nor can we help being surprised at the account given to Mr. J. Carte of the body found in the minister, 1717, supposed one of the family of Caux, or that Mr. R.'s friend should mistake the knob of a patten, or foot of a chalice, like an acorn, for the badge of a *forrester* instead of a dean or prebendary.

The account of the fabric is followed by the Constitution, Endowment, and Statutes of the Church; a Chronological Series of its Royal and other Bene-

haps appear presumption to hazard a conjecture respecting its meaning; but the groups of figures seem to suggest a very simple and obvious one. At one end a lamb is *confining the head* of a lion, whose *teeth a man is drawing*; at the other, an angel is subduing an immense dragon. In the language of Scripture, Christ is typified by a lamb, as the devil is by a dragon. I would therefore, alluding to two well-known passages in the sacred writing, explain this mystical piece of sculpture in this way: *Under the protection of the lamb, David was able to overcome the lion and Michael the devil.* What particular reference it can bear thus interpreted, to the foundation or other circumstances of Southwell church, it may be difficult to imagine; but, till the necessity of some such relation can be ascertained, its not being manifest can weigh but little as an objection to a solution obvious and natural in itself, and applicable enough to the purpose and design of a place of Christian worship."

factors; a Series of Archbishops of York, all connected with Southwell, in which we forgive the repetition of former historians for the sake of Archbishop Herring's behaviour in 1745!—a happy contrast to his predecessor Wolsley.

Among the antiquities are reckoned wells, chapels, religious houses and buildings; the Archbishop's palace, with its wonderful *privies*, consisting of four spacious niches, or stalls, built round a pillar, in such a manner that the parties occupying them could not be seen by each other. Five Archbishops of York had sepulture in this church, and their monuments remain: Ludham, 1264; Corbridge, 1303; two Booths, 1464 and 1480; and Sandys, 1588. The first of these is rather controverted, because the present choir was built after his time; but, in the opinion of Mr. Essex, which we prefer, it was of his age. The print of the last is a disgrace to the book. We should not forget that of Justice Cludd, who, though a strong parliamentarian, saved the nave from demolition, and was buried in it 1672.—Ancient camps in the neighbourhood are, *Hexgrave* park, and the *Combes*. Religious houses; *Thurgarton*, whose demolition we join in lamenting; *Rufford*, partly remaining, but swallowed up in Sir Geo. Savile's house; *Winchburne*, a preceptory of Knights Hospitallers, not in Tanner, now divided between Pegge and Brilstone, descendants from females of the Burnell family; *Stelford*, *Fiskerton*, *Newstead*, much dilapidated since it came into the possession of the present owner, William Lord Byron; *Welbeck*, *Felley*, *Bervale*, *Hal-loughton*.

Mr. R. gives what is called *Modern History*, from the Civil War to the Restoration. The events of that unhappy period are well detailed by Mr. Savage, of Southwell, in his MS. intituled, *Coritani Lacrymantis*, from the first setting up of the King's standard at Nottingham, 1642, to the Restoration. From these and other narratives we learn, that, whatever were the principles that actuated the government of the unfortunate Charles, nothing can exceed the diabolical duplicity of the covenanting Scots, who drew him into their hands, and then SOLD him to the Parliament.

The modern history concludes with pedigrees of the considerable families, a few local anecdotes, and the author's apology for his undertaking the execu-

tion. To the latter we cannot but have the insuperable objection which himself feels the force of—that of neglecting to give his authorities; an attention which adds to the value and credit of every composition, and without which the best written history or narrative will for ever bear the air of a pleasing novel; and this omission is the more inexcusable in our author, as he has spared no pains to collect materials. As this is what he calls his *public entrée*, he will pardon the liberty we have taken in these strictures on his work, which we consider as a valuable addition to our local histories.

67. *The Idyllia, Epigrams and Fragments of Theocritus, Bion, and Moschus, with the Elegies of Tyrtæus, translated from the Greek into English Verse. To which are added, Dissertations and Notes. By the Rev. Richard Polwhele, Student in Civil Law, late of Christ Church, Oxford, and Author of "The English Orator," and "Pictures from Nature."* 4to.

THEOCRITUS is generally considered as the great father of pastoral poetry. He was a Syracusan, and flourished under Hiero and Ptolemy Philadelphus, both in Sicily and Egypt, about 280 years before the Christian æra.

"As a pastoral writer (says his ingenious translator) he found every advantage in the delicious climate and luxuriant landscapes of Sicily. No country could have presented him with a more beautiful assemblage of rural images.—The pieces of Theocritus are the result of his own accurate observation. He described what he saw and felt. His characters, as well as his scenes, are the immediate transcript of Nature. We may well imagine that the shepherds and the herdsmen, surrounded by their flocks and their cattle, piped, before him, the current ditties of the times; and that he was frequently a witness of their dialogues and contentions; heard their proverbial speeches, transcribed their manner, and caught from their lips the very vulgarisms which characterise his ruder Idyllia. Such was the foundation of his Pastorals, original both in matter and form; the more rustic of which were probably composed in the earlier part of his life, before he left his native island, allured by brighter prospects.

"But his genius was not confined to a particular species of writing. And he had not only the opportunities of contemplating, in his own country, the beautiful forms of nature, and the diversified appearances of life; he enjoyed the additional advantages of travel.—The prospect of Egyptian manners

and customs, and pursuits so different from those of Sicily, must have enlarged his knowledge of mankind; and the rich and extensive pastures on the banks of the Nile must have delighted his rural imagination. During his residence in Egypt, likewise, his genius and his taste must have been enlightened and refined by the polite conversation of a court, where literature was associated with elegance and splendour, and where emulation was excited and cherished by princely munificence.

"It is to these corresponding felicities of genius and situation, which it was the fortune of Theocritus to possess, that we owe his most original and interesting works; though to his perfect acquaintance with fabulous antiquity we are indebted for no mean effusions of the heroic Muse; while his other productions, of various character, still further evince the versatility of his talents, the extent of his knowledge, and the elegance of his friendships.

"This great diversity of pieces hath been transmitted to us (except the Epigrams indeed) under the title of *Idyllia*; a term which, according to its general import, is doubtless well applied to a Collection of Miscellaneous Poems. But these Idyllia are of so varied a complexion, that no general character of their language, style, or sentiment, will be found applicable to them all. To arrange them under different classes, expressive of their matter or form, hath been vainly attempted by the critics. Yet (says our translator) we shall pursue, perhaps, no unnatural or improper mode of *Classification* whilst we reduce them under the heads of *Pastoral, Humorous, Panegyric, Spasmodic, Mythological, Epistolary, and Anacreontic Idyllia*."

Under these heads he hath accordingly classed them; and, in his critical remarks on each head, he hath displayed much learning and ingenuity.

"It hath been asserted, that it is impossible to translate Theocritus into English. But (says the adventurous Mr. Polwhele) the truth of the matter is, that to translate Theocritus, though it is not impossible, is yet of all things the most difficult. To give a good copy of any picture, where simplicity is the predominant feature, is certainly an arduous task. This seems to be precisely the case with the Sicilian poet, who hath been considered by many as incapable of being accurately, and at the same time elegantly and and happily, represented. 'Tis on such a view of the subject; that a well-executed translation of Theocritus is still wished, though not expected, by the critics. The present undertaking, therefore, may be charged with arrogance and presumption; but let it be observed, that the translator does not come forward with the decisive air of superiority; nor does he cherish any vain pretensions.

presentiments of applause. Yet he is engaged in no illaudable enterprize. It is a literary adventure; in which, if he fail, *magnis tamen excidet ausis*—in which, if he succeed, his merit and his praise will be in proportion to the difficulty.

"The manner of Theocritus is various. Some of his Idyllia are characterised by a rude, and some by an elegant, simplicity; others seem to require, in the translation, an ornamented diction. The heroic Idyllia have a grave majestic air, occasionally relieved by an intervention of the familiar style; and the *scenæ* and *symplicæ* are conspicuously discriminated from all the rest by that comic vein of humour which runs through them."

This variety of manner our judicious translator seems to have kept constantly in his eye, and he hath endeavoured to copy it with fidelity.

"Bion and Moschus (Mr. P. remarks) are no *anacrostics*. Their features, compared with Theocritus, have little strength or variety of expression. They often dazzle by a glare of colouring, though they have sometimes a softness of tint on which the eye reposes with complacency."

These two poets, as well as Theocritus, have already made their appearance in an English dress; but of the Elegies of Tyrtæus, the translator observes, that he hath never seen an English version. And as we do not recollect any translation of this celebrated poet, we shall insert one of his Elegies in our poetical department; which our classical readers will accept as a specimen of Mr. Polwhele's abilities as a translator.

To the translation are annexed Dissertations and Notes.—The Dissertation on Theocritus conveys its author's own sentiments, independent on the commentators. It was composed (he says) long before he had recourse to Warton's edition; by the assistance of which a few passages have been since interwoven, and a few notes *appendaged*. This, as well as the succeeding Dissertations (or rather *Essays*), contains the Life of the poet whose works are its main subject. So few and so dubious are the circumstances transmitted to us respecting the lives of Theocritus, Bion, Moschus, and Tyrtæus, that (as our author well observes) a separate enumeration of them, unconnected with other materials, might have displeased by its formality, while it contributed nothing to perspicuity. The substance of the Arguments usually prefixed to the Idyllia of Theocritus is also interwoven in the Dissertation.

Of the Notes, the most useful and interesting are probably the translations from Warton and Toup on Theocritus, or from Heskin and Longepierre on Bion and Moschus. "These (says Mr. P.) may operate in recommending the present work.—The sentiments of Warton on Theocritus have been hitherto inaccessible to the *English* reader; who, if he possess any literary curiosity, will now approach them with pleasure."—In addition to those necessary notes which relate to obscure or corrupted passages, the translator hath selected what he thought the most elegant and amusing. But, instead of an exact version, the learned reader will perceive that he hath sometimes given the general tenor of the sentiment, interspersing a few allusions or references of his own.

As to the Notes derived from other sources, the most conspicuous are those which illustrate the manners and customs of antiquity by the corresponding usages or fashions of modern times; and for such information the translator is chiefly obliged to M. Guys and Swinburne.

We have only to add, that this valuable work is published by subscription, and dedicated to Lord Mount Edgecumbe.

68. *A Sermon, preached at Charlotte Chapel, Pimlico, on Sunday the 25th of March, 1787, on the Death of Thomas Moffatt, M.D. late of New London, in Connecticut, who died at Grosvenor Place, in the Parish of Saint George, Hanover Square, March 14, 1787, in the Eighty-fourth Year of his Age.* By Samuel Peters, A.M. 4to.

THIS Discourse, which is inscribed to General Gage, contains an address to the American Loyalists, well worthy their perusal.

"It was composed, preached, and printed, in compliment to some friends and acquaintance of the late Dr. Thomas Moffatt (see p. 277), who went from Edinburgh to North America in the year 1729, but would have gone the year before, in the train of Dean Berkeley, afterwards Lord Bishop of Cloyne, in the kingdom of Ireland, had not sickness prevented.—*This trait* in the early part of life substantiates the great abilities and the literary merits of Dr. Moffatt, more than ninety-nine diplomas, of less ancient date, from Universities in Europe and America.—The Author has known Dr. Moffatt nearly forty years, and was known to him as soon as born. He justly owed great veneration

to the Doctor in his life-time, and most freely paid this last office of respect to his remains in the silent grave.—Should the performance be thought too much below the zenith of modern perfection among the acute, an appeal may be made to the humble and contrite, who are more fond of the praise of God than of the applause of men."

69. *The London Medical Journal. Vol. VIII. For the Year 1787. 2vo. (Concluded from p. 341.)*

ART. V. *Experiments and Observations on the external Use of Emetic Tartar. Communicated, in a Letter to Dr. Simmons, F. R. S. by Mr. William Blizard, F. A. S. and Surgeon to the London Hospital,*

The fact most worthy of regard in this paper, and which Mr. Blizard's experiments seem to establish, is, that emetic tartar, in solution, has the power of occasioning the removal of, and, *per se*, of destroying, living organised substance. These effects, and some remarks lately read before the Royal Society, on the different effects of fossil and vegetable alkalies on muscular fibres, manifestly prove that there are modifications and degrees of power of stimulants, in relation to the various component parts of the animal machine, not to be learned but by experiments on the living body.

ART. VI. *Case in which the Substance of the Uterus was in a great Measure destroyed during Pregnancy; with an Account of the Appearances on Dissection. Communicated, in a Letter to Dr. Simmons, by William Blackburne, M. D. Member of the Royal College of Physicians, London.*

This case is curious, and well related, but cannot well be abridged.

ART. VII. *Farther Account of a Case of Mollities Ossium. By Mr. W. Goodwin, Surgeon at Earl Soham in Suffolk. Communicated in a Letter to Dr. Hamilton, Physician at Ipswich, and by him to Dr. Simmons.*

ART. VIII. *Observations on the Case of Mollities Ossium, described in the preceding Article; with some general Remarks on that Disease. Communicated, in a Letter to Dr. Simmons, by John Hunter, Esq. F. R. S. Surgeon Extraordinary to the King.*

These two papers relate to the case of Mary Bradcock, the poor woman at Darlinghoe, near Wickham Market, in Suffolk, of whose sufferings we have already given an account. Mr. Hun-

ter's remarks on this subject are extremely ingenious and satisfactory.

ART. IX. *Farther Observations on the Action of Lime Water and Magnesia on common Peruvian Bark. By Thomas Skeete, M. D. Physician to The New Finsbury Dispensary.*

Dr. Irving having, in the seventh volume of this work, endeavoured to invalidate the conclusions which Dr. S. has drawn on this subject, in his *Treatise on Bark*, the latter has here given a few remarks in vindication of his former opinions, and which seem to be candid and well founded.

ART. X. *An Account of the successful Extirpation of a remarkable Schirrus of the Scrotum. Communicated, in a Letter to Dr. Simmons, by Mr. Richard Hall, Surgeon to The Manchester Infirmary.*

The tumor here described was upwards of ten years forming, and at the time it was extirpated was so bulky as to hang down below the patient's knees. Mr Hall observes, that it bore a great resemblance to that of the negro mentioned by Cheselden in his *Anatomy*, 4th edit.

ART. XI. *An Account of a curious Fact relative to the Effects of Crude Mercury. Communicated, in a Letter to Dr. Simmons, by Michael Underwood, M. D. Physician to The British Lying-in Hospital, and Licentiate in Midwifery of the Royal College of Physicians, London.*

The fact here related is as follows. A clergyman, who for more than thirty years has been afflicted with asthma, having been advised to take crude mercury, received great benefit from it; and Dr. Underwood has known him recovered from several very violent attacks by a steady adherence to the use of this remedy. After repeated instances of this kind, he was so much in the habit of taking it, that, above two years ago, we are told, he had swallowed to the amount of upwards of an hundred weight of quicksilver. Since that time, the improved state of his health, though he is now upwards of sixty years of age, having enabled him to decline the use of his remedy for several months, he happened to be seized with an intermittent, and had recourse to the powder of bark, which he took in large doses. While he was under this course, a friend, who had been lately seized with asthma, happening to call upon him, the clergyman advised him to make a trial of his favourite medicine;

and his friend, upon hearing such a satisfactory account of it, was ready enough to comply; but inquiring, with solicitude, how he might be able to swallow so unmanageable a fluid, the clergyman very readily furnished him with the best directions, by swallowing an ounce of it in his presence. The consequence of this friendly recommendation of his Catholicon was a salivation, which took place in about eight and forty hours, and continued very severely for eight or ten days, essentially impairing his health.

ART. XII. *An Account of the late Dr. Hugh Martin's Cancer Powder; with brief Observations on Cancers.* By Benjamin Ruth, M. D. Professor of Chemistry in the University of Pennsylvania.

ART. XIII. *The Antiseptic Virtues of Vegetable Acid and Marine Salt combined, in various Disorders accompanied with Putridity.* Communicated, in a Letter to John Morgan, M. D. F. R. S. Professor of Physic at Philadelphia, by William Wright, M. D. of Trelawney, in Jamaica.

This and the preceding article are extracted from the volume lately published by the American Philosophical Society, and contain some valuable practical observations.

70. *The Conversations of Emily.* Translated from the French of Madame la Comtesse d'Epigny. 2 Vols. 12mo.

"A SIMPLE fact or two," says the translator, "will better prove the merit of this work than any panegyric that can be made on it—In the year in which it was published, a worthy citizen of Paris, zealous for the public good, deposited a sum of money with the French Academy, destined as a reward to that author who, in the course of the year, should produce the most beneficial work to humanity. This learned society, according to the donor's intention, divided among the competitors, and unanimously adjudged the prize to Madame d'Epigny, already looked upon as the benefactress of the rising generation. The Empress of Russia, who knows how to reward merit, upon the receipt of Madame d'Epigny's book, immediately appointed Emily one of her ladies of honour, and settled on the mother a handsome pension, with the reversion of it to the daughter. A suffrage to honourable from the Academy, and so distinguished a reward from the Empress of Russia, fulfilled the wishes of those mothers to whose gratitude Madame d'Epigny was so justly entitled."

The English translation is the performance of a lady, and is addressed to her young pupils, in language that is tolerably correct.

71. *Confilia: or, Thoughts upon several Subjects; affectionately submitted to the Consideration of a Young Friend.* By Samuel Birch. The Second Edition, corrected and enlarged. 8vo.

WE hope this lively young author will not take it as a reflection (we assure him it is not meant so) if, by way of exordium, we tell our readers that this is the second capacity in which he has very lately entertained us. His orations, in a senatorial capacity, in the Council-chamber at Guildhall, are remarkable for neatness and energy. His *Confilia* are now *sub judice*; and Mr. Deputy Birch need not be ashamed of coming into court.—In his Preface he tells us,

"The following sheets, which were originally written for private perusal, are now offered to the publick. The very flattering reception with which a candid publick has honoured them is of itself a sufficient apology for obtruding a second impression.—The author, well aware that they lie open to the criticism of the world, hopes that the purity of his intention will secure him from the censures which otherwise the imperfection of them might occasion. He does not herein boast an ample treatise upon the several subjects, for the reformation of the world at large; but merely endeavours to collect the materials, with which his little leisure has been able to furnish him, for the information of, and advice to, a Young Friend, who, with little desire to application, might otherwise have been destitute of such necessary reflections. To this end, he has ventured to take up his pen, and reduce into writing some few moral remarks on life at large, and the conduct requisite to make that life happy. He would, however, have great reason to lament his labour, if he could for a moment suspect that they will be perused with greater attention to the ability of the performance than to the undisguised and plain advice which it contains. He has endeavoured to make the scheme as concise, and at the same time as comprehensive, as possible; beginning with the most important business of life, Religion.—The present temper of the world very much discourages the appearance of seriousness, and therefore many, doubtless, will dissent from his scheme; but few, he humbly hopes, will go far enough to censure the motive which produced it."

On the subject of attendance on divine worship Mr. Birch says,

"I can only observe, that to a bad man no employment can be so useful, and to a good man none so delightful. Never be prevailed upon by any trifling event to neglect the celebration and true enjoyment of the sabbath. Be assured there will always be found time enough, if properly managed, for your secular engagements and pleasures in the six days allotted for them; perhaps little enough, in the short interval of the seventh, however improved, for the infinite concern and delight of which it is intended at once the type and preparation.

"Of your department at the house of God the only rule I will mention, is the *recollection* of your *employment*. If the awful idea of the *MAJESTY* you are addressing, the serious solicitude for your temporal and spiritual welfare, which you are imploring, and which none but His power can withhold, none but His goodness can procure, will not so rivet the attention and adoration as to preclude the indecent ceremonials of acquaintance, and the more trifling remarks of vacant folly, or prevailing fashion, during service, it is to be feared no rule or instruction will avail; for precepts cannot increase the fervour of the prayer, or give devotion to the bending knee. The two *extremes* which I would press you to avoid are these, being *ASHAMED* of your religion, and being *OSTENTATIOUS* of it."

On affection and benevolence:

"The *parent* feels no small degree of comfort in *reversion*, and enjoys some pleasure, superadded to his natural bond of love, when, in the delightful employment of nurturing and protecting his offspring, he considers himself planting, as it were, an hedge about him, to be his *future* protection against the storms of life, his *future* asylum in the hour of infirmity and distress."

On conduct and conversation:

"To be *industrious* is a duty no less incumbent upon the man of business than to be generous and just. I do not mean that bodily labour and fatigue are essentials; but a certain *activity of mind*, to a share of which every occupation in life lays its claim. There is nothing so dangerous or disgraceful in any station as an habit of sloth and indolence: it steals insensibly upon the man, till it has taken possession of every faculty, both of soul and body. To a wretch thus *afflicted*, for I think it a *calamity*, time passes by with leaden wings; whilst he, as it were, watching the particles of sand in an hour-glass, sits brooding in useless contemplation, fattening perhaps upon the *luxuries*, without enjoying the *comforts*, of life.

"To make life *agreeable*, it must be made *useful*; therefore industry, properly proportioned, must be pleasure.

"If any one situation requires good temper, more than another, it must be the life of business. A man thus engaged has every temper in its turn to grapple with; for he is particularly exposed to the arrogance and contumely of his *superiors*, the imposition and overreaching of his *equals*, and to the envy and slander of his *inferiors*; all which a wise man will be as wary of incurring, as he will be patient under if incurred. A tradesman, of what rank soever, be his education ever so extensive, his property ever so substantial, his connexions ever so respectable, is, notwithstanding, *but a tradesman*; and if he is unfortunate enough to be vulnerable by it, will frequently feel the mortification of submitting to the *scorn* of the *unworthy*, who, perhaps, but for the bubble of *precedence*, would, in every point of view considered, become, beyond comparison, *inferior* to him.

"But such are the terms of his station, he enters upon it with these impediments in his way; and, if he has but the prudence to conceal his indignation, will doubtless laugh in his turn.

"Civility and patience, under any of these circumstances, are the two grand objects of our attention; the one is a seldom-failing antidote against the bitterness of pride, whilst the other is a retreat if that fails in its operation. We will note this by the way: there is no honest occupation in life which can clothe any man with disgrace, whose conduct casts no dishonour upon his occupation. The mind therefore will have its dignity and comfort, whether the body is sustained by the bread of carefulness, or pampered with the luxuries of wealth.—I have now touched upon the peculiar points to which men of business should give their strictest study. Integrity, generosity, industry, civility, and good temper are, I think, very able companions and supporters to carry them safely, honourably, and happily, through the sphere of life into which they are cast."

Speaking of company, our author says:

"It is the distinguished honour of the present day, that it has abolished the authority of fettering the inclination, and plunging, with a brutal enjoyment, the unwilling guest into drunkenness. But, amidst convivial humour and merriment, there is still left, a disgraceful privilege, to which, however reluctantly, we are sometimes constrained to submit; I mean that vile flow of obscenity which, under cover of *double entendre*, or, what is worse, *undisguised*, claims the place and applause of *wit*: to suffer it, is painful; to encourage it, is infamous. A man thus situated, if he is a man of sense and decency, may always find means to avoid, or at least tacitly condemn, it: if, in strict compliance with good manners, he is forbid peevishly and morosely to censure it, yet, in compliance with his own feelings, he is not obliged to enjoy it with such avidity as to indulge

indulge the fever of his imagination at the expence of his understanding, and to shout applause upon the disgraceful subject which will next day excite his honest indignation."

On the fashionable vice of defamation :

"It is not a novel, but it is an interesting observation, that the reputation of mankind, as it is the most defenceless and vulnerable, so is it the most sensible and tender part.—Dark hints, and unsupported innuendoes, the multiplying offspring of superficial enquiry and malicious credulity, are like the wounds of the cowardly assassin, who dips his poniard in poison ; no medicine, however efficacious in itself, can follow its malignity in every part. The heart accustomed to such practices cannot be very tender either of its own virtues or comforts. It is no evidence of a man's understanding, that he is capable of *discovering* the errors of another ; or of his humanity, that he is capable of *exposing* them.

"The venom which is industriously extracted from the mysterious insinuation, the *scrubbing* of the *shoulder*, the *affected silence* at the bare mention of a name, circumstances which most powerfully combine to involve the unfortunate character who shall call them into exercise, is perhaps more noxious and inveterate than the calumnious assertion, or direct, unblushing falsehood.

"The enjoyment seems not to be sufficiently gratifying in fullying the reputation of a stranger ; the highest luxury, to the shame of our age be it recorded, is derived from wounding the characters of the very friends whom we profess to value and respect.

"Those who engage in this sort of conversation will frequently premise to you, that it is very distant from calumny, and that they are the greatest enemies to defamation ; they will not allow the least ill-nature in the remark, but allege, by way of introduction, 'that the circumstances were so *very remarkable*, or that there appeared in 'them such a *similarity* with the subject, they 'could not avoid repeating them, though 'they do not believe one syllable of the report.' In many cases, though the most innocent motive may occasion it, and though we are perfectly devoid of unkindness, yet when we reflect, that, through our want of consideration and caution, the reputation of a friend or a stranger may be injured ; and, whilst we indulge what we think inoffensive conversation ; we are plunging daggers into the peace of one who may have rendered us benefits, or at least who never wronged us. It is surely sufficient to arm us with peculiar circumspection, whenever idle reports of characters are introduced to force or enliven the conversation."...

"Be sure to avoid that barbarous custom of sneering at, and exposing to ridicule, any of the calamities or infirmities which fall to the lot of mankind ; such as the *monuments of misfortune*, or the *flattered ruins of age*. I

have seen many a man of education guilty of this : a *brave* man will not be—a *good* man cannot.—There is a hidden degree of cowardice always an ingredient in this, for the property of cowardice is to be insolent and cruel ; and it is taking a most pitiful advantage of an helpless situation to insult with impunity. None, therefore, but the most dastardly spirits can enjoy it.".....

"Respecting *dress*, though *fashion* is for ever changing, it is not for us to change with it ; there are but two grand points to which the most worthy of every station steadily adhere, which are, propriety and uniformity. If we have an inclination to *dress* *suivable* to our situation, we cannot mistake it : if to *dress* *beyond* it, we shall not know at what point or degree to stop : the gentleman makes neatness his *first* object, and finery his *last* ; to judge of the *concomb*, *reverse* it".....

"To be prudent is not to be penurious, for the most expensive man may keep his accounts clear. The great danger of indulging a taste for *dress* is the temptation of incurring expences which are not, nor are likely to be, in our power to support ; and in that case we shall find but few who are disposed to pity the reduced *prodigal*, however they might commiserate the misfortune of the *prudent*."....

Of unfortunate women Mr. B. says,

"These must indeed excite our compassion ; they have, *here at least*, *repentance* without *forgiveness*,—the disposition but not the power to amend. Guilt and subsistence are inseparable, with the dismal alternative of *food* and *sorrow*, or *virtue* and *famine*. What will not human nature undergo when famine stares it in the face ? It is not for us to judge, it is not for the virtuous of *their* sex to judge. Ease cannot answer the arguments of want ; neither can we prescribe rules for what we cannot feel. Crimes almost lose their name when we close all the avenues to returning virtue. Such a situation is too severe for human nature ; till, therefore, we can literally take the sting from death, and divest eternity of horror, they must shrink back, and at any rate exist. God only knows, and God only can tell, what share of his inexhaustible mercy he has in reversion for these *peculiarly wretched* of human kind ; be it ours at least, and if it is an error, we err on the safest side, to be prudent enough to avoid their crimes, and charitable enough to forgive them.

"We will, for a moment, take a glance at her change of situation. It is but a short season since flattery almost warmed into idolatry, since adulation bent the pliant knees of hypocrisy, and the poison of pretended love, with irresistible sweetness, charmed the listening fair-one.

"Let us follow her when deserted by her seducer ;—she seeks her parent ;—the parent (blush,

blush, Nature, at the reproach!) knows not his child, and shuts his door against repentance and supplication. Gratitude is the last virtue which forsakes the female breast; and there are few instances in which acceptance and forgiveness would be abused. Such an act would *exalt* the parent, and *might preserve* the child!"... .

"Never suffer yourself to be swayed, by any motive whatever, to profess to a young woman of character more than your integrity can subscribe to. Unfortunately for them, there are a thousand ways to persuade such of your attachment without the *direct* confession of it;—a thousand attentions, which may reasonably warrant the credulity of a female, without being binding on your part. Such, for instance, as affecting her company in every public place;—being solicitous to shew her every mark of partiality and regard, even at the expence of good-manners to others;—seizing every opportunity of drawing her apart from others;—epistolary correspondence;—all which, with a numerous train of nameless and mysterious modes of conduct, may be practised without once coming to the *direct* proposal. Now, these circumstances have a most destructive tendency; they give us all the advantage, and subject the fair sex to a most pitiable bondage.—They may *innocently* rely upon such appearance, and yet cannot challenge its *sincerity*; for at his pleasure man forsakes, and leaves them nothing but their anguish and complaint to convince the world they had any rational ground for their delusion.—Can any thing be considered more cruel than such a line of conduct as this? The delicacy of a woman's situation denies her the satisfaction of bringing to an immediate explanation the *first* attention of an admirer; nor is it frequently revealed till, by the imperceptible progress of affection, the disappointment may be injurious.—Taking then into our consideration the unsuspecting inexperience and peculiar situation of the female, we must subscribe to this conclusion: that there are very few attentions indeed beyond the express limits of friendship and politeness (which have an universal and not partial influence) that a man can blamelessly pay to a modest woman; for he can have no right to injure her peace, or expose her to ridicule, to gratify his personal vanity, or indulge a superficial phantom of his imagination.".....

"Public places of amusement, so long as they are frequented with moderation, are admirable in their effect. But never strain your taste beyond your understanding, by resorting to entertainments in any language with which you have no acquaintance; yet nothing is more common than this. What would become of the Italian opera if the audience were composed of real connoisseurs alone? Such, however, is the vanity of the age, that a box at the opera house is become

Genl. Mao. May, 1787.

as necessary an appendage to a family of taste as their carriage.".....

"I knew PROSPERO well: he began a life of commerce with a disposition admirably suited to his station; he was industrious, honest, generous, and affable. A few years procured for him the esteem of every one who was happy enough to know him; and, by an uniform attention, in a short time he found himself a wealthy man. Having lost a beloved wife, who had made him father of three children, all of whom were of an age safely to be left to themselves, he was soon diverted from the often-tried pleasures of his counting-house to the fancied delight of leaving off trade.—To this end were his whole concerns centered in a few acres of cultivated land, in a most delightful situation, far from the noise and perplexity of the capital. Every article which had *engrossed* his former attention was as industriously *avoided*; and, trade once forsaken, an entire new scheme was substituted to charm the few remaining years which Providence might grant him. Every thing was procured which he wanted, or *thought* he wanted, to render these his *latter* days of life most happy. A very few months, however, perfectly convinced him how very inadequate his disposition was to such enjoyments. The face of Nature, which, to *occasional* and *temporary* retirement, had yielded charms of pleasing variety and wholesome rest, to a *constant* observer, like a familiar beauty, faded upon the fatiated enjoyment. He knew not, or relished not, the happy recourse to his library, in unpleasant weather, or to the sports to which the peculiarly happy chosen spot of his residence invited him at the several seasons of rural enjoyment.—Scarcely a twelvemonth had elapsed before he too sensibly perceived the canker, melancholy, preying upon his very existence; and he would unquestionably have died, but for the exertions of a near relation, who persuaded him to return to that scene of traffic which was so congenial to his happiness. He did so; and could not afterwards be prevailed upon to revisit those pleasing scenes, which would ever have delighted him had he been content with temporary and stated visits."

We could readily give further extracts; but perhaps what is already exhibited will be sufficient to impress a favourable idea of the heart, as well as the head, of this ingenious author.

72. *The History of Ancient Greece, from the earliest Times till it became a Roman Province.* By William Robertson, Esq. Keeper of the Records of Scotland. 8vo.

THE controversy between our correspondent Detector and Mr. Robertson (see our last volume, pp. 360, 370, 3109), concerning that gentleman's right

right to call himself the *author* of this History, has induced us to examine the third edition, now in circulation. Our intention, however, is not to enter into the dispute, for we make it a rule never to take part with one correspondent against another, but to appreciate, in a few words, the merit of the work. It is divided into five books; to which is prefixed, an Introduction, giving a geographical description of Ancient Greece. This description is sufficiently accurate; but the map, to which it refers, is constructed upon too small a scale, and is otherwise ill-executed, some places being incorrectly laid down, and others, famous for having been the scenes of important events, being entirely omitted.

The work itself, although written in a style rather slovenly, and, in some instances, deformed by Scoticism, shews its author to be well acquainted with the Greek writers, and with the civil constitutions of the different states of Ancient Greece. Unity of subject and narration, when it can be attained, is, in historical composition, a capital ornament; but, in such a History as this, it is hardly to be looked for; and the reader, who does look for it, will here find himself disappointed. The Grecian states were so numerous, the forms of their government so different, the manners and genius of their inhabitants so unlike, and the factions in each so many and so furious, that he who undertakes, in one small volume, to relate, in chronological order, the transactions of the whole confederacy, must possess very uncommon skill if he be not frequently obliged to break off his narrative of the affairs of *one* state abruptly, in order to attend to the commotions of *another*. In the view, however, which Mr. R. has given us of this celebrated people, through all the stages of their political existence, we trace the causes of their greatness and decay; we see that an ardent and laudable desire to maintain the general independency of their country made them a race of patriots and heroes; at the same time that an outrageous zeal for liberty, not always well understood, and an unreasonable jealousy of their neighbours, was the occasion of perpetual wars among the different states, which first exposed them, weakened by intestine broils, to the invasions of the Persian monarch, and afterwards paved the way for their being enslaved by Philip king of Macedon. We see, likewise,

in this work, the excellences and defects of the various species of civil government; and that, though in a small state *political* liberty is most safe under a democratical constitution, *personal* liberty, under such a constitution, is often in the greatest danger; for the least breath of popular clamour was, in Athens, sufficient to procure the death or the banishment of the most virtuous citizens—even of those who had been the saviours of their country.

He who wishes to survey Ancient Greece with the eye of a philosopher will, doubtless, leave Mr. Robertson's pages for the more elegant and profound work of Dr. Gillies; and, if he understands the language, he will not be satisfied without consulting the Greek writers themselves: but the man who desires nothing more than to obtain a general idea of the aims and pursuits of the most enlightened people of antiquity, may content himself with the perusal of the work before us, which can be purchased for a small sum, and which contains much useful information.—We would, however, advise our author, should he have occasion to favour the publick with a *fourth* edition, to bestow a little more pains upon his language, and not to write without some good Dictionary on his table. *Plead*, for instance, which in this volume so frequently occurs, is neither the preterite nor the participle of *plead*; it is not indeed an English word. The High Court of *Jusiciary* we know to be the most solemn tribunal in Scotland; but we do not remember to have seen, in any *English* author, such a phrase as “Philip was an impartial *jusiciary*.” Alexander, we are told, “remounted the river;”—*horsemen* mount, dismount, and remount every where and every day; but till now we never heard of a *river* having been so much as *saddled*.—Mr. Robertson, we think, would likewise do well to leave his readers, in every future edition, to make for themselves all such short and obvious reflections as “a shocking instance of cruel perfidy”—“a surprising instance of what one man of genius and resolution is capable of performing.”—Again, “Plutarch tells us, that he (Alexander) loved to read and to converse with men of learning; two admirable sources of instruction for a prince.”—are not these two admirable sources of instruction for *every man* as well as for a *prince*?—and is it conceivable that any person, who con-

noticed in our next. I apprehend I shall only say, that it is really the work of the celebrated man whose name it bears; that the MS. was given, by Le Courayer himself, to the late Duke of Argyll, who left it as a legacy to his chaplain Dr. Bell, one of the Secretaries of Westminster; to whom the publick are indebted for the publication of the French original. The translator says,

The publick undoubtedly is much obliged to the very respectable Dignitary of the Church of England who has favoured them with the original of the following Declaration, and who was induced to the publication by a liberality of sentiment, and upright views of usefulness, that do him great honour, and have distinguished him through the course of his public life. As this gentleman seems very desirous it should be known to the publick that he has no concern in the following translation, the translator takes this earliest opportunity to meet his wishes, and second his advertisement, by declaring, with the utmost sincerity, that, to the best of his knowledge, he never saw the editor of the original, nor ever had any correspondence with him on this or any other occasion."

75. *The Life of Samuel Johnson, LL.D.*

By Sir John Hawkins, Knt. 8vo.

(Continued from p 346.)

"That mercy I to others shew,

"That mercy shew to me!"

POPE, *Universal Prayer.*

IT would have been well if the conscientious Biographer had borne in mind this charming poetical sentiment. He would not then have been open to the retort courteous, which awaits him from every quarter. As we understand, however, that a new edition is preparing for the publick, we shall for the present suspend the lash, in hopes of finding less rancour in the revised edition. "Such candour on the part of him, on whose opinion perhaps many are waiting to form theirs, may relieve the author from any dread of unfair treatment." We shall easily be understood here to allude to what Sir John Hawkins records of Johnson's review of Hanway,

"Receiving," says the Knight, "from this author an injunction to forbear proceeding in his censure till a second edition should appear, he submitted, though it was a prohibition that could neither be reasonably imposed nor by any means enforced; yet, such was its effect, that Mr. Hanway's journal was not remarked on till he had been allowed every advantage that could protect it from censure."

* * * Cunningham's *History of Great Britain* the Poems of Burns, &c. &c. &c. is our next.

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Verſes to THO. GILBERT, Esq. *written after a Viſit in Autumn to Cotton, his Seat in Staffordſhire, by Miſs SEWARD.*

SWEET were the joys, that o'er my ſpirit flow'd

Ingenuous Gilbert, in thy bleſt abode ;
For nature's hand has deck'd the dear retreat,
In all that blends the **LOVELY** with the **GREAT**.

Pleas'd, from the path that winds the mountain brow, [low,
Whoſe craggy heights command a world be-
I mark'd the circling hills that, bare and pale,
Zone the rich boſom of thy ſylvan vale ;
Where darkſome woods riſe murmur'ing to the gales,

Robe the near hills, and ſink into the dales ;
With pomp theatric lofty mountains crown,
And ſcreen the bulging rock's terrific frown.

How bright, around their ſombrous baſis drawn,

Shines the green ſurface of the ſloping lawn ;
While, 'mid the duſky labyrinth of the groves,
Swell the illumin'd mead that beauty loves ;
And, ſkirting its light edge in waving rows,
Ting'd with autumnal gold, the ſolage flows.

What magic dells ! umbrageous, wild, and deep,

Down whoſe rough ſides the glimmering waters leap, [wail,

And, with meandering curve, and tuneful Run ſilvering onward thro' the gloomy dale !

How ſmooth the cliffs, that meet the noon-tide ray,

And ſink in gilt convexity away !
How clear the lake, that on the green hill ſleeps ! [deeps !

How full the groves, that fringe its cryſtal
Whoſe Dryads o'er the wat'ry mirror lean,
Braid their light locks, and view their graceful mien !

Still, as ſupported by thy arm I ſtray'd,
Climb'd the bold hill, or trac'd the ſilent glade,

Charm'd did I hear thy honor'd lip explain
The laws thou gav'ſt to Nature's laſh reign ;
The juſt reſtraints that chaſten wanton Art,
And prove thy taſte ingenuous as thy heart.

But Gilbert's virtue claims an higher need
Than praiſes warbled from the Doric reed ;
For not alone with Beauty's robe he veils
The ſteril rocks, and drains the marſhy dales,
* His cares the deſart wilds of life explore ;
He lives the friend, and guardian of the poor !
Still ſeeks for Indigence its laſting weal,
The kind warm ſhelter, and the wholeſome meal.

Deep in the lone recesses of the wood,
As leaning once in penſive mood he ſtood,
He mark'd the brook, deſcending from on high
In one ſtrait channel, tire the gazing eye ;

* Alluding to this gentleman's benevolent efforts in the ſenate for the better regulation of the Poor's Laws.

And, in the thirſt of ſcenic beauty, ſigh'd
To ſee her courſe in numerous ſtreams di-
vide.

† High on its brow the rock's ſtern genius ſtood, [ſlood ;—

And ſtruck the crag that beetled o'er the
It falls !—rude fragments thunder in the waves,

The ſtartled ſtream in many a current raves,
Throws her white foam amid the darkling glades,

And rapid ſaſhes thro' entangled ſhades.

And thus, at Gilbert's generous wiſh to ex-
pand

The ſtreams of Charity with ſkilful hand,
May Giant Power ſuſpend each ruthleſs claim,

Revere his virtue, and aſſiſt its aim !

Strike Law's ſtern rock, till falling ſtatues force

The tides of bounty on their happier courſe !

With me not only ſhall remain the trace
Of thy lov'd Cotton's ſweet romantic grace,
Much valued friend, but ev'ry pure delight
That cheer'd its walls with intellectual light ;
Thoſe ſmiles, awakening with reſiſtleſs power

The quick affections of the ſocial hour ;
Smiles, that in cleareſt ray of genuine ſenſe,
And all the warmth of dear benevolence,
Beam'd from her looks, who bounds thy joys on earth,

Choice of thy heart, and partner of thy worth.

MR. URBAN,

THE following elegant verſes are ſaid to be the production of a very amiable and ingenious Baronet (Sir H. L.), who holds a conſiderable office in Ireland. Having been handed about in an inaccurate form, I imagine you will not think the correct copy, which I now ſend you, unworthy of a place in your Miſcellany. Yours, &c. ADURFI.

ANACREON AND STELLA ;

Address'd to the DUTCHESS of R—D.

As poor Anacreon bleeding lies,
From the firſt glance of Stella's eyes,
Too weak to fly, too proud to yield,
Or leave an undiſputed field ;
He rallies, reſts upon his arms,
And reconnoitres all her charms.
Vainly he fancies that by peeping
Through all the beauties in her keeping,
He may in ſuch a ſtore collect
The healing balm of one defect ;
One feeble part, one faulty ſpot,
That Nature's forming hand forgot,
Or left, in mercy, a defence
Againſt her wide omnipotence,
Which ſpares philoſopher nor ſage,
Nor tender youth, nor cautious age.

† The accidental fall of part of a rock in one of the Cotton Glens, anticipated Mr. G's deſign of dividing the even courſe of a ſtream, by throwing into it ſtony fragments.

He

He view'd her *feature*, tow'ring high;—
The liquid lustre of her *eye*;—
The various wonders of her *mouth*,
Diffusing sweetness, like the South;
Where everlasting raptures grow,
Where violets breathe, and roses glow;
Where pearls in splendid order meet,
And tune the lapse of accents sweet;
As pebbles shed their silver beam,
Brighten, and harmonize the stream.

He view'd her whole array of charms,
The waving plumes, and polish'd arms;
He look'd through every rank and file,
Through every grace, and every smile;
But saw no single spot neglected;—
The *frons* secure, the *rear* protected,
The *centre* form'd with double care,
For the *supreme* command was there:
There hid mysterious from the day,
The consecrated banners lay:
No advantageous pass was lost,
No beauty sleeping on its post;
But all was order, all was force:
A look was victory of course.

On objects from the fight precluded
He by analogy concluded;
By faith in what had been reveal'd,
He judg'd of all that lay conceal'd;
That heav'n, to which our fancies stray
Through fleecy cloud, and milky way:—
But he could speculate, or spy
Nothing, to change his destiny.

At length an incident arose,
That flatter'd him with lesser woes.
The bold intrusion of a fly
Had clos'd the lustre of one eye,
And gave him hopes that, thus bereft
Of half her splendour, what was left
He could resist, or could evade,
Or could retire behind the shade.

But whilst he triumphs in these fancies,
A new auxiliary advances.
The *snawy* arm's sublime display
Was rais'd to chase that cloud away.
Which seem'd the lightning to abate,
And yet awhile suspend his fate.
But, ah! how frail is hope! how vain!
The vanquish'd lustre came again,
And living ivory supply'd
That splendour which her eye deny'd.
So Alpine snowy cliffs arise,
Pervade the clouds, and touch the skies;
Scatter around the silver ray,
And give new brightness to the day.

Thus disappointed in his dream
Of imperfection in her frame,
He meditates yet to explore
One desperate expedient more.

"Where shall I go a fault to find?—
"Have I no refuge in her mind?
"Can't I one healing *error* trace,
"To cure the mischiefs of her face?
"One tax, one countervailing duty,
"To balance her account of beauty?
"One saving foible, balmy fault,
"One impropriety of thought,

"To lend it's medicinal aid,
"And cure the wounds her eyes have made?
"Presumptuous hope!—I view'd once more
"The blaze that dazzled me before,
"And saw! those very eyes impart
"A soul, that sharpen'd every dart;
"With every rich endowment fraught.
"The tender care, the generous thought,
"The sense of each exalted duty,
"That mingled worth with every beauty:
"And a prevailing wish impress'd
"To make *all* happy, and *one* blest'd.
"Her soul through every feature spoke—
"There was a virtue in each look:
"The whole was gentleness and love—
"Her arrows feather'd from the dove;
"And every glance that charm'd the fight,
"Was as benevolent as bright.
"Finding no possible retreat,
"I yield contented to my fate—
"I unreluctant drag the chain,
"And in the *passion* lose the *pain*—
"For her sweet bondage is so light,
"And all her fetters are so bright,
"That, vain and vanquish'd, I must own
"I cannot wish to lay them down,
"Nor idly struggle to be free,
"Nor change my lot for liberty."

The Second ELEGY of TYRTÆUS.

By the Rev. RICHARD POLWHELE.

ROUSE, rouse, my Youths! the chain of
torpor break!
Spurn idle rest, and couch the glittering
What! does not shame with blushes stain your
cheek [glance?

Quick-mantling, as ye catch the warrior's
Ignoble Youths! say, when shall valor's flame
Burn in each breast? here, here, while
hosts invade, [claim,
And war's wild clangors all your courage
Ye sit, as if still peace embower'd the shade.

But, sure, fair honor crowns th' auspicious
deed,

When patriot love impells us to the field;
When, to defend a trembling wife, we bleed;
And when our shelter'd offspring blest the
shield.

What time the fates ordain, pale death ap-
pears: [drawn, depart;

Then, with firm step and sword high
And, marching thro' the first thick shower
of spears, [heart.

Beneath thy buckler guard th' intrepid

Each mortal, tho' he boast celestial fires,
Slave to the sovereign destiny of death,
Or mid the carnage of the field expires,
Or yields unwept at home his coward
breath.

Yet sympathy attends the brave man's bier ;
 Sees on each wound the balmy grief be-
 flow'd
 And, as in death the universal tear,
 Thro' life inspires the homage of a god.
 For like a turret his proud glories rise,
 And stand, above the rival's reach, alone ;
 While millions hail, with fond adoring eyes,
 The deeds of many a hero met in one.

V E R S E S

Addressed to the Right Reverend the Lord
 Bishop of Landaff, occasioned by a person's
 observing, with regard to his Lordship's
 pamphlet, in favour of a more equal en-
 dowment of the church livings, and better
 provision for the parochial clergy, that
 he " saw no reason why there should not
 be *mountains and vales*, as in the natural
 world, so in the clerical ;" together, with
 the circumstance of several of the other
 Bishops, and the King himself, having (ac-
 cording to the newspapers) pronounced
 their sentiments in behalf of the said pro-
 posed regulation : by J. Adamthwaite, D. D.

Ὁ γὰρ Κύριος ὁ Θεὸς οὐ παύει σὶ ἡ-
 τῆν γῆν τὴν αγαθὴν καὶ πολλήν, ἡ Χείμαρ-
 ρος ὕδατος καὶ Πηγῶν Ἀγούσων, ἐκπορευομέ-
 ναι διαλὼν ὄρειν καὶ δια τῶν Γιδίων. Deut.

*Palmiger, et roseâ redimitus tempore vitâ.
 Veris bimum Tyrio saturata morice Pallâ.*

Ovid.

THY mountains, Canaan, reach the sky ;
 And low the fertile valleys lie !
 But as, on these, the front of those
 An ombre vast and deathlike throws ;
 Imagination their distress
 Hears, in sad sounds, the vales express :
 (She views that humble spot, and weeps,
 Where Naboth near the city sleeps !)

" O ye, who bear your heads in state,
 Above the storms of adverse fate ;
 And, grac'd with verdant palms, survey
 The tempest, as it rolls away !
 If incense, such as ours, be due,
 Or welcome to the heavens and you ;
 And ye be not, as much we fear,
 Your suitors too sublime to hear ;
 If ever, once, a mountain's breast
 Compassion's godlike sway confess :
 Benignly help, and him beseech,
 Whose sacred finger form'd us each,
 Your slaves to rear above the shades,
 That slumber o'er these dreary glades ;
 That cease ye may, exalted thus,
 To stand between the sun and us ;
 And intercept, as heretofore,
 His health-dispensing beams no more.
 So, Babylon, from thy oaken wreath
 Shall Tyrian labels flame beneath ;
 Th' inserted Olives, round thy head,
 New tears, of golden stacté, shed ;
 In greener pastures feed thy kine,
 And thou be blest, and all that's thine."

The mountains, who, to every suit,
 Have stood, like heathen statues, mute ;
 Mute, or as Horeb have express'd,
 In thunder, their supreme behest ;
 Deep from their bosoms heave a sigh,
 And thus, in tones august, reply :
 (Their hallow'd groves, for many a mile,
 A denser gloom o'erhangs the while ;
 But ev'ry princely cedar throws
 His head, superior, in the clouds.)

" Minions, the kind parental hand
 All stations in its wisdom plann'd ;
 Of those whose heads the heavens invade,
 The ground-work in the valleys laid :
 Keep let regardant slaves their distance,
 Much do we owe them, our existence.

But merely to exist ! what were it,
 Without its blessings to endure it ?
 Celestial dews are largely shed
 On ev'ry mountain's lofty head ;
 While spring delights, with aspect sweet,
 To strew her offerings at his feet.
 For blooms, beneath the wafting snows
 Of Lebanon, the damask rose !
 And, Sharon, thine ! both far and wide,
 What prospects too, on ev'ry side !
 While, rural yet, the Zephyr brings
 A freshness from a thousand springs.
 Dear subject regions of delight !
 And then (at this fidereal height !)
 How soft, your Syrian bowers among,
 The warbling of your Sion song !
 And, aiding fancy's wakeful dreams,
 The cadence of your silver streams.

To-day, th' abundant waters flow
 In strange afflicting sounds of woe.
 Dire Threnody ! while darkness broods,
 Profound as Nile, adown the floods.
 As when, of old, your captive band
 Sate weeping in a foreign land,
 Their conscious harps in silence hung,
 The Babylonian banks along.
 But Halcyon times and tides there are,
 When you these dirge-like themes forbear,
 And still, in autumn as in spring,
 For us can sweetly laugh and sing."

So good LANDAFF !, counsel finds
 Committed to the sporting winds !
 What reason could, compassion too,
 They nobly did. What could they do ?

With skill that none can equal, weigh'd
 (When earth's foundations first were laid)
 These mountains of the land were shown
 Light as the thistle's filmy down,
 And gently smote the beam ; the vales
 Subsiding press'd the kindred scales.

But O what high mysterious cause,
 From wisdom's book what magic clause,
 Shall e'er subdue, to sense of shame,
 The lifted Churchman's marble frame ;
 Or teach the proud Colosse to brea-
 One human thought, for those beneath ?
 Poor supplicants ! unheard they stand,
 The purp'ed idol gulls the land ;
 Beholds, enlarg'd the minims round,
 And vaunting tramples to the ground.

Religion, fear'd; her face withdraws;
A single arm asserts her cause.

Yet, holy fire, a bard forgive,
Shin'd in whilse breast your virtues live;
There are (O shame o'ertake the man
Whose pity could optose your plan!)
There are, on whose neglected heads,
The world without compunction treads;
And these were they, who shar'd, and share,
Your pious, your paternal care.

"Sweet peace be thine! for whom re-
main,

Days, months, and years, a smiling train!
To speak aloud your cruel wrongs,
See mitres rise like cloven tongues!
The motlarch hears, and mercy throws
A wreath of glory round his brows."

Hail, infant hopes! whose ripening fate
Your stars in happier aspect wait,
And brighten into suns! to you,
My antiquated fears, adieu.

Resign'd I blest the scepter'd hand,
That rich in mercy rules the land.

So, toil, fatigue, affliction fore,
And winters twice three thousand o'er,
Thy blissful spring, Millennium! blooms;
And tardy Sabbath, smiling comes.
Its everlasting hills divine!
I see their tow'ring heads incline;
Their voices, hark! the valleys raise,
In pure accordant strains of praise.

WRITTEN in the Year 1785, in IRELAND,
to the Memory of a Pious and Benevolent
Clergyman.

WHY drops the crystal from the wi-
dow's eye?

Why heaves her breast with the unusual sigh?
Why comfortless the friendless orphans stand?
What grief suspends the rustic's lab'ring
hand? [sigh?

Why stands the village mute with black de-
Why! why, does age thus rend his silver'd
hair? [round?

Is nature dead? why flows such sorrow
Say, why in tears is thus each visage drown'd?
Stay, stay, O Muse, and with me pay a tear,
To virtue's self, see'st thou yon sable bier?
That bier, which moves with nodding plumes
so flow

This way, now bears the object of our woe;
Lifeless and cold, ah! come, with me deplore
Yon mansion's host, for know he is no more.
"Ah! is he gone? that venerable sage,
The Asylus who grac'd the present age;
Who ever made his house the stranger's home,
Nor suffer'd age in poverty to roam;
Whose ears were open to the orphan's cries;
Whose hand would wipe the tears from wi-
dows eyes;

Who cherish'd Love's congenial gentle flame,
And Friendship's stronger, now, alas, a name!
In whom the Deist met a fearless foe,
Or Adept's son, without pedantic show;

Whose faith, well founded on the Christian
rock,

Contemn'd misfortune's rude and iron shock;
Nor could success his fortitude deceive,
Calmly he took, and blest'd the hand that
gave,

Of strictest honour, and of surest trust,
Rigid in truth, and obstinately just;
Firm to his purpose, he despis'd the storm,
That envy, spite, or calumny could form.
These virtues, sure, shall triumph o'er the
grave; [wreath;

For him shall seraphs twine the deathless
Immortal blooming with celestial youth,
And crown'd he'll live with everlasting truth.
Mourn not then mortals, for he's fled to scenes
Where boundless love for ever, ever reigns."

Z.

E L E G Y.

AH, what avails the soul which love in-
spires

With soaring views, to common breasts
unknown;

What that the Muse imparts her nobler fires,
And twines the bliss of others with our
own?

The generous wish, the glowing breast re-
fin'd,

By softening arts, in misery's gloomy scene,
But lose each source of anguish on the soul,
And point the sting of sorrow doubly keen.

Ye hapless many, who, in youth elate,
By glory warm'd, by smiling fancy woo'd,
Have felt the chilling blast of adverse fate,
Tell the sad track your luckless steps pur-
sued.

Say, what it is to bear a spirit broke,
By wounding scorn, to pine depress'd, to
smart

With sore unkindness aggravated stroke,
When alter'd friends insult the trusting
heart?

While fame's proud temple beams upon the
eye,

Caught in misfortune's iron toil to groan,
Sore press'd each fruitless effort long to try,
Men sink at last unpitied and unknown.

So ends the dream which eager hope inspir'd,
To glory's ardours when the breast undone
First wildly throb'd, and cheated fancy fir'd
Beheld the brilliant course already won.

Yet while the bitter lot of all below
Grief rears her head, and groaning thou-
sands faint

Beneath the heavy load of hopeless woe,
Why pour the selfish unavailing plaint?

Through the fore beating tempest doom'd to
toil,

Still must we struggle with the hostile
wave,

Till baffled hope withdraws her ling'ring smile
And points the last sad refuge of the grave.

Hope,

Hope, near Manchester, May 24.

To Mr. JOHN NICHOLS, with peculiar respect and attachment, Mr. Bayley presents the inclosed paper, with the earnest hope and expectation that every county in England may raise LIKE MONUMENTS TO JOHN HOWARD.

Copy of the Inscription on the first Stone of the New Gaol in Salford.

ON the 22d of May,
MDCCLXXXVII

And in the 27th Year of the Reign of
GEORGE III.

King of Great-Britain, France, and Ireland,
This

GAOL and PENITENTIARY-HOUSE,
(At the Expence of the Hundred of Salford,
in the County Palatine of Lancaster)

Was begun to be erected;

And the first Stone laid by

THOMAS BUTTERWORTH BAYLEY;

And that there may remain to Posterity

A Monument

Of the Affection and Gratitude of this County,
To that most excellent Person,

Who hath so fully proved the Wisdom and
Humanity

Of separate and solitary Confinement of Offenders,

This Prison is inscribed with the Name of

JOHN HOWARD.

William Blackburne, Architect.

The Epigram of Dr. Johnson, the violent Tory, on Molly Afton, a violent Whig; and, consequently, Declaimer for Liberty; Characteristically translated.

LIBER ut esse velim, suavisisti pulchra Maria;

Ut maneam liber,—pulchra Maria, vale!

In vain, fair *W'big*, thou bid'st me dare be free;

If liberty be gain'd by quitting thee;

Willing I yield it for such charms as thine,

A faithful *Tory*, to a right *divine*.

—SUCH AN ESSEX *TORY*.

Kensington, May 29, 1787.

IN the life of John Vander Gaes Antonides, a Dutch Poet*, born in Zealand, the following verses are attributed to Peter Franciscus on the marriage of Antonides. De-

* Anno 1647; died 1684. *Biog. Dict.* 1784.

INDEX INDICATORIUS.

Typographia shall soon see we are not pertinacious.—The verses "To a Young Lady em-brodering," which have been circulated through the Papers this Month as Dr. Johnson's, were by Mr. Garrick, and are printed with *his* name in Dodley's Collection. They appeared originally in our vol. X. p. 464, with the famous "Epitaph on Claudy Philips;" which, though usually ascribed to Johnson, was probably Garrick's also; as were, beyond a doubt, an Epilogue and two other Epigrams in the same Magazine. The Translation of the Welch Epitaph, which is clearly Johnson's, may be found in vol. X. p. 519.—A FRIEND TO THE SOULS OF MANKIND would act more *wisely* if he were to appeal to the ruling Powers at Salisbury; and more *honestly*, if he paid the *Postage* of his Letters. THEOPHILUS may apply this.—R. H. says, "Brome and Oldisworth translated the Iliad into blank Verse; and "hat he has seen the Battle of the Frogs and Mice in the same measure as Spenser's 'Fairv Queen: but forgets by whom.'"—CONCILIATOR. &c. &c. the first opportunity

licacy and expressiveness so distinguishedly characterize the composition, that a *Translation* has been hazarded, which, it is hoped, will not altogether cloud the brilliancy of the original, or disgrace the excellent repository, in which *its* insertion is solicited. Susanna Bermans, the bride of Antonides, had like himself "a Talent for Poetry." They were married anno 1678.

ORIGINAL.

CALLIOPE Batavam Batavo conjungere Phœbo,

Ft vatem vati nestere gaudet Hymen;

Rottera. Conjugio quid non sperabis ab isto?

Quanta poetarum mox oritura feges?

Dotibus ingenii, patrem si filius æquet,

Quot natos, vates tot dabit iste torus.

Alterz Piëridas, proles dabit altera Phœbum,

Parnassium referes,—ingeniosa Domus.

At vos æterno sociati fondere amantes,

Unum quos studium junxit, et unus amor,

Vivite, felices; et plures reddite Phœbos,

Et plures olim reddite, Piëridas!

TRANSLATION.

BATAVIAN Phœbus weds Batavia's Muse;

Poëtic union Hymen's smile renews;

When such the wedlock, city, thine decreed,

Hail we of melody the rising seed;

If sons congenial crown the letter'd fire,

What race of bards shall rapt'rous hope inspire?

If each fond daughter match the mother's

There poësy alike shall votaries find;

In these the Muse, in those Apollo beam,

Parnassus' heights still lighten'd by the theme.

For you, associates of unfading love,

Alike the studies, and th' esteem ye prove,

Bless'd be your moments! many a Phœbus give!

By you th' encreasing choir of Muses live!

E. B. G.

MR URBAN,

May 12.

UNDER the article of the *LION* at BUTTON's, p. 312, Eugenio desires to be favoured with a poetical translation of two lines from Martial,

"Servantur magnis isti cervicibus ungues:

"Non nisi delecta pascitur ille fera"

The translation is thus attempted by a Dorsetshire clergyman,

"Bring here nice Morceaux; be it understood

"The Lion vindicates his choicest food."

Constantinople, March 11.

AFTER the holding of several Divans, orders have been dispatched to the chiefs of all the troops of the Ottoman empire, to take proper measures, that on the first signal the said troops may be in readiness to march; declaring, at the same time, they should answer with their heads for any miscarriage that might happen through delay in the execution of these orders. His Highness afterwards appointed a general in chief of the army destined to cover the important place of Oczakow, with orders to set out immediately, and wait for the army that is to be sent there. He then sent a Firman to the Bashaw of Romelia, to recruit; and ordered a thousand Janissaries to march in all haste to Silistria, in Bulgaria, a very important town, situated on the right branch of the Danube. From all these movements there is reason to apprehend a war, especially if it be true, as some private letters from the same quarter seem to intimate, that the Russian ambassador is guarded at Constantinople by a body of Janissaries, and confined to his palace, till a categorical answer from his sovereignty is received.

On the other hand, the tranquillity which reigns all over Russia, the peaceable manner in which her Imperial Majesty is suffered to proceed on her journey, the little or no concern shewn by the Porte at the friendly meeting of the three great potentates on the frontiers of her European dominions, added to the good understanding that seems to subsist between the ministers of France, and those of his Sublime Highness; all these things afford strong presumptive reasons in favour of peace.

Besides, the terms which her Imperial Majesty of Russia insists upon, in order to establish the boundaries of the two Empires, on a solid and lasting foundation, are not so unreasonable as to force the Divan to hazard a war for the maintenance of an empty sovereignty, from which the Ottoman empire can derive no support.

The requisitions of her Imperial Majesty of Russia are said to be,

1st, That the Porte would acknowledge, as dependants and subjects of the empire of Russia, the inhabitants of Georgia, of which Prince Heraclius is chief.

2d, That the Porte would engage to oblige the Tatars of Lefghis and Abasis to cease hostilities.

3d, That the differences which have arisen, respecting the salt mines between the government of Oczakow, near Boristhenes, and the Russian government of Kinburn, situated at the Point, near the island of Crimea, shall be no more thought of.

4th, That the Turkish ministry shall not any longer oppose the establishment of a

Russian Consul at Varna, on the side of the Danube.

5th, That the Ottoman empire shall explain the reasons of the considerable armaments making by land and sea.

6th, That the Minister put an end to the vexations and troubles in Moldavia and Wallachia, which are occasioned by the continual change of the princes given them.

To these demands the Porte, on the 15th of February last, gave the following answers, article by article:

1st, That the Georgians have ever been considered as dependants on, and tributaries to, the Ottoman Empire; and that it was never a question that they depended on Russia; which is confirmed and demonstrated by the 23d article of the treaty of Kainardgi, wherein there is not the least mention, on the part of Russia, of this pretended dependence.

2d, That the Ottoman Ministry have already declared more than once the independence of the Lefghis and Abasis Tatars; and in consequence, the Turkish Government has no right to meddle in their disputes, or to act otherwise than neuter.

3d, That the difference between the governments of Oczakow and that of Kinburn, being of a nature that do not require a ministerial conference, may be easily settled by a Russian interpreter and some subaltern ministers of the Turkish chancery.

4th, That the Porte has, in effect, acknowledged its obligation to let Russia have Consuls in any place where her commerce required it; but, it appearing that an opposition was made by the inhabitants of Varna to such a measure, independent of its being situated where the trade does not require a Consul, and which the government has already explained a long time past, urging, that the inhabitants absolutely refused the admission of such Consul, and in the most amicable manner offering to let Russia chuse any other place on that coast, requested Russia would desist from that demand.

5th, That it is but natural, that the Porte put themselves into the same state of defence which their neighbors are in. And that their armaments are only in consequence of the movements made by their neighbors, who for a long time have been preparing, but which has never troubled their repose.

6th, That, in regard to the affairs in Wallachia and Moldavia, the Porte has the greatest interest there to see that good order is maintained; and, on the contrary, to take care of the inhabitants of those provinces.

If this state of the present subsisting difference between those two great potentates may be relied upon, it requires no great political sagacity to discover the great object of the meeting of the three great sovereigns,

who

who are all nearly concerned in the settlement of their respective boundaries.

Kiow, Feb. 28. The Empress, since her arrival here, and indeed ever since her setting out from Petersburg, has enjoyed the most perfect health. The vast concourse of people which the royal presence draws to this place has raised the price of provisions so much, that a pound of butter costs a rouble. Fresh provisions are only to be met with at the imperial table; those of inferior rank are happy to be supplied with salt.

Vienna, April 11. The King of Poland arrived at Kiow the 20th of last month. He was met on the road by Potemkin Count de Stackelberg, Ambassador from Russia in Poland, Count Branicky, Grand General of the Crown, and the Prince of Nassau. His Majesty conversed alone three hours with Prince Potemkin. Although his Majesty was much fatigued with his journey, he was in perfect health.

The Emperor set out this morning, at five o'clock, for Lemberg, where it is supposed he will arrive about the 20th instant. Count Philip Kinsky is the only gentleman who has the honour of accompanying his Imperial Majesty. *Gaz.*

The Emperor arrived at Brunn in Moravia on the 12th, from whence he set out, the next day, for Lemberg, where he arrived safe on the 23d, and made a short excursion to Zamosch, where several new works are carrying on.

Letters from Boffiria give an account of the advantage gained by the Pacha of Scutari, by making himself master of the town of Scopis in Romelia; but that the Grand Signior, on this intelligence, had ordered the Pacha of Romelia to attack the rebels, and to recover the town, which he had effectually done, and sent the head of the commandant to Constantinople. It is added, that the Turks are assembling a powerful army to attack Scutari, and put an end to the rebellion.

Utrecht, April 24. We have just received accounts from Amsterdam, that on the 21st the council assembled at the Stadthoufe, which was surrounded by the Burghers under arms to keep the peace, and a vast multitude of people, to attend the result of the meeting, which lasted till evening, when nine counsellors were suspended from their employment, and, among them, three who had much displeased the Burghers by voting against the opinion of their constituents in the assembly of the States of Holland. Thus the patriots, or French party, are uppermost in the capital of the province of Holland.

Hague, April 24. We, this moment, learn, that a Revolution has happened at Rotterdam, similar to that which took place last Saturday at Amsterdam. Seven Satholterian counsellors were dismissed last night, and replaced by seven others of the patriotic party.

The dismissed regents of Rotterdam have laid their complaints before the States of the Province, but have met with no redress. On the contrary, the same plan, it is apprehended, will be followed in all the other towns in Holland, where the aristocratical system seems generally to prevail.

Hague, May 13. An action took place on the 10th instant, between a considerable detachment of the regiment of Efferen, and a party of volunteer Burgeffs of Utrecht. It having been resolved to cut off all communication between Utrecht and the other parts of Holland, and to reduce that city to submission by force of arms, the regiment of Comte d'Efferen was ordered to occupy the post of Vreeswyk, situated on a branch of the Rhine, called the Vaart, and the chief channel of communication between Utrecht and the southern parts of Holland. On such information reaching Utrecht, an opposition to the seizure of this important post was immediately resolved upon; and a detachment of two hundred and fifty, chiefly volunteer burgeffes, under the command of Baron d'Averhoul, undertook this expedition:—They set out about seven o'clock in the evening of the 10th, and after a march of three hours discovered a military party advancing, though they could not, from the obscurity of the night, discern either their number or disposition. Baron d'Averhoul halted, in order to arrange his corps for sustaining the attack, when they were fired upon by a party in ambuscade, whom it was impossible to discover from a turning in the road; and this discharge was instantly followed by a second. The burgeffes, having recovered from the confusion occasioned by this unexpected attack, immediately began a very warm fire of their musquetry, supported by two field-pieces. The action continued about half an hour, when Efferen's regiment was compelled to retire in great confusion.

Among the killed in this skirmish are, M. Cornelis Visscher, Adjutant to M. d'Averhoul, killed on the first discharge; and B. Vander Vleck, of the artillery, killed a short time after. Van Schyppen, a bombardier, had a bullet lodged in his breast; and a child of 12 years old, while supplying a cannon, was shot in the belly.

The burgeffes of Utrecht in this rencounter took 27 prisoners, according to whose report about 100 men on their side were killed; and of the burgeffes seven are killed, and about 25 or 30 wounded. Among the booty obtained by the victors are 30 officers' chests, 260 muskets, a great quantity of ammunition, &c. &c. together with the military chest, containing 40,000 florins.

Utrecht, May 15. Our whole city is in motion. All the Huzzars and Russien are this instant going out. It is said, that five dead horsemen, and several wounded prisoners, are on their way hither. It is reported

ported that some regiments are ordered to march hither from Nimiguen.

On the 12th the Prince Stadtholder sent a letter to the States General; by which his Highness gives them notice, that, at the request of the States of Utrecht at Amersfoort, he had given the necessary patents to march troops into the province of Utrecht, to re-establish good order, and protect that province from invasion. Some explanation is necessary to make this contest clearly understood.

About twelve months ago, the city of Utrecht new formed their council, according to a plan suggested by the patriotic party. This was deemed, by the States of the Province, an infringement on their sovereign authority, and a violation of the Union. The city pursued violent steps, and the States from that time withdrew from Utrecht, and held their councils at Amersfoort. Various negotiations have been entered in on, but they have all failed; and arms have been resorted to.

On the 14th instant, another action has taken place, the particulars of which are as follow. A detachment of 20 hussars, and 10 chasseurs, under the conduct of Count Wittenstein, marched from Utrecht on the 14th inst. in order to oppose the Provincial Corps; and he had not proceeded far before he was met by a piquet of Cavalry of Thuyt, who received him with a discharge of musquets. This was immediately, on the part of the Count, returned. A battle ensued, in which the detachment from Utrecht was superior. A reinforcement of 80 men came to the assistance of the cavalry of Thuyt; which occasioned the Count Wittenstein to leave off the pursuit of the piquet, put to flight, and to place his forces in regular order. After several evolutions, a general conflict commenced, which the valour of the patriotic Count decided in his favour. At the second onset, Wittenstein, somewhat apprehensive of success, sent to the city for a supply; but before Col. Borch and Major During came up with him, the honour of the day was gained.

Every exertion is now making at Brest to equip two armaments for the East and West Indies: The first is to consist of one ship of 60 guns, two frigates, a corvette, and 17 sail of transports, with naval and military stores; and the latter will comprise an entire relief for the West India station.

Dresden, April 11. The Diet had lately passed an act for consolidating the *Land Acis*, or taxes payable on home manufactures and traffic, as well as on foreign commodities after their importation. These taxes were formerly levied upon the same commodity, under various titles, which differed in every province of the Electorate, and were subject to a renewal on every transportation from one mart to another; so that

a door was opened to all manner of fraud, and to the most ruinous prosecutions. By the new regulations, a very considerable number of articles are exempted from this tax, chiefly for the relief of the poor, as are also all raw materials imported, and used in the manufactures of the country, which will be highly advantageous to the woollen, cotton, and linen manufactures. The mode of collecting the taxes now established is so simplified, that, upon their being once paid, the merchandize may be transported to any part of the Electorate without further examination, or becoming liable to any further duty. *Gaz.*

A new tariff for regulating the taxes on the internal commerce of the country will be immediately published; and the Elector has given orders to his College of Commerce to prepare another for regulating the taxes on merchandize imported from foreign parts. *Gaz.*

Paris, May 10. Mons. de Brienne, Archbishop of Toulouse, is appointed President of the Royal Council of Finances, and has taken his seat in Council as Minister of State. Mons. de Villevieille succeeds Mons. de Fourqueux, as Comptroller General; and Messrs. de Lessart, Desforges, Lambert, and de la Malherie, are appointed Intendants of the Finances. *Gaz.*

On the 1st instant the Dauphin of France having attained the age of five years and seven months, and the King being determined to deliver him to the care of men; the Duke of Harcourt his Governor, the two Sub-Governors, and other persons whom the King thought proper to employ on this occasion, being present; the King, being in his Grand Cabinet, the Dukes of Polignac, Governors of the children of France, accompanied by the Countess de Soucy, and the Marchioness de Villefort, Sub-Governesses, and the rest of the nursery, delivered up the charge of the Dauphin, having first rendered to the King an account of the state of the Prince's health, which was also certified by the faculty. The King, having received the Dauphin from the hands of the Dukes of Polignac, and expressed his satisfaction for her care of him, delivered him into the hands of the Duke of Harcourt, who, after conducting his Highness to the Queen, retired with him to the apartments provided for his residence.

The Prince Royal and the Princess Amelia of Naples are lately recovered of the small-pox, which they have had in the most favourable manner, in consequence of inoculation.

This day (April 20), Maximilian Procope, Comte of Dvering Feitenrich, was elected Prince Bishop of Ratibon with the usual ceremony.

On the 30th past, the grand ceremony de la Benediction des Drapeaux (blessing the colours) was held at Notre Dame, the Cathedral

edral of Paris, before the greatest concourse of people ever assembled here on any similar occasion. The Abp. who pronounced the blessing appeared highly delighted. The anthem was immensely grand.

The Treaty of Commerce between the courts of Petersburg and London is not yet finally concluded; and the provisional continuation of the Old Treaty, which expired on the first of April, as not likely to be renewed; for a courier has arrived from Mr. Fitzherbert at Kiow, with letters to the English Consul in consequence of which, the latter informed all the English merchants assembled at the Exchange, that they must be subject to the payment of the same duties as other nations who are not in treaty with Russia, and must therefore pay in six dollars.

It is said farther, that her Imperial Majesty had forbidden the exportation of the produce of her dominions to England in any but Russian bottoms.

Advices have been received at Paris, by way of Holland, from M. de la Paroult, dated in the bay of Monterey, on the coast of California, with the melancholy news of the loss of 15 of his company by the incautious proceedings in that bay. It is not, however, easy to conceive by what channel this news could arrive in Holland.

The King has repealed the exile of the Cardinal de Rohan, who is at liberty to return to his diocese, and to Paris, if he pleases. (See Vol. LVI.)

The friends of the House of Rohan say, that, upon the request of the Abp. of Paris, the Comtesse de la Morte has had a room granted her, with a servant to attend upon her.

EAST INDIA INTELLIGENCE.

On the 12th instant the purifiers of the four following Indiamen came to the India House, with the agreeable news of their safe arrival.

1. The *Phoenix*, Capt. Rattray, from Bengal, which she left with the *Manchip*. The *Phoenix* sailed from Madras the 28th of December; arrived at St. Helena the 2d of March; failed from thence the 17th; and arrived at the Needles the 12th instant.

Passengers from Bengal—Lieut. Col. Blanc; Captain Montague; Lieutenants Burrell, Smith, and Tolfrey; Dr. Farquharson, Mr. Durnford, Mr. John Geo. Sparkes, and Mr. John Hidon.

From Madras—Sir John Dalling and family; Mr. Robert Aberdeen; Lieuts Maxwell, Handyside, Hoey, and Gordon; Ensigns White and Cockran; Miss Dallas, Miss Anstruther, and Miss Barrington.

2. The ship *William Pitt*, Capt. Mitchell, from Bengal, which she left on the 17th of January, arrived at St. Helena the 13th

of March, failed from thence the 21st, and arrived off the Start the 11th inst.

Passengers—General Sloper, and family, Major Landev, Captain Merry, Lieutenants Blackwell, Moncrief, Cloberry, and Donnelly, Ensign Blenman, Rev Mr. Goddard, Miss Jones, Whitwell, and Cameron, Mrs. Knowler, and Miss Lemons.

3. The Duke of Montrose, Captain Alexander Gray, from China, arrived off the Isle of Wight on Saturday.

4. The *Northumberland*, Captain James Rees, from China, arrived at the said place; they left St. Helena the 19th of March. They bring advice that the Royal Bhop, Meais; Mansfield, Hopworth; Mars, Farrington; and York, Huddot, from London, are arrived at China.

From the CALCUTTA GAZETTE,

November 30, 1786.

[The last Bengal paper now in England.]

Cochin, Oct. 26. We learn from Misulipatam, that every thing between Tipoo and the Mahrattas remain in the same situation as after the engagements (see p. 356.) The rivers, indeed, which are now very high, prevent them from acting agreeably to their wishes. Various are the opinions in each camp, respecting the objects of the belligerent powers—from which no certain conclusions can at present be drawn.

The Governor General and Council of Bengal issued public notice, under date the 27th Oct. 1786, "That the limitation of the period for receiving subscriptions from the bond-holders, for bills on the Honourable the Court of Directors, agreeably to their orders of the 15th Sept. 1785, is taken off, and the remittances left open to the opinion of the bond-holders, until the 28th of February, 1787."

WEST INDIA INTELLIGENCE.

Kingston, Feb. 17. We are informed that Col. Hodgson, who left this island some months ago bound to the Mosquito Shore, with a special commission from his Majesty, happening to touch at Carthagea, on his way to the place of his destination, was there seized and thrown into prison by the Spaniards, on suspicion of his being an agent employed to assist the Mosquito Indians against his Catholic Majesty's subjects. When these advices came away, Colonel Hodgson was still in close confinement.

Captain Vashon and his officers, we are informed, were received at Carthagea, and entertained by the Viceroy and Governor in a most splendid manner, during their stay there.

St. Krs. All the ships that have arrived here this season have full cargoes, for never had we greater plenty of sugar than the last crop, and we have enough left to load another fleet. We have received melancholy accounts from several of the French islands, particularly Guadaloupe and Martinico, both which

which have suffered greatly by hurricanes; and other islands by pestilential disorders, which have carried off a number of their negroes; but, thank God, we are free of those calamities, and, on the contrary, enjoy health, and plenty of every necessary of life.

All the Letters from the Leeward Islands are of the same import. Those from the French islands speak of an earthquake on the island of Cuba, by which some part of the island had been overflowed by the sea, and many cattle perished.

From the *Bahama Gazette*, Feb. 3, 1787. A packet boat arrived at Havanna, on the 28th of December last, from La Vera Cruz, with dispatches to the Governor of Cuba, informing him of the death of the Conde de Galvez, Viceroy of Mexico.

It was said at Havanna, that a party of English or North Americans, well supplied with military stores, having erected a stockade fort on the coast near Carthagena, were surprised and made prisoners by some Spanish troops; and that the privates were sent to Jamaica; but the officers detained in close custody.

Intelligence of a more alarming nature than the above was received at Havanna in the beginning of December.—The common report was, that the public letters announced a general insurrection of the Indians in the neighbourhood of Carthagena,—and that several detachments of the Spanish forces, sent to quell them, were entirely destroyed. It was expected that a considerable naval and land reinforcement would be immediately sent from Cuba to that quarter.

AMERICAN NEWS.

The London papers have furnished no material advices from America during the course of the present month. In general it is said, that the rebellion in Massachusetts is suppressed.

Letters from Philadelphia, by the way of France, mention, that thirty thousand emigrants have arrived there since the war; that, twenty thousand Germans and Dutch occupy a tract of 50 miles; and that grants have been made of the waste lands for the space of two hundred miles; that marriage is liberally encouraged; and that population and agriculture increase rapidly.

IRELAND.

Dublin, April 25. The inhabitants of this city were greatly alarmed this evening by a most violent concussion of the air, which broke several panes of glass, cracked others, and shook houses to the foundation, accompanied by a very loud explosion. In parts adjacent to the city, the fears of the people led them to imagine that there had been an earthquake, but the cause proves to have been the explosion of Counsellor Calbeck's powder at Clondalkin, of which the fol-

lowing is an account. From the very great demand for powder at the above mills, a great quantity of it, to the amount of 260 barrels, were suffered to remain on the loft of that part of the works called the Corn-mill, the place where the powder goes through the last process. The greater number of the people employed were Englishmen, who, on Monday's being St. George's day, had devoted it to the commemoration of their patron saint; and only two men remained at work when the accident happened, the effects of which were felt for many miles round; but those upon the spot were horrible beyond description. The whole building was torn up from its foundation, and not a vestige left of its ever having had existence. Ponderous ruins, tons in weight, were hurled into the air, and cast to the distance of five or six fields. Many persons in the neighbourhood felt a temporary deprivation of sight. The fish in an adjacent pond were found dead floating on the top of the water, trees were broken in the middle, and one of the men, already mentioned, was found in an adjacent quarry, with his head horribly shattered; the other is supposed to have been blown to atoms and scattered in the air. The loss sustained by the proprietor must be very considerable. The public, on this account, have not only the private loss of one individual to lament, but the destruction of a great national undertaking, set on foot and brought to perfection by the public spirit of Mr. Calbeck.

The following is a genuine statement of the law arrangements in this country:

Mr. Solicitor Carleton, Lord Chief Justice of the Court of Common Pleas, and a Privy Councillor.—Mr. Bennet, vice the late Justice Robinson, in the Court of King's Bench.—Mr. Prime Serjeant Brown retires on a pension.—Mr. Serjeant Fitzgerald, Prime Serjeant.—Mr. Arthur Wolf, Solicitor General.—Mr. Toler, Second Serjeant, in the room of Mr. Fitzgerald; and Mr. Hewet (representative in Parliament for the town of Belfast), third Serjeant in the room of Mr. Toler.

On the 28th inst., a duel took place between Counsellor Hutchinson, third son to the Provost of the university of Dublin, and Lord Mountmorris, in consequence of some words spoken by the latter in the House of Lords, on Monday the 23d of April, of which his Lordship refused to give an explanation. The parties met at Donnybrook; and, the seconds, having measured the ground, both fired at the same instant; when Lord Mountmorris fell in consequence of a wound under the arm, and the seconds interposed to prevent farther bloodshed.

On Monday the 14th instant, his Lordship appeared in his place in the House of Lords.

Dublin Castle, May 7. This day his Grace the Lord Lieutenant went in State to the House of Peers, and, among other Acts, gave the Royal Assent to

An Act for continuing an Act, intituled, An Act for facilitating the trade and intercourse between this kingdom and England.—An Act for buying and selling all sorts of corn and meal by weight.—An Act for badging the poor, and providing for them.

Dublin, May 14. This day his Grace the Lord Lieutenant went in state to the House of Peers, and gave the Royal Assent to the Revenue Act, the Mediterranean Pasis Act, the Manifest Act, and the Fisheries Act; after which, Proclamations were posted up in the most public places in this city, that entries might be made of the articles therein mentioned to and from France, agreeable to the late Treaty with that kingdom.

SCOTLAND.

Glasgow College, May 1. This day the annual distribution of prizes was made in the Common Hall of Glasgow College, by the Principal and Professors, in presence of a numerous meeting of the University, and of many respectable gentlemen of this city and neighbourhood.

St. Andrew's, May 12. On the 8th instant, the premiums annually given by the Right Hon. the Earl of Kinnoul, Chancellor of this university, to the students of the several classes of the UNITED COLLEGE, were distributed in the Public Hall of the University. These premiums are found to have a very good effect in promoting diligence and emulation.

Edinburgh, May 19. This day the Right Hon. David Earl of Leven, his Majesty's High Commissioner to the General Assembly of the Church of Scotland, accompanied by a number of noblemen and gentlemen of distinction, walked in procession from his lodgings, opposite the city guard, to the High Church, where he was received by the Magistrates in their robes; the city guard, and some companies of the twelfth regiment, lining the street. After hearing an excellent sermon by the Rev. Dr. Duncan Shaw, one of the ministers of Aberdeen, Moderator to the last General Assembly, his Grace repaired to the aisle, where having taken his seat, the Assembly proceeded to the election of a Moderator, when the Rev. Mr. Robert Litton, Minister of the Gospel at Aberdour in Fife, was unanimously chosen. His Grace having presented his Majesty's commission, appointing him to represent his person in the Assembly, also his Majesty's letter and warrant for the Royal bounty of 1000*l.* the same were read, and ordered to be recorded.—His Grace then delivered an elegant speech to the Assembly from the throne, to which a suitable return having been made by the Moderator, a Committee was appointed to draw up an answer to his Majesty's most gracious letter.

COUNTRY NEWS.

On Saturday, April 28, about two o'clock in the afternoon, a most terrible fire broke

out at Olney, in the county of Bucks, occasioned by a son of Mr. Boughton, cooper, firing a cask in the yard, some sparks of which being carried by the wind across the street set fire to a tenement, and the flames soon communicating to others spread with such rapidity, that forty-three dwelling houses were burnt down, besides barns, stables, two maltings, and other out-buildings: between two and three hundred quarters of malt were destroyed, besides a great quantity damaged.—The loss is computed at about three thousand pounds; and we hear that very few of the sufferers were insured.

Salisbury, May 7. Wednesday passed through this city, in their road home from Southampton, where they had been dipped in sea-water as a preventative from the dreadful effects of the bite of a mad dog, — a countryman, his wife, and child, six sheep dogs, 16 pigs, and 18 cows and calves.

Salisbury, May 14. Several of the animals bitten by a mad dog, as mentioned last week, have been seized with the hydrophobia, and of necessity killed; a convincing proof that dipping in salt-water is no specific for that horrid malady.

A brace of old woodcocks and five young ones were flushed on Tuesday May 1, in the west end of Grovely, by Mr. Edmund Street, of Dinton. He caught one of the young birds, and has exhibited it to the neighbourhood.

On Wednesday evening Capt. Brownrigg's servant shot himself in the barracks at Chatham with one of his master's pistols. He had some little time before lived as a footman in a gentleman's family, with whose daughter he had taken it into his head to be in love; but being rejected, and consequently turned out of his service, he laid the disappointment so much to heart, that he could not survive it. The Coroner's Jury brought in their verdict *lunacy*.

James Watts, who some years ago, being a collecting clerk to a principal banking-house in Cornhill, London, was waylaid, and dragged by two villains into an uninhabited house in Black-friars, with near 2000*l.* in cash and bills in his possession, by whom he probably would have been robbed and murdered, was, at the last Quarter Sessions at Manchester, sentenced to two years imprisonment in the castle at Lancaster, for being concerned with one Andrews, in robbing his employer in that town. It does not however, appear, that he was at all connected with the villains who waylaid him in London.

Derby, April 14. Henry Flint, Esq. Mayor, laid the first stone of an intended bridge, at the bottom of the Sadler Gate, in the presence of a vast concourse of people assembled on that occasion.

On the 18th of April, at the Great Sessions, holden in Cowbridge, for the County of Glamorgan, William Owen and Cornelius Oirtin were found guilty of murder; for

former for that of Mary Harris, whom he courted; the latter for that of his wife, whom he struck with the flat side of a shovel so violent a blow, that he fractured both tables of her skull in such a manner, that she died the next day. What was remarkable, no external discoloration whatsoever, nor any contusion, was discernible, either by the eye or finger, though she was three times examined before the coroner. The murder of Mary Harris originated in love. Owen had courted her; and, by the persuasion of his friends, had deserted her; but, understanding that another lover had been well received by her, he could not bear the thoughts of a rival, and again renewed his courtship. Being rejected with disdain, in the fury of disappointed love, he stabbed her in the neck, of which wound she instantly died. He did not endeavour to make his escape, but said, he was willing to die for her sake, and earnestly requested to be buried with her in the same grave.

On the 21st of last month, John Hodgson, a soldier, aged 26, was executed at Bathmire, in Suffolk, for a highway robbery. He confessed at the gallows, that within the last six years he had enlisted 93 times with different recruiting parties in England, Ireland, and Scotland; that he had committed a number of robberies, by which he gained 236l. 14s. 3d. He was a most extraordinary character. He kept a regular account of his receipts and disbursements, and died worth eighty pounds, which he transferred to a favourite girl previous to his trial. He was taken up three times for desertion, and received 350 lashes at Colchester, which he bore without a groan.

Cambridge, April 28. The subject of the Season Prize, for the present year, is **THE RESURRECTION OF CHRIST.**

About one o'clock on Sunday morning the 20th, the Gloucester waggon was unfortunately overset between Uxbridge and Gerrards Cross. The waggoner called upon a labouring man, in a cottage near the road, and left him in charge of the waggon, till he could get further assistance, but on his return he found the waggon on fire. On questioning the man as to the cause, and threatening to take him into custody, he suddenly slipped aside and cut his throat.

An Ensign in a marching regiment, having lately, at Bath, lost a large sum at play, to two Majors in the army, expressed a desire to change the dice, which was strongly opposed by the Majors, with this question, "Sir, do you think we are cheating you?" To which he replied in the affirmative, and immediately snatched up the dice, which he retained, although his opponents got him down, struck him several times, and even bit his fingers, till the waiters broke in, and refused him. The dice were then opened, in the presence of a number of gentlemen, and were found loaded very curiously and artfully with lead.

HISTORICAL CHRONICLE.

The Aulic Council, on the 2d of April, publicly issued, against the Landgrave of Hesse-Cassel, the resolution of the Emperor respecting the seizure of the estates belonging to the Prince of Schaumbourg, of which the following is the substance:

"That his Imperial Majesty had approved of the several decrees of the Aulic Council in favour of the house of Schaumbourg; and that he considered the conduct of the Landgrave of Hesse-Cassel, as tending to disturb the public peace, which he being determined to maintain, insisted on the said Landgrave, within two months, to withdraw all his troops, and to restore to the Countess Dowager of Schaumbourg the territories in the same state he found them, with the archives, cash, &c. in default of which, he called upon the princes of the circles of the Lower Rhine and Westphalia to unite their forces, that his orders might be complied with, in order to restore peace and tranquillity. — He likewise orders, all that the Landgrave has done to be rendered null and void; and absolve all the subjects from the oaths the said Landgrave has imposed on them, declaring they only owe fealty, homage; and obedience, to the Countess Dowager of Lippe Schaumbourg, as tutorels of her son, their proper and only sovereign, whom he charges them to obey. His Majesty flatters himself the said subjects will take his conduct in good part, but those who refuse must expect to be punished with rigour. In short, Excelsior Fiscalis, against the Landgrave of Hesse-Cassel, and Moneatur officii sui."

In consequence of the above, the Hessian troops were withdrawn on the 5th of April, at six in the morning; but not before the King of Prussia and the Elector Palatine had sent each a regiment to maintain peace and tranquillity.

This important affair is thus authentically stated in the Royal Gazette of Berlin, of April 28. "It is well known, that, after the death of the late Philip Ernest de Schaumbourg Lippe, which happened on the 15th of February of this year, the Landgrave of Hesse-Cassel on the 17th of the said month took possession of the town of Buckebourgh, and all the county of Lippe-Schaumbourg, his Highness having looked upon that county as a vacant fief for the house of Hesse-Cassel, and having contested the right of succession in the younger son of the late Count. This proceeding occasioned movements in the empire, of public notoriety. The directors of the circles of Westphalia and the Lower Rhine sent repeated exhortations to the Landgrave, and the Imperial Aulic Council issued ordinances relative to the evacuation of the county of Lippe-Schaumbourg; but his Prussian Majesty in particular interested himself most zealously in that affair, both as chief and director

director of the circle of Westphalia, and as a friend to the house of Hesse. The mediation of that Monarch produced this happy effect, that the Landgrave, in a letter to his Majesty, declared that he had given orders to his Lieutenant-General de Lohberg to draw off the troops from that part of the country he had occupied, reserving, however, his rights. Thus this event, which had made such a sensation in the empire, and which might have brought on serious and disagreeable consequences, is, by the patriotic care of his Prussian Majesty, happily adjusted, and will be submitted to legal discussion, without its being necessary to employ means hurtful to the public tranquillity."

There is an account by the way of France of an armament fitted out at Bombay having taken one of the islands of the Little Archipelago to the N. E. of the Isle of France, called the Island of Don Diego-Garcia, which was originally discovered by the Portuguese, and since often visited and occupied by the French. This place, say the French, may not only serve for the English to touch at, but would in future become a rendezvous for the forces of that power, if they wanted to attack the Isle of France and Bourbon. These considerations have determined M. de Souillac to dislodge them. The English landed with 500 men, 300 of whom were peopled; against these 800 men are opposed, which will, no doubt, be sufficient to oblige them to surrender. We shall see, add they, whether the Cabinet of St. James's will disavow the conduct of their Commanders in India.

From the same quarter advice is received that M. Monneron, who is well known and in great credit in India, has accepted the offer made him by Tipoo Saib, to carry over to France Ambassadors to the King. In consequence, M. Monneron has demanded of the Commandant of the Isle of France, a ship; and this embassy is expected to arrive in France about the month of July. This will be the first Indian Ambassadors at any European court.

Notwithstanding the murmurs and complaints against innovations, and the general ferment said to prevail throughout the Austrian Low Countries, the reforms introduced by the Emperor have taken place in Brabant without any disturbance. The first sitting of the Council of Government took place at Bruxelles on the 3d, at eleven o'clock in the forenoon. His Excellency Count Belgioio, who is president, went in state to the Assembly, and was received by the Vice-President, Councillors, and Secretaries in the Anti-Chamber; from whence, with the President at their head, they proceed to the Council-Hall, where all the Members took the oaths before his Excellency.

"Substance of a code of Civil Laws, to
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commence the first of May, 1787.—1. The charge to be presented in form of a petition.—2. The defendant must answer in a few days.—3. A duplicate of the charge is to follow.—4. Ditto of the answer.—5. Immediate justice will then be done.—Lawyers and advocates to have no other fees than what the judge shall allow, according to his opinion of their deserts.—The briefs and pleadings to be short. No repetitions, nor useless phrases, but merely the simple state of the case.—Proctors abolished.—Every lawyer, receiving a reward or fee, subject to a penalty of 1000*l.*—The same penalty for giving or offering a bribe.—No perquisites; no presents; nor any emolument to the judge, but his official salary."

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

Monday, April 23.

The President of the Royal Society has lately given apartments in his house to a self-taught plough-boy, named Caughton, of Winthorpe, who has been introduced to the first painters and engravers in town, who have been astonished at his drawings that have been laid before them.

The new Medical Society have lately received from Dr. Lettsom, one of the oldest members, a spacious freehold house in Bolt Court, Fleetstreet; in which, besides rooms for the meetings and other purposes, there is a library capable of containing 40,000 volumes. The doctor has likewise vested in the public funds a sum sufficient to enable the society to give annually a gold medal of ten guineas value, subject to the regulations of the society; and likewise a valuable collection of books, which have been augmented by the liberal donations of the Doctors Hulme, Sims, Miller, and other eminent physicians and medical members, whose example will, no doubt, be followed by succeeding members, so as to enable the society to execute their original plan. This respectable society consists of physicians, surgeons, and apothecaries, divided into fellows, corresponding members, and candidates.

The following important question has been proposed as the subject for the prize medal for the year 1788: "How is the human body in health, and in a diseased state, affected by different kinds of airs?" And for 1789, "What circumstances accelerate, retard, or prevent, the progress of infection?"

On the 10th of April, the Sieur Mechain, of the Royal Academy of Paris, discovered a new comet between the Pleiades and the five stars in the head of Taurus.

Thursday, April 26.

Lord George Gordon appeared in Court; and, on his first coming in, went up to the Master of the Crown-office and the Secondary, and told them the Court had been wrong to pressing him to plead the day before (see p. 363) to two informations, as Mr. Jones, of the Crown-office, had only served

served him with one: however, he would speak to the judges at the proper time: and when the other causes were over, and the Court rising, he addressed the judges, saying, that yesterday he would not contend with their lordships, as to the propriety of pleading guilty to two informations at once, though he had only been served with one, because the Court was his friends; and a grenadier having carried his bag, gave occasion to one of the counsellors privately to ask him; 'if he was come to besiege them?' That day he had brought the bag himself, and requested the Court to inform him, if he might subpoena one witness, and obtain the authority of the Court to recover a letter relating to the first information, as the nicest delicacy ought to be attended to, great persons only being involved in the cause between the Court of France, St. James's, and himself.

Friday April 27.

The Earls of Tyrone and Shannon kissed the King's hand at St. James's, on being created British peers.

His Majesty being seated on the throne, gave the royal assent to the Consolidation Duties, and the Easton-house Chapel Bills.

Monday, 30.

Lord George Gordon appeared in Court, with Mr. Wilkins the printer, who published the papers charged upon his Lordship as libellous. The information being read, he pleaded Not Guilty. Lord George took his seat among the King's counsel, and when the ordinary business of the Court was concluded, arose, and addressed the Bench. His Lordship said, he came for information; that he found by the books, that in all cases where informations were brought on the part of the Crown, the officers of the Crown only could proceed, whereas, in this case, not one King's Counsel appeared; he, therefore, desired to know, if Messrs. Baldwin and Law, who had moved against him, were Crown officers; or whether, in case they were not, they could act by delegation from the Attorney General? Mr. Justice Buller answered, they certainly could. Lord George then informed the Court, that as a personal enmity was harboured against him by the Sheriff, who, he understood, was to strike the pannel of the jury by which he was to be tried, he hoped the Court would order the pannel to be struck by some other officer of the Court. Mr. Justice Buller said, his Lordship was irregular; that if he had any challenges to make, he might make them on the trial. Lord George answered, that if the Sheriff struck the jury, he should certainly challenge the array; but his wish was to come to trial upon such fair grounds, as not to offend the jury by challenges. Mr. Justice Buller replied, that, if his Lordship had any objection to the Sheriff, he must state it by affidavit. Lord George rebutted, that, if called upon, he was ready to state his

objection upon oath. Mr. Justice Buller sur-rebutted, that the jury was to be special, of course the Sheriff could not act partially, as he must give in a list of the freeholders at large, from which forty-eight being taken, each party had a right to strike out twelve. Lord George made his bow, and retired.

Mr. Wilkins being called to plead to the information of the Attorney-General against him, for printing the petition of the prisoners to his Lordship to prevent their banishment to Botany Bay, pleaded not guilty of the libel. Nothing further was said by either party.

The Court informed his Lordship, that the trial being now at issue, the delicacy was out of the question; and that he might apply to their proper officers for whatever subpoenas and papers were necessary for his defence. His Lordship bowed with gratitude and submission to the Judges; and the Court rose.

Lord George Gordon went to Mrs. Fitzherbert's immediately after the Court of King's Bench rose, and left a message that she would be subpoenaed to appear in the King's Bench, in the prosecution against him by the Courts of France and London, and entreated the might not be the least alarmed on the subpoena being served upon her.

TUESDAY, May 1.

At a court of Common Council at Guildhall, the report of the Provision Committee (see p. 273,) was refused; and the following resolutions agreed to."

"9. That the Court of Lord Mayor and Aldermen of this City, for the time being, should have a power of licensing such a number of Salesmen, as the Market Committee should apply for."

"10. That such Salesmen, so to be licensed, should take out their licences annually."

"11. That no Butcher should act as a Salesman in Smithfield Market."

"12. That each salesman should give a bond upon taking out his licence, under certain restrictions."

"13. That any salesman guilty of malpractices should, upon conviction, be subject to dismissal and forfeiture of security, according to the nature of his offence."

"14. That each salesman, and other person, should give to the clerk of Smithfield Market an account of all the cattle, sheep, &c. he, or they, shall bring into the market, or shall be consigned to such salesmen for sale on each market-day, with his or their own name or names, and the names and residences of the respective owners of such cattle, sheep, &c. and, if the same are fold, he or they shall also give to the clerk an account of the prices each lot sold for, with the names of the buyers.—And that the register of entries and sales should be laid before the Committee of the market every week, or oftener, if required."

"15. That as there is at this time an evil of

"That

considerable extent, and every week growing to an alarming height, by the sale of cattle at Knightsbridge, which are intended for Smithfield market, and by the sale of sheep at Islington, intended likewise for the said market, and also at other places, such as Mile End, &c. the laws against foreclosing should be revived to a certain extent, in order to check, and, if possible, put a stop to these very injurious practices. And that no live cattle, sheep, &c. coming to the London market, should be sold in any town, village, or place, within eighteen miles of London, except on market-days, or at fairs.

"29. That it would be expedient to apply to the Legislature to give effect to the above resolutions."

"30. That it be referred to the Committee, to carry into execution the several Resolutions which have been agreed to by the Court: and to prepare petitions to the House of Commons for that purpose."

The intermediate resolutions, on the recommendation of Sir James Sanderson, were sent back to the Committee. It was admitted by that excellent Magistrate (the best speaker by far in the City Senate) that they were framed with great wisdom, and founded in good sense; yet he feared they trenchanted upon the rights of the subject; and he sincerely wished they might be recommitted, for reconsideration. It was, he said, impossible to go through the whole of the report this day; the hour was late, and the Lord Mayor's state of health required attention.

Thursday 3.

In the dead of night, the Calais Packet, Capt. Merriton, lying at Lady Parsons's Stairs, was boarded by eight fresh-water pirates, who went between decks, and with horrid imprecations terrified the mate, and robbed the vessel of goods to the amount of 100l. and the Custom house officers, stationed on board, of all their money. They have since been apprehended.

Friday 4.

Ld Geo. Gordon caused a letter to be delivered to Mr. Pitt, before he went to the House, acquainting him, that he had received a visit from Mr. Walter Smyth, brother to Mrs. Fitzherbert, accompanied by Mr. Ashton, threatening to call him to account if he went to Mrs. Fitzherbert's again, or took liberties with her name; to this, he had made answer, that he must yet apply to Mrs. Fitzherbert, to himself, or to Sir Carnaby Haggerstone, till a written answer was sent concerning the just title of their sister, just as if he had not called upon him. He concludes, "I think it my duty to inform you, as Prime Minister, with this circumstance, that you may be apprized of, and communicate to the House of Commons, the overbearing disposition of the Papists. I have the honour to be. G. Gordon."

Monday 7.

The King having been pleased to order a writ commanding William Cockell, of Gray's-inn, in the county of Middlesex, Esq. to take upon him the state and degree of a Serjeant at Law; he this day appeared at the bar of the Court of Chancery, where his writ being read, the usual oaths were administered to him, and he afterwards went through the other usual ceremonies in the Court of Common Pleas. *Gen.*

Mr. Bowes appeared in the Court of King's Bench; and Mr. Mingay moved, that the extent of time, for which he entered into recognizance before the Judge, might be remitted, viz. from Fourteen to Two years. The Court, upon argument, ordered the remission to take place.

Tuesday 8.

Five journeymen Bookbinders received judgment in the Court of King's Bench, for a conspiracy against their masters, in demanding an abridgment of their hours of labour, and leaving their work when refused. Their sentence was, two years imprisonment in Newgate. Twenty-four were concerned in the conspiracy.

Wednesday 9.

Lord George Gordon appeared in the court of King's Bench as counsel for himself, and exhibited articles of the peace against Mr. Smyth, Mr. Aston, and Sir Charles Bamfield, Bart. but the first name of Mr. Aston being omitted, he was told by the Judges, that the Court could not proceed against him that day; but ordered the Crown-officers to issue attachments immediately against the other gentlemen.

Thursday 10.

This day the reduction of 4s. 6d. on French brandy took place at the Custom House.

Sunday 13.

"Early this morning sailed the following ships, viz. the *Sirius* of 24 guns, Commodore Phillips; Capt. Hunter; the *Supply* armed brig; the *Charlotte*, Gilbert; *Friendship*, Walton; *Alexander*, Sinclair; *Lady Penryn*, Ser; *Prince of Wales*, MaJou; *Scarbrough*, Marshal; *Fishboorn*, Brown; *Golden Grove*, Sharpe; and *Borrowdale*, Reed, transports and convict ships, for Botany Bay. The *Hyæna* frigate, Captain Courcy, sailed with the above, and is to accompany them 100 leagues."

Monday 21.

This evening his Majesty sent a message to the Prince of Wales, desiring to see him at Buckingham-house. His Royal Highness obeyed, and the two great personages continued in conference together for near three hours.

Wednesday 30.

His Majesty went in state to the House of Peers, and prorogued the Parliament by a most gracious speech, which will be given in our next.

YOUR correspondent who furnished the article in your Obituary for March, p. 275, respecting the late Jeremiah Ives, esq; of Norwich, must be mistaken in the idea of his being father to Mr. John Ives, F.A.S. who died in June 1776, as the present chief magistrate of that city is the only son of the deceased Alderman who lived to maturity. Mr. John Ives was the son of a gentleman now living at Yarmouth, who, if at all, was very distantly related to the family at Norwich. ICENIENSIS.

P. 300. Dr. Scott's translation of Homer was intitled, "An Essay towards a Translation of Homer's Works, in Blank Verse, with Notes. By Joseph Med Scott, M.D. 1755," 4to. being a translation of select passages from the Iliad.

P. 308. It is a constant practice for the congregation to repeat the Lord's Prayer *ad libitum*, in whatever part of the service it occurs. It is believed the general form of the "confused murmuring" before the Gospel is, "Glory be to thee, O Lord!" perhaps taken from the song of the Angels on the first publication of *good tidings*.

As to briefs, no collection can be more public than in a place and on a day where the whole parish are supposed to be gathered together. unless the Gazette gave notice *gratia* that the minister and churchwardens were to carry *every* brief from house to house.

The *Lords of Council* need not be confined to the *Privy Council*, but extend to his Majesty's *Ministers*, as every King of England had some council or advisers.

P. 309; col. i. l. 5 from the bottom, for *dames, & daughters*.

P. 343, col. ii. l. 13, for *characters, & charters*.

P. 366. The rev. Westrow Hulfe was the son of Sir Edward H. bart. He accompanied Sir Eyre Coote in his last voyage to the East Indies, being appointed chaplain to the Company. He was seized with the epidemical disorder of that climate not many months before his return to England, which was in July 1784, and never recovered from it. In vol. LIV. p. 717, it is noticed that he preached at the funeral of Sir Eyre Coote; qu. was the sermon published?—Mr. H. was the first, and it is thought will be the last, chaplain to the East India Company, the Directors being of opinion, that a chaplain is an unnecessary officer upon their establishment: and the exemplary conduct, with respect to both religion and morals, of their servants in that part of the world, affords an unquestionable proof that they stand not in need of any spiritual instructions and admonitions.

THE wife of Mr. Paterion, of Norwich, a son.

MARRIAGES.

Apr. 27. **A**T Lambeth, William Cleator, esq; to Miss Acton.

30. At Wanstead, Mr. John Sherrot, to Miss Wade.

May 1. Henry Vigor, esq; to Miss Stenhouse.

1. At Limehouse, rev. George Williams, to Miss Crofs.

2. At Winchester, Mr. Chifman, of Canterbury-sq. to Miss Wools.

3. Christopher Cooke, esq; of the Navy Pay-office, to Miss Charlotte Dixon, dau. of Col. D. of the Engineers.

At Lymington, Mr. John Fielder, attorney at law, to Miss F. Hickes.

At West Ham, Christopher Barton Metcalfe, esq; to Miss Sophia Andrews, dau. of Robert A. esq; of Auberies, Essex.

4. Mr. George Syder, hop-factor, to Miss Mary Mui gay, of Thetford.

5. At Bath, Lieut. Pye Bennett, of the navy, to Miss Mary Pye, dau. of the late Admiral Sir Thomas Pye.

6. Mr. Kirwin, of Sackville-str. to Miss Forster.

7. At St. Bride's, Francis Manby, esq; of Lisle, to Miss Hurnall, of Marquette.

Mr. W. Mercer, Blackwellhall-factor, to Miss Peggy Warren, of Warminster.

8. John Bryant, esq; to Mrs. Huffle, rel. of the late Mr. H. attorney.

Mr. John Jacobbe, of Gracechurch-str. linen-draper, to Miss Dalrymple, of Norw.

Mr. W. Walton, of Girdlers-hall, to Miss Sarah Hurft.

10. By special licence, Mr. Sexton, limner, to Miss Hutchinson.

Dudley Johnson, esq; to Miss A. Feast, of Chestnut.

At Bristol, Jacob Megg, esq; of Bradford, to Miss Blake.

12. Hon. George Neville, brother to the Earl of Abergavenny, to Miss Walpole, dau. of the hon. Richard Walpole.

14. At Bath, Capt. Talbot, of the 3d reg of foot guards, to Miss Anne Preston.

Charles Michell, esq; of Forett, co. York captain in the 43d reg. to the eldest dau. of Alexander Collingwood, esq; of Ryall, co. Northumberland.

At Charlton, co. Oxf. Mr. Westcar, of Bicester, to Miss Anne Cooper.

Mr. Gouger, ribband-weaver, of Woodstr. to Miss Sibley.

At Oxford, Mr. James Fletcher, book-feller, to Miss Langford.

15. At Chingford, Joshua Collyer, esq; of Great Winchester-str. to Miss Landon, dau. of James L. esq; of Chingford-hall.

17. Hon. and rev. Mr. Howard, to Jane youngest

youngest dau. of Mrs. Idle, and niece to Sir Philip Musgrave, bart.

21. Mr. John Cottingham, of St. Edm. hall, Oxf. to Mrs. Cook, relict of Geo. C. esq; of Portland-street.

24. Earl of Aldborough, to Miss Henniker, only dau. of Sir John H. bart. and niece to the Duchess Dowager of Chandos.

At Fulham, Clifton Wheat, esq; of Stanmore, to Miss Newton, of Harmer Smith.

DEATHS.

LATELY, at Southampton, Sir Edmund Thomas, bart. He is succeeded in title by his brother, now Sir John T. bart.

Mar. 18. At Newcastle upon Tyne, aged 68, John Rotheram, M.D. physician to the Infirmary and Lying-in Hospital in that town. He was son of the rev. Caleb R. D.D. a dissenting clergyman, many years tutor of an academy at Kendal in Westmorland. Under the care of his worthy parent he acquired his classical learning, and also applied to the study of history, metaphysics, natural and moral philosophy. In 1740 he was sent to the university of Edinburgh, where his knowledge and talents were soon observed by the celebrated Mr. Maclaurin, who proposed to him to read a course of lectures on experimental philosophy, and favoured him with his countenance and advice. These lectures were attended and approved by a numerous and most respectable audience, and the profits arising from them were appropriated to the Public Infirmary then building at Edinburgh. After staying the usual time in that justly-distinguished school of medicine, he removed to London, and pursued his studies under the direction of the late Dr. Smellie. Qualified as he was by natural genius and discernment, and the advantages of education, he began to practise as a physician at Hexham, but soon after fixed at Newcastle, where numbers will bear testimony to his abilities, assiduity, and usefulness. His memory will be respected by the inhabitants of that place, not only for his attainments in science and skill in his profession, but also for that benevolence and humanity which marked his character. Two days in a week his house was open to the sick poor, for whom he cheerfully prescribed, and often contributed to their relief. He regularly visited the prisoners in the gaol, without any reward but the consciousness of doing good; an instance of compassion which Mr. Howard mentions to his honour, as rather uncommon, in his "Inquiry into the State of Prisons." In the year 1769 he was desired by the magistrates to analyze the different waters with which that populous town is supplied,—an object of great importance. He engaged in this work with alacrity and attention, and laid before the public an explanation of his process, and the results of his

various experiments. But his views were not confined to the analysis of the Newcastle waters: his investigation of this subject in general, and his remarks on many other waters, are truly ingenious, and are contained in a treatise, intitled, "A Philosophical Inquiry into the Nature and Properties of Water. Newcastle, 1770."—He married Catherine dau. of Nicholas Roberts, esq; of Hexham, and has left a widow and seven children.

Apr. . . At Newcastle. aged 84, Capt. Jonathan Forbes, deputy governor of Clifford's Fort, near Tynemouth, and captain of a company of invalids.

. . . John Wright, esq; of Hatfield Peverel, Essex, formerly an eminent coachmaker in Long Acre. He purchased the old mansion on the site of the abbey, and rebuilt it.

9. At Brussels, Anthony Joseph Browne, Viscount Montague. He was lineally descended from Sir Anthony Browne, master of the horse to Henry VIII. and one of his executors, whose son was created Viscount Mountague 1 & 2 Philip and Mary. The late Lord was born 1728, married 1765 Francis daughter of Herbert Mackworth, esq; and relict of Lord Halkerton, by whom he has left a son, born 1769, and a dau. 1767.

23. At Rome, in an apoplectic fit, aged 80, Cardinal Francis Dolci. He was created a Cardinal on the 26th April, 1773.

Mrs. Cressley, widow of Mr. Abraham C. of the New River.

At Cambridge, Mrs. Catharine Boys, an ancient and eminent sempstress.

25. At Oxford, aged 88, on his return from the circuit, John Williams, esq; of Bodlawadden, co. Flint, one of the Welsh Judges.

26. At St. Alban's, Samuel Nicoll, esq; late Accountant General to the East India Company.

28. At Great Ealing, Mr. John Slater, surgeon.

Harbord Evans, esq; of Highmead, co. Cardigan, brother-in-law to Sir Watkin Lewis.

At Hatfield, co. York, aged 87, Mordecai Cutts, esq.

29. At Paris, Lord Elcho.

30. Mrs. Grote, wife of Andrew G. esq; of Blackheath, banker.

Robert Quarne, esq; yeoman usher of the Black Rod, and usher of the Green Rod.—His son succeeds in his places, and his widow has the promise of the reversion of the housekeeper's place to the House of Lords.

The only son of the Marquis of Graham.

May. . . Near Palmerstown, Ireland, the right hon. Lord Viscount Strangford.

3. Mrs. Yates, the celebrated tragedian.—Of this lady we hope to give some authentic particulars in our next.

4. At Cambridge, aged 45, Mrs. Merrill,

rill, wife of Mr. John M. bookfeller.

Mrs. Edmunds, wife of Mr. E. master of the Somerset coffee-house in the Strand.

At Leeds, Thomas Moore, esq; late major in the third reg. of horse.

At Liverpool, aged 105, Mrs. Bailey; she retained her faculties to the last, was never bled or took medicine in her life, and read without spectacles. Her mother lived to the age of 116 years.

c. In Buckinghamth Mrs. Spotiswood, wife of George S. esq; of New Bridge-str.

At Wenfawr, co. Caernarvon, aged 93, Mrs. Parry mother of John P. esq; attorney general for North Wales, and M.P. for the county of Caernarvon.

6. Right hon. Frederic St. John, Lord Viscount Bolingbroke. He succeeded his uncle, the celebrated Henry St. John, 2d Viscount, 1751, and was a lord of the bed-chamber 1761. He married 1. Lady Diana Spenser, eldest daughter of Charles Duke of Marlborough, from whom he was divorced 1768, having had by her two sons, George-Richard, born 1761, Frederic, born 1763, and a dau. Charlotte, who died young.—G. R. the present Viscount, married. 1783, Charlotte dau. of the rev Mr. Collins of Winchester. [See p. 407.]

In Southampton-buildings, Richard Jackson, esq; King's counsel, F.R.A.S. and for his extensive reading and retentive memory known by the name of *Omniscient* Jackson. In the last parliament he represented one of the ministerial boroughs.—The bulk of his fortune, which is very considerable, comes between his two sisters.

At Northallerton, aged 76, John Hopkins, esq.

Mr. John Godfrey, of Ockham, near Ripley, Surrey.

7. In St. Martin's-lane, Mr. Henry Jarvis, surgeon.

Mr. Hayes, apothecary, at Hampstead.

At Moor-house, near Rickmersworth, Herts, Timothy Earle, esq; one of the gentlemen of his Majesty's Privy Chamber.

8. At Bath, John Bodlicote, esq; an eminent woollen-draper, many years partner with the late Mr. Mitford in Cornhill.

At Oxford, Mr. Francis, commoner of University college, and son of — F. esq; of Ford Abbey.

9. At Peterham, Surrey, James Tamez Grieve, esq; of Moscow.

Mr. Thomas Athmore, of Elv-place.

10. In Lincoln's-inn-fields, of a paralytic affection, Sir William Watson, F.R.S. and member of the college of physicians, and a trustee of the British Museum. He was knighted on carrying up the address of the college on the King's escape from assassination.—His close attention to science, and his numerous communications to the Royal Society on various subjects of medicine, natu-

ral history, botany, zoology, electricity, meteorology, &c. as well as his extensive practice in his profession, will render his name justly celebrated among the physicians of Great Britain.—He served his time to an apothecary in Aldersgate-street, where he paid a close attention to chemistry, and, from practising in this line, soon raised himself to the rank of M.D. He has left one son, formerly a physician, but retired to Bath, and a daughter, married to the rev. Mr. Beadon, brother to the master of Jesus college, Camb. who has a numerous offspring.

In Salisbury-street, Strand, rev.—John Bowen, many years rector of St. John's parish in Antigua.

11. In Mile End, Abraham Cofnett, esq; formerly merchant in Crutched Friars.

At Southgate, Mrs. Spiers.

12. At his vicarage-house, Hendon, after an illness of several months, the rev. Carington Garrick, son of George, and nephew of David G.

At West Ham, the rev. Jonathan Reeves, 18 years lecturer of that parish, in which he succeeded Dr. Dodd, and joint lecturer of Whitechapel; and the first chaplain of the Magdalen charity, his sermon before which is printed.

14. Evan Pugh, esq; one of the principal land coal meters of London, and formerly alderman of Tower ward.

16. At Clapham, the wife of Mr. Edw. Bull, Blackwellhall-factor.

17. Mr. Towasend, wine-merch. Lime-st.

22. At Brixton, the wife of Mr. Edw. Bull, Blackwellhall-factor.

23. In the Adelphi, James Kirkpatrick, esq; barrister at law, town clerk of Bristol, and recorder of Bridport.

In St. Martin's-co. Leicester-fields, Mrs. Mary Millar.

Mr. Michael Nowlan Madona, merchant.

24. Mr. Harris Hart, printer. He began business in Fopping's-court, Fleet-str.; but for some years past occupied the house in Crane-court which had been rendered famous by the prefs of HONEST DRYDEN LEACH.

ECCLESIASTICAL PREFERMENTS.

REV George Hill, D.D. Dean of the Most Noble Order of the Thistle, and likewise Dean of his Majesty's Chapel Royal in Scotland. *Gaz.*

Rev. Henry Harrington, M.A. rector of Hayford, and minister of St. Peter Mancroft, in Norwich, installed a prebendary in the cathedral church of Wells, *vice* rev. Thomas Wickham, dec.

Rev. Godfrey Bird, M.A. Little Waltham R. Essex.

Rev. W. Jarvis Abdy, lecturer of Bow-church.

GAZETTE PROMOTIONS.

FEARL of Leven, High Commissioner to the General Assembly of the Church of Scotland.

Earl of Dunmore, Captain General and Governor in Chief of the Bahama Islands.

John Stanley, esq; approved Recorder of Hastings, *vice* Elfred Staples, esq; dec.

Earl of Dunmore, Captain General and

Governor of the Bahama Islands.

John Stanley, esq; recorder of Hastings.

CIVIL PREFERMENTS.

MR. Speck, elected Under Bridgemaster, *vice* Mr. Dixon, dec.

Mr. Wife, of Wokingham, and Mr. Sec-ker, of Windfor, attorneys at law, stewards to the honour and castle of Windfor.

AVERAGE PRICES OF CORN, from May 14, to May 19, 1787.

	Wheat				Rye				Barley				Oats				Beans			
	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.
London	4	7	3		4	2	10	2	0	3		3								
COUNTIES INLAND.																				
Middlesex	4	8	0		0	2	11	2	6	3		9								
Surry	4	9	3		1	3	0	2	3	4		4								
Hertford	4	6	0		0	2	10	2	3	4		1								
Bedford	4	6	3		1	2	9	2	1	3		8								
Cambridge	4	5	3		2	2	8	1	9	3		2								
Huntingdon	4	6	0		0	2	8	1	9	3		5								
Northampton	4	9	2		6	2	7	2	1	3		9								
Rutland	5	0	0		0	2	10	2	1	4		4								
Leicester	5	1	3		1	2	10	2	1	4		2								
Nottingham	5	3	7		3	1	2	4	4	8										
Derby	5	8	0		0	0	0	2	6	4		8								
Stafford	5	3	4		6	3	1	2	5	4		6								
Salop	5	5	3		1	1	3	2	2	5		3								
Hereford	4	3	0		0	3	1	2	0	5		3								
Worcester	4	8	0		0	3	0	2	0	3		9								
Warwick	4	9	0		0	3	0	2	2	3		11								
Gloucester	4	4	0		0	2	6	2	1	4		3								
Wilts	4	8	0		0	2	8	2	2	4		2								
Berks	4	6	0		0	2	9	2	2	3		9								
Oxford	4	5	0		0	2	11	2	4	3		11								
Bucks	4	5	0		0	2	9	2	4	3		10								

COUNTIES upon the COAST.

Essex	4	7	0		0	2	8	2	0	3		5								
Suffolk	4	3	3		0	2	6	2	0	3		2								
Norfolk	4	5	3		4	2	7	2	2	0		8								
Lincoln	4	7	3		0	2	5	1	10	3		6								
York	5	1	3		5	3	3	2	2	4		5								
Durham	5	1	4		2	0	0	2	0	4		3								
Northumberland	4	5	3		5	2	10	1	11	4		0								
Cumberland	5	10	3		7	2	8	3	2	4		4								
Westmorland	5	1	4		3	2	9	2	3	0		0								
Lancashire	5	3	0		0	2	11	2	3	4		5								
Cheshire	5	11	0		0	2	11	2	2	0		0								
Monmouth	5	1	0		0	3	4	2	2	0		0								
Somerset	5	3	3		6	3	2	2	3	4		2								
Devon	5	4	0		0	2	8	1	8	0		0								
Cornwall	5	2	0		0	2	10	1	8	0		0								
Dorset	5	3	0		0	2	10	2	2	4		4								
Hampshire	4	7	0		0	2	9	2	1	3		10								
Suffex	4	7	0		0	2	8	2	1	0		0								
Kent	4	5	0		0	2	10	2	3	3		2								

WALES, May 7, to May 12, 1787.

North Wales	5	6	4		7	2	11	1	9	4		2								
South Wales	4	10	3		8	2	10	1	6	4		2								

THEATRICAL REGISTER.

- May.* DRURY LANE.
1. Seduction—Virgin Unmasked
 2. School for Scandal—The Sultan
 3. Winter's Tale—*Distressed Baronet*
 4. Country Girl—Double Disguise
 5. Seduction—Who's the Dupe?
 7. Jane Shore—Bon Ton
 8. Love for Love—Too Civil by Half
 9. Twelfth Night—Irish Widow
 10. The Heiress—The Humourist
 11. Love in a Village—*Distressed Baronet*
 12. Isabella—Do.
 14. School for Scandal—Who's the Dupe?
 15. Love in a Village—*Distressed Baronet*
 16. Trip to Scarbro'—Too Civil by Half
 17. Maid of the Mill—*Distressed Baronet*
 18. Beggar's Opera—Bon Ton
 19. Mourning Bride—First Floor
 21. Way to Keep Him—Diff. Baronet
 22. She Would and She Would Not—Defenter
 23. Way of the World—The Humourist
 24. Cymbeline—Bon Ton
 25. Natural Son—Irish Widow
 28. The Confederacy—Double Disguise
 29. As You Like It—First Floor
 30. Provoked Hub.—Too Civil by Half

- May.* COVENT GARDEN.
1. Love in a Vill.—*Bonds without Judgement*
 2. Such Things Are—Do.
 3. Artaxerxes—Intriguing Chambermaid
 4. Belle's Stratagem—Poor Soldier
 5. Man of the World—Love-à-la-Mode
 7. The Miser—Love in a Camp
 8. Such Things Are—Rofina
 9. Cymon—Love and War
 10. Castle of Andalusia—Bonds, &c.
 11. The Brothers—Maid of Bath
 12. Love in a Village—Barataria
 14. King Henry VIII.—The Citizen
 15. The Duenna—*Nina*
 16. School for Wives—Hob in the Well
 17. Fontainebleau—*Nina*
 18. Chapter of Accidents—The Romp
 19. Roman Father—Love in a Camp
 21. Winter's Tale—*The Cantab.*
 22. The Orphan—*The Midnight Hour*
 23. Suspicious Husband—Poor Soldier
 24. Midnight Hour—*Nina—Bonds, &c.*
 25. He Would be a Soldier—Love and War
 28. Grecian Daughter—The Defenter
 29. Midnight Hour—*Nina—Bonds, &c.*
 30. Mourning Bride—Midas
 31. Bold Stroke for a Wife—Poor Soldier

EACH DAY'S PRICE OF STOCKS IN MAY, 1787.

Bank Stock.	3 per Ct. reduc.	3 per Ct. confli.	Ditto 1726	4 per Ct. Confol.	5 per Ct.	Long Ann.	Short 1777.	Ditto 1778.	India Stock.	India Ann.	India Bond.	8. 6cs Stock.	OM Ann.	New Ann.	3 per Ct. 1751	New Navy.	3 per Ct. Serp.	4 per Ct. Serp.	Escheq Bills.	Lottery Tickets.
178	1544	764	774	954	115	224					59		754	764						
179	1544	764	774	954	115	224					59		754	764						
180	1544	764	774	954	115	224					59		754	764						
181	1544	764	774	954	115	224					59		754	764						
182	1544	764	774	954	115	224					59		754	764						
183	1544	764	774	954	115	224					59		754	764						
184	1544	764	774	954	115	224					59		754	764						
185	1544	764	774	954	115	224					59		754	764						
186	1544	764	774	954	115	224					59		754	764						
187	1544	764	774	954	115	224					59		754	764						
188	1544	764	774	954	115	224					59		754	764						
189	1544	764	774	954	115	224					59		754	764						
190	1544	764	774	954	115	224					59		754	764						
191	1544	764	774	954	115	224					59		754	764						
192	1544	764	774	954	115	224					59		754	764						
193	1544	764	774	954	115	224					59		754	764						
194	1544	764	774	954	115	224					59		754	764						
195	1544	764	774	954	115	224					59		754	764						
196	1544	764	774	954	115	224					59		754	764						
197	1544	764	774	954	115	224					59		754	764						
198	1544	764	774	954	115	224					59		754	764						
199	1544	764	774	954	115	224					59		754	764						
200	1544	764	774	954	115	224					59		754	764						

N. B. In the 3 per Cent. Consols. the highest and lowest Price of each Day is given; in the other Stock the highest Price only.

The Gentleman's Magazine ;

LOND. GAZETTE
GENERAL EVEN.
St. James's Chron.
Whitehall Even.
London Chron.
London Evening.
Lloyd's Evening
London Packet
English Chron.
Daily Advertiser
Public Advertiser
Gazetteer
Morning Chron.
Morning Herald
The World
Morning Post
Public Ledger
Gener. Advertiser
Univ. Register
Bath 2
Birmingham 2
Bristol 4
Bury St. Edmund's
CAMBRIDGE
Canterbury 2
Chelmsford
Coventry
Cumberland

St. JOHN'S Gate



Derby
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Hereford
Hull
Ipswich
IRELAND
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Leicester
Lewes
Liverpool 3
Maidstone
Manchester 2
Newcastle 3
Norhampton
Norwich 2
Nottingham
Oxford
Reading
Salisbury
SCOTLAND
Sheffield 2
Sherborne 2
Shrewsbury
Stamford
Winchester
Worcester
YORK 3

For JUNE, 1787.

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Embellished with Two Views of HEREFORD CATHEDRAL in RUINS; the LYING-IN HOSPITAL, Dublin; a Portrait of Sir PAUL PYNDAR; Three SEALS of Sir WALTER RALEIGH; with other CURIOUSITIES.

By S T L V A N U S U R B A N, Gent.

LONDON, Printed by JOHN NICHOLS, for D. HENRY, late of SAINT JOHN'S GATE.

METEOROLOGICAL TABLE for June, 1787.

ht of Fahrenheit's Thermometer.						Height of Fahrenheit's Thermometer.					
Morn.	Noon	11 o'cl.	Night.	Barom. in. pts.	Weather in June, 1787.	D. of Month	8 o'cl. Morn.	Noon	11 o'cl. Night.	Barom. in. pts.	Weather in June, 1787.
	0	0				June	0	0	0		
3	60	52	29,6		fair	12	60	76	64		fair
5	56	47	29,5		showery	13	60	66	56	29,98	cloudy
3	57	51	29,73		cloudy	14	58	68	58	29,74	rain
1	62	53	29,95		fair	15	62	73	63		fair
1	67	58	30,34		fair	16	64	71	60	29,9	fair
1	69	55	30,24		fair	17	60	69	57	30,1	fair
3	59	51	30,5		cloudy	18	58	67	59	30,1	showery
1	63	55	30,		fair	19	60	64	54	29,9	cloudy
1	66	56			fair	20	59	66	57	29,83	fair
3	60	52	29,72		showery	21	56	64	59	29,8	cloudy
3	57	46	29,8		showery	22	62	70	52	29,73	fair
3	58	50	30,1		fair	23	65	72	62	29,82	fair
5	65	55	30,16		fair	24	62	74	63	30,2	showery
5	69	57	30,2		fair	25	62	68	59	29,73	showery
1	70	57			fair	26	62	67	61	29,82	showery
1	75	61	30,1		fair						

CARY, Mathematical Instrument-Maker, opposite Arundel Street, Strand.

Barometer. inch. 20ths	Thermom.	Wind.	Rain 100ths in.	Weather in July, 1786.
29 16	74	NW		sun and wind.
29 16	73	SW		louing with wind, heavy clouds. ¹
29 17		W		sun, clouds and gale. ²
29 17	71	W		heavy clouds and sun, dark.
30 1	67	E		heavy clouds and sun. ³
29 19	71	NW		clouds and sun.
29 14	68	NW		overcast with wind. ⁴
29 12	70	NW	23	heavy clouds, rain.
29 11	64	N		heavy clouds, distant thunder.
29 11	56	W	40	rain, dark and cool.
29 16	61	NE		overcast, thin clouds. ⁵
29 18	65	NW		white dew, clouds and sun.
30 3	61	NE		heavy clouds and sun.
30 4	73	NE		white dew, fair and still, hot.
30 1	74	N		bright and hot.
30	77	N		bright, hot and still.
30	72	W		bright, brisk wind.
30 2	69	E		fair, sun and clouds.
30	76	W		fair, sun and clouds.
29 15	73	W	6	heavy clouds and sun, showers.
29 17	65	NW		fair, overcast, brisk wind.
29 17	75	W		fair, thin clouds and sun.
29 14	76	W		clouds and sun, brisk wind. ⁶
29 14	78	W		clouds and sun, brisk wind, hot.
29 16	76	W		bright, hot even.
29 13	76	W		louing, fair. ⁷
29 13	77	SW		clouds and sun, strong wind.
29 14	73	SW		cloudless, hot sun, parching wind.
29 9	66	W		clouds, stormy, blustering wind. ⁸
29 14	68	W		louing and windy.
29 12	61	W	17	rain, heavy clouds and wind.

OBSERVATIONS.

(tilize Europe) in bloom.—¹ Raps begin to ripen.—² A cloud of swifts over Clap- they have probably brought out their young.—³ The limes and elms are the only whole foliage hath not been damaged by insects.—⁴ The Midsummer-shoot, afflicted : seasonable showers, is very vigorous, so that the oaks recover their foliage and e, which were totally destroyed.—⁵ Rye in sheaf, and some wheat reaped near ord *.—⁶ Oats mowed.—⁷ Some wheat in thock. Stormy weather, which whipped my oats as they stand, and defaced the foliage.

* Now Ceres' gifts in waving prospect stand,
And, nodding, tempt the joyful reaper's hand.

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9	62	53	29,95	fair	15	62	73	63		fair
11	67	58	30,34	fair	16	64	71	60	29,9	fair
13	69	55	30,24	fair	17	60	69	57	30,1	fair
15	59	51	30,5	cloudy	18	58	67	59	30,1	showery
17	63	55	30,	fair	19	60	64	54	29,9	cloudy
19	66	56		fair	20	59	66	57	29,83	fair
21	60	52	29,72	showery	21	56	64	59	29,8	cloudy
23	57	46	29,8	showery	22	62	70	52	29,73	fair
25	58	50	30,1	fair	23	65	72	62	29,82	fair
27	65	55	30,16	fair	24	62	74	63	30,2	showery
29	69	57	30,2	fair	25	62	68	59	29,73	showery
31	70	57		fair	26	62	67	61	29,82	showery
	75	61	30,1	fair						

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30 1	67	E		heavy clouds and sun. ³
29 19	71	NW		clouds and sun.
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29 12	70	NW	. 23	heavy clouds, rain.
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29 18	65	NW		white dew, clouds and sun.
30 3	61	NE		heavy clouds and sun.
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30 1	74	N		bright and hot.
30	77	N		bright, hot and still.
30	72	W		bright, brisk wind.
30 2	69	E		fair, sun and clouds.
30	76	W		fair, sun and clouds.
29 15	73	W	. 6	heavy clouds and sun, showers.
29 17	65	NW		fair, overcast, brisk wind.
29 17	75	W		fair, thin clouds and sun.
29 14	76	W		clouds and sun, brisk wind. ⁶
29 14	78	W		clouds and sun, brisk wind, hot.
29 16	76	W		bright, hot even.
29 13	76	W		louing, fair. ⁷
29 13	77	SW		clouds and sun, strong wind.
29 14	73	SW		cloudless, hot sun, parching wind.
29 9	66	W		clouds, stormy, blustering wind. ⁸
29 14	68	W		louing and windy.
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And, nodding, tempt the joyful reaper's hand.

Fig. 1.



Fig. 4.



Fig. 2.



Fig. 5.



Fig. 3.



Fig. 6.



Fig. 7.



Fig. 8.



Fig. 9.



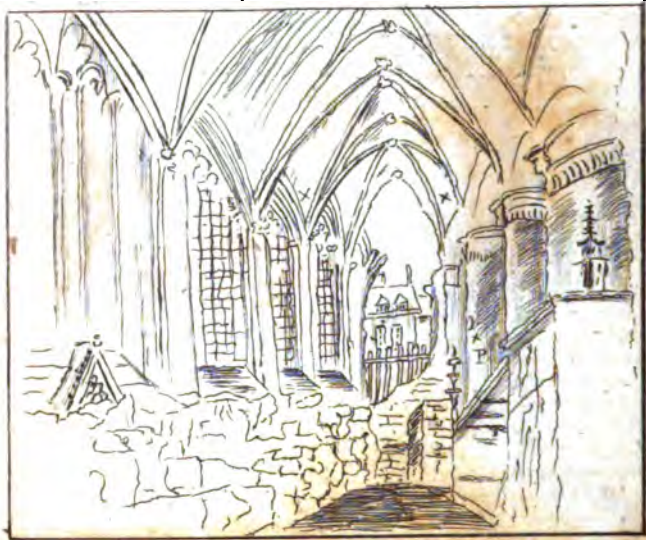
Fig. 10.





West View from the North Aisle

West View from the South Aisle



Front of the additional Buildings, at the Lying-in Hospital, Dublin, with a Part of the Rotunda

T H E

Gentleman's Magazine:

For J U N E, 1787.

BEING THE SIXTH NUMBER OF VOL. LVII. PART I.

*** An Original Paper by Dr. JOHNSON, written in 1739, on a Case of Literary Property, shall be given in our next; when the View of HAWKHERST Church shall also appear, with the Favours of many other respectable Correspondents.*

MR. URBAN, Hereford, Nov. 29.

XXXXXX N a letter I received from
XXXXXX a friend a few days since,
XXXXXX I was informed that any
XXXXXX I sketches, shewing the
XXXXXX state of our cathedral at
XXXXXX the time the tower fell,
XXXXXX would be acceptable to
you. The two that I have inclosed
(see plate I.) are, I am afraid, so very
slight as to be scarcely worth your no-
tice. If they should, it can be for this
reason only: that, since they were
drawn (or rather scratched with a pen)
a part of the building has been taken
down, to the place marked X. I can
only say, in excuse for the incorrectness
of the drawings, that they are the very
first attempts at an inside view. The
time of year is now too unfavourable
for me to attempt any thing better, but
I hope some other time it will.

Yours, &c. J. WATHEN.

**** The third figure in the same
plate exhibits the front of the addi-
tional buildings at the Lying-in Hos-
pital, Dublin, with a view of part of
the Rotunda, in 1787. EDIT.

MR. URBAN, June 7.

INCLOSED you receive impressions
from three silver seals of the renown-
ed Sir Walter Raleigh * (see plate II.).

* March 27, 1735, these seals were in
the possession of Mrs. Raleigh, the then last
person remaining of the family. EDIT.

1. Sir Walter Raleigh on horseback,
in armour, with his sword in his right,
and shield in the left, hand; with the
poistrell and caparison on the horse; in-
scription, "Sigill. Domin. Walter. Ra-
leigh Militis Gardian. Stannar. Cornub.
& Devon. Capitan. Gard. Reg. et Gu-
bernator Insulæ de Jersey," (supposed
to have been cut in 1559)

2. The quartering of twelve coats;
supporters; two foxes; three crests: 1.
a fleur de lis; 2. a buck's head, caboshed;
3. a roebuck. Motto, "Amore et
Virtute."

3. His arms as Governor of Virginia,
with two foxes for supporters; crest, a
roebuck; inscription, "Propria Insignia
Walteri Raleigh Militis, Domini &
Gubernatoris Virginie," &c. with a
martlet for the difference of family.

Fig 4. is an impression from a wooden
seal, which wants decyphering.

Fig. 5. is taken from a ring formerly
belonging to the last Catholic prior of
the cathedral of Rochester.

Fig. 6. was found in Wiltshire, and
is supposed to be the seal formerly used
by the measurer of the cloths made in
that county.

Fig. 7. is a brass seal found in the
fields near Old Sarum, and now in
the possession of Mr. Geary. It wants
explanation; as does also fig. 8.

Fig. 9. represents the new guinea.

Yours, &c. M. GREEN.

Mr.

Mr. URBAN, *Hoxton, June 4.*
THAT ancient fabric, the parish-church of St James, Clerkenwell, being in so ruinous a condition that it will probably shortly be taken down, when the many venerable remnants of antiquity, now in that dilapidated monastery, will, in all likelihood, be for ever lost, occasions my troubling you with this, hoping your more learned antiquarian correspondents will also contribute their efforts before it be too late.

In your valuable Repository for 1784, pp. 409, 496, and 584, some accounts are given; and also for the year 1785, p. 395, which your correspondent, Mr. Skinner, has furnished with an ingenious drawing of an ancient cloister now remaining, but, alas! will shortly be no more:—*tempus edax rerum.*

The remaining fragment of brass on the tombstone of Priorefs Sackville is now gone; as are those on Prior Weston's, at the back of which are the marks where they once were fixed, and where are evident traces of arms, and the *unexplained* motto *Any Bore*, which is indented rather deeper than the rest in the back of the monument. The arms of the city of London (without the dagger) are depicted in five places, at equal distances; among the Gothic carving; and also other shields appear, by the remaining marks, to have once had brass plates with arms, now totally lost.

Is not your correspondent P. Q. vol. LIV. p. 496, mistaken in describing the arms *Az. four bezants*?

There is a neat monument of black marble on the south side of the communion-table (opposite Sir William Weston's) to the memory of Charles Sibbald, ob. 15 S.p. 1645, æt. 14 years; and about the middle of the north wall, towards the pulpit, is an ancient plain stone monument to the memory of Elizabeth Barkley, of which inscription I send you an exact copy: she is represented in her proper dress, in a cumbent posture, a ruff round her neck, the hands broken off, the head of a Negro at the feet (perhaps emblematical of watching his mistress in her illness). Above, is a coat of arms carved on stone, consisting of fifteen quarterings, without crest or motto. I have attempted a sketch thereof, in which I hope Mr. Urban will overlook the deficiency of skill, which alone detains me from preserving every minute article of antiquity, in the place here treated of, from oblivion.

Yours, &c. J. HENN.

THE LADY ELIZABETH BARKLEY OF THE QUEEN'S GR MATTHEW SEDE CHAMBER AND SECOND WIFE TO SIR MAYRICK BARKLEY KNIGHT DECEASED: STANDARD BEARER TO HER M^T TO HER FATHER & TO HER BROTHER DEPARTED THIS LIFE IN THIS PARISH THE 16 OF JUNE 1585 BEINGE 52 YEARES OLDEN IN THE PAYTH OF IESUS CHRIST & WAS BURIED IN THE FLOWER VNDER THIS TOOME: THIS LADY WAS THE DAUGHTER OF ANTHONY SONDES, ESQUIRE. SHE HAD CHILDREN. TOO SONES & ONE DAUGHTER. ROBERT MARGRET & IONN.

Arms. First quarterly, viz.

1st. A chevron Ermine between 10 crosses pattee.

2d. A saltire engrailed.

3d. Two lions passant.

4th. Ten torteauxes, 4, 3, 2, and 1, a label, a crescent for difference; impaling.

1st. Three Moors' heads couped at the neck between 2 chevrons.

2d. Within a bordure a fess dancette.

3d. Within a bordure a lion rampant.

4th. Within a bordure an eagle displayed.

5th. A chevron.

6th. Six lions rampant, 3, 2, and 1.

7th. A chevron between 3 martlets.

8th. A fess dancette.

9th. Chequey.

10th. Three bells, a canton.

11th. On a fess a barrulet wavy.

Mr. URBAN, *Lichfield, June 5.*
LAST week, in taking up the pavement of the south aisle of the choir of our cathedral, a stone coffin was discovered: upon opening it, the bones appeared almost mouldered away. Upon the legs were a pair of half-boots, undecayed, laced upon the fore-parts with a thong: the toe-nails and hair were also undecayed; the latter is of a reddish colour. In a small recess, on the right side of the head, stood a pewter chalice with its cover, upon which lay a napkin of a dirty purple colour, folded up, and exceedingly tender. The following part of the inscription upon the grave-stone is very plain: A: — — — — ANFORDIA: QVONDAM: PRECENTOR: ISTIVS: ECCLESIAE: — by which it appears to have covered the remains of Adam de Stanford, who succeeded Thomas de Wymondham in the precentorship in the year 1272, and died the year following. The obliterated spaces correspond exactly with the four

four letters which are wanting. There is also the form of a large Calvary cross. The chalice and napkin are carefully preserved in the Lichfield Museum for the inspection of the curious.

Yours, &c. RICH. GREENE.

MR. URBAN, *Hinckley, June 21.*

I SEND you an account of the late solar eclipse; but shall first give you some account of the face of Phœbus. On the solar disk, at that time, were several maculæ or spots, two in particular of considerable magnitude; but these lay not in the Moon's way, though there were several, and some of them very small, dispersed in different parts of the disk; and some so minute as not to be seen without a good telescope. On the Moon's limb also, during the eclipse, I observed some small inequalities, but not so considerable as in former observations. A gentleman with me at that time saw the same, and on the particular part where I saw them myself.

Yours, &c. J. ROBINSON.

Solar Eclipse, June 15, 1787, P. M.

	h	i	“
Beginning, apparent time	4	2	15
Immersion of a small macula	4	34	17
Immersion of a very small macula	4	43	18
Middle of the eclipse	4	50	52
Emergence of the first macula	5	17	30
Emergence of the 2d macula, cloudy			
The end of the eclipse	5	39	30
Duration	4	37	15
Dig us eclipsed on the Northern limb	5	0	35

S I R, *Brussels, June 3.*

HAVING the occasion of sending this over to you by a private hand, I would not let slip an opportunity which I have wished for, for a good while past, on the following motives: I receive regularly, since the beginning of 1784, the Gentleman's Magazine, which you print. I cannot sufficiently commend the plan and the execution of this excellent periodical work, which, in abundance of matter, variety, and selection, surpasses any Journal we have upon the Continent. Whilst I most willingly give this just praise to the work in general, I cannot help seeing with pain its imperfection, from time to time, with regard to things upon the continent of Europe: mistaken accounts are sometimes given of the most common occurrences abroad; and questions are proposed about things which are here known to every body, and yet are sometimes left without any satisfactory

answer. In the years 1784 and 1785 I noted many such things, with the intent of sending them over to you; but the doubts whether they would be agreeable to the Editors*, as also the want of proper occasions of sending them free from expence, deterred me from doing it; and, since then, I have thought it useless to continue taking any such notes till now.

In the *Index Indicatorius* of your last Magazine (for April), one of your correspondents wishes for a particular description and plan of the works carrying on at Cherbourg. What he asks for may be had at any time under the following title: *Plan du Port & de la Baye de Cherbourg; avec l'Analyse des Ouvrages que l'on y fait actuellement, pour servir d'Explication au dit Plan: par M. le Sage, Ingenieur-Mécanicien, à Paris.* I could, if necessary, give much information on the subject, as one of your own late Prime Ministers engaged me, some time ago, to give him my thoughts on those works, the original design and plan of which may be seen in Belidor's *Architecture Hydraulique*.

The Query next following the above, viz. *Why the name of Blaise is put in the Calendar, Feb. 3, and said to be the inventor of wool-combing, joined with Jason, &c. &c.* is a Query after groundless inconsistencies. Blaise was Bishop of Sebaste in Armenia, and suffered martyrdom by order of Agricolaus, Governor of Cappadocia and the Lesser Armenia, about the year 316, during the persecution of Licinius: his name is mentioned in the most ancient Martyrology both of the Greek and Latin church, even as far as the 4th century, in which he suffered; which sufficiently proves the existence of the Saint; but, as to the circumstances of his life and suffering, we know nothing certain, as the different Greek accounts which we have of his martyrdom were written long after, and merit little credit. As to any connexion between Bp. Blaise and Jason, who is supposed to have lived at least 1600 years before him, I neither know, nor ever heard, of any; or that wool-combing was unknown before the 4th century of the Christian æra, whilst spinning, weaving, &c. were in use from all antiquity, seems difficult

* Information from so well-informed a correspondent cannot fail of being at all times agreeable to our readers. EDIT.

to be believed. The chusing patron-saints for different professions is common throughout all catholic countries, but has no certain connection with the invention of arts, or the origin of the respective professions.

Your Obituary in general is exceedingly accurate. As the circumstances of the late Lord Viscount Montague's death at Brussels (April 9th) were very singular, I am curious to see what will be said of it in your Magazine. I had been acquainted with his Lordship ever since his settling at Brussels in 1783; and I was the person whom he sent for the Saturday before his death, when he declared his resolution of returning to the faith of his ancestors, and that in which himself had been educated. He repeatedly charged me to make his dying sentiments known to the world; and, if they are misrepresented in any thing, I shall certainly do it in the most public and authentic manner. I make no doubt but the impartiality and love of truth, which the Editors of the Gentleman's Magazine constantly profess, will engage them to rectify their account, if any thing in it is proved to be contrary to the truth. We live no longer in the age of that enthusiastic prejudice, which once persuaded people, that all those who differed from them in religious tenets could hardly enjoy common-sense, or be capable of acting according to the dictates of probity and veracity.

Yours, &c. ABBE' MANN,
Canon of Courtray, and Secretary
to the Imperial Academy of Sciences at Brussels.

Mr. URBAN, *Birmingham, June 11.*

AS your very useful work is particularly calculated to answer the purpose of men of letters, it seems not to be foreign to your plan to make it the channel of occasional notices concerning intended publications. If you have no objection to it, I will, by your means, inform my friends and others, that I have read, with care, Mr. Howes's animadversions on my "History of Opinions concerning Christ," in the appendix to his fourth volume of "Observations on Books;" and that I pledge myself to shew that they contain nothing that affects any position of consequence in my work.

This would do immediately; but, as Mr. Howes intimates that he has more to produce, which he postpones for the

present, and other learned works in defence of the Doctrine of the Trinity are expected, I wish (in order to avoid too frequent publications on the same subject) to consider what they may all advance at the same time. At all events, however, I propose not to defer my reply (which is now ready for the press) longer than the next winter.

One assertion of Mr. Howes, as it appears in his title-page, and advertisements, may require a more speedy notice. He imputes to me what he calls "a curious specimen of romance, in regard to Plotinus being made to instruct the first Christian fathers in the Platonic catechism a whole century before Plotinus was born."

This, I am obliged to observe, is absolutely false. He might as well have said, that I made Julian and Proclus their instructors, as I have quoted their writings, as well as those of Plotinus, for the same purpose, viz. as evidences of the tenets of the Platonic school, which school, and its tenets, existed before any of the Christian fathers, as is evident from the works of Philo, who was prior to them all, and who has as much of Platonism as any of them.

Besides, I have not represented any of the Christian fathers as quoting any of the later Platonists, but only as availing themselves of the principles of Platonism in general, such as they imagined to be the doctrines of Plato himself.

Mr. Howes charges me with an error with respect to the age of Plotinus in my History; whereas there the date will be found to be right, as he is said (vol. IV. p. 353) to have died A. D. 270, aged 66; and so it will be found in my large Chart of Biography; though by a mistake, perhaps of the engraver, it is placed just a century wrong in the small chart prefixed to the History.

Mr. Howes represents me as a man destitute of all regard to truth, and aiming at the emoluments of the Established Church. To such charges as those, my reply would be of no avail.

Yours, &c. J. PRIESTLEY.

Mr. URBAN, *June 12.*
Semel in anno ridet Apollo.

IF you think the following account of a late rural diversion not beneath the dignity of your respectable Miscellany, I shall make no further apology for adding a small leaf to your monthly bouquet.

quest.—An ancient custom was revived last year in the town of Hinckley in Leicestershire, where, formerly at Whitmonday fair, a large company of millers assembled from the adjacent villages, and formed, under proper decorations, a shew in cavalcade, in order to amuse their country neighbours. This, by repetition, without any additional grace of novelty, was no longer admired; and consequently, we may suppose, declined, or fell into contempt. I happened to be a spectator at the *renouveau* last year; when, to the old ceremony of riding millers, many considerable improvements were made upon a more extensive and significant plan; several personages introduced, that bore allusion to the manufacture, and were connected with the place. I was there again on Whitmonday; and observed, that old Hugo Baron de Grentemaisnell, who made his first appearance last year in light and easy pasteboard armour, was this second time (in compliment to the stocking frame*) armed cap-a-pie in heavy *suter plate*†, with pike and shield, on the latter the arms of the town †. The representative baron of Hinckley had the satisfaction of being accompanied by his lady, the baroness ADELIZA, habited in the true antique style, with steeple-hat, ruff, points, mantle, &c. all in suitable colours; each riding on milk-white steeds properly caparisoned. They were preceded by the town banner, and two red streamers embroidered with their respective names. Several bands of music gave cheerful spirit to the pageant, but more particularly the militia band from Leicester. The body-corporate, *alias* the officers of the town, are not numerous, but no less decent and becoming; and, to their credit be it spoken, good order and regularity were maintained throughout the day. The frame-work-knitters, wool-combers, butchers, carpenters, &c. had each their flags, and rode in companies, bearing devices or allusions to their different trades. Two characters, well supported, were Bishop Blaize and his chaplain, who figured at the head of the wool-combers; in their train appeared a pretty innocent young pair, a gentle shepherd and shepherdess, the latter carrying a lamb, emblem of her little

self more than of the trade. Some other little folks, well-dressed, were mounted on ponies, holding instruments, the marks of their fathers' business, and ornamented with ribbons of all colours, waving in the air. I shall take but little notice of the female personage in thin masquerade; it is founded on a fabulous story, and in no shape whatever relative to this town. Suppose Leofrick, in a vein of humour, or to get rid of his wife's importunities, put so strange a condition to Godiva; she, being a friend to the city, and desirous to free it from oppressive tolls, might also, in the same strain, offer to comply. But no husband, either ancient or modern, could be so far lost to his own shame, as to suffer such an injunction to take place. And the consequential tale of *Peeping Tom*, tacked to the end of that secret history, is a sufficient warrant to pronounce it a mere fiction; at least, so far as relates to the particular circumstance of Lady Godiva's riding *en naturelle*. Grave historians are silent upon this matter; and, whether believing or doubting, they have thought proper to throw the veil over this good lady's nakedness. If any thing, therefore, could give rise to this old anecdote, we must pass it as a *jeu d'esprit* between the Mercian Earl and his Countess. The city has gained by it, as tradition reports; and, in that case, *ex concordia res parva crescunt*. There was a good pretence for commemorating now and then, in outward show and pageantry, what had been expressed in words only, and in the jocular hour of ancient domestic mirth.

But, to return to Hinckley shew-fair, the concourse of people from all parts this year was great beyond expectation; and, had the day been perfectly serene, the number would have much increased. Plenty of good provisions were not wanting; and Hospitality joined hands with Friendship and Jollity.

Yours, &c. ROB. CURTHOSE.

WERE there ever found any parts of the human body completely petrified? If there ever were, in what country were they found, in what collection are they at present, and what parts of the body are they? By petrified, I do not mean *incrusted* with stony particles, but completely stone, as we frequently find shells, &c. &c. Linnæus mentions *scoribus hominis*; but I question whether what he means be any more than *incrustation*.

A CONSTANT READER.
Digitized by Google Mr.

* A particular kind of plate-iron used in the stocking-frame.

† Party per pale indented, Arg. and Az.

Mr. URBAN, *London, June 27.*
WHEN it was first proposed to commemorate the good actions of the PRISON HOWARD, by a monument of national gratitude, I publicly expressed my sentiments in favour of it, and cordially devoted my endeavours to effect it. Illustrious as the occasion was, little did I then conceive, that upwards of SIX HUNDRED persons of the first character would have liberally patronized it; for, let it be recorded to the honour of the British kingdoms, and of some respectable foreigners, that within the space of a few weeks, nearly ONE THOUSAND FIVE HUNDRED POUNDS were subscribed, and the greater part of it placed out to interest.

The primary idea of doing honour to the virtues of Howard, and to the philanthropy of mankind, was, by erecting a statue during his visit, in distant countries, to the dungeons of misery and confinement. This proved impracticable, as no likeness of him was ever taken, but in the heart of friendship, and in the gratitude of the prisoner. On his return to his native country, his absolute refusal of the national honour put an end to the original design.

Gratitude, the active passion of a liberal mind, when excited, is not to be extinguished. A resolution was adopted, to express by MEDAL, what was denied to a Statue; and thereby the deficiency of elegance was compensated by the acquisition of permanency.

Had a Statue been erected, it must have been in or near this metropolis, which distant subscribers (who, to their honour be it remembered, were more desirous of exercising philanthropy than of gratifying curiosity) might never have seen; but a MEDAL, which every subscriber is entitled to, will bring to their houses and families, what they before possessed in their hearts—PITY TO THE CAPTIVE; and thus diffuse widely the spirit of benevolence.

The execution of a MEDAL will be attended with another advantage of considerable importance—it will occasion but a small expence.

When the Fund was instituted, my expectations were sanguine; I entertained an hope, that by its judicious application, and the humane system which the subscribers might sometime be enabled to adopt, the spirit of true charity would be more and more diffused, till Benevolence should triumph over

Misery: and as by far the majority of them have not withdrawn their subscriptions, Hope is not depressed. I trust that this fund will never be annihilated; but, by accumulation, augment the channels of beneficence.

The number and rank of the subscribers, if formed into a regular society, might be productive of the most salutary benefits to the community. A society constituted of a president, vice-presidents, and committees was a plan I suggested in writing as soon as the subscribers became numerous; and, from the resources still left in our possession, and the generous spirit of the nation, I doubt not but such an establishment might be formed, as fully to reward the philanthropy of virtue by the mitigation of calamity. I am further encouraged to hope that such an establishment may be accomplished, from the successful formation of an institution of this kind in Philadelphia, the outlines of which have been transmitted to me by Dr. Rush of that city; part of whose letter upon this and another subject I here quote:

“To a person who rejoices in the extension of the empire of humanity, and above all, to a pupil and admirer of the celebrated Mr. HOWARD, the inclosed publication, I am sure, will be an acceptable communication. The institution has grown out of his excellent History of Prisons, aided, in a small degree, by the pamphlet lately published* in this city, upon the effects of public punishments on criminals and society. The society at present consists chiefly of the people called QUAKERS; hence the peculiarity of the style of some of the sections of the Constitution. I have sent you also some copies of the Constitution of the society for abolishing Negro Slavery, to be distributed, agreeably to their directions: Dr. Franklin is president of it. We expect to petition our convention next week, to make the suppression of the African trade in the United States, an essential article of the new confederation.” (May 18.)

Whatever be the determination of the subscribers respecting the original Howardian Fund, their confidence in intrusting so large a sum, with no other security than personal character, is gratefully felt, and publicly acknowledged, by all the original proposers of the plan, and by none more cordially than JOHN COAKLEY LETTSON.

* This excellent pamphlet, which contains many new and ingenious ideas and reflections, is the production of Dr. Rush.

NEW DESCRIPTION OF PAISLEY.

(Concluded from p. 372.)

THE silk gauze manufacture was begun at Paisley in 1759. The similarity betwixt thread gauze and silk gauze accelerated the progress of this branch. The weavers found no great difficulty in imitating the Spitalfields fabrics; and the manufacturer found it his interest to push a business so favourably situated for cheapness of labour compared with the metropolis of Great Britain. A company from London established a warehouse for that branch in 1761; and several others soon after, composed of partners, some at Paisley, and others at London. This new manufacture gave sufficient room for the display of taste and genius in contriving new patterns. In this they succeeded beyond all expectation. Paisley silk gauzes became the fashionable wear through all the polite circles in Europe. The Spitalfields manufacturers were fairly outdone, and the British gauzes were preferred at Paris in opposition to all the exertions of the French manufacturers, by whom these fabrics were originally invented. At last His Most Christian Majesty published an arret, prohibiting the importation of them under the severest penalties. It is probable, however, that arrears in France will have much the same effect as prohibitory laws in Britain.—Since the writing of the above state, a commercial treaty hath been concluded with France, in which gauzes of all kinds are admitted upon a 10 per cent. duty *ad valorem*.

State of the Silk Gauze for 1784.

Number of weavers employed, not under 5,000
Winders, warpers, clippers, draw-boys, and others, necessary in the various parts of the silk manufact. 5,000
10,000

Suppose these 10,000 workers at an average to earn 5s. per week, the sum paid for wages will be £.130,000

Every silk loom produces in value yearly, upon an average, 70l.; the amount is £.350,000

The value of Paisley manufactures for 1784.

Silk gauzes £.350,000 0 0
Lawns and thread gauze 164,385 16 6½
Thread 64,800 0 0

£.579,185 16 6½

GENT. MAG. June, 1787.

The number of people employed.

Lawn branch. Weavers	2,400
Spinners	7,384
Winders, warpers, clippers, &c.	1,000
Overseers	100
Makers of machinery and imple-ments	800
	<hr/> 11,684

Thread. Spinners, winders, blea-chers, twiners, &c.	4,800
Silk weavers	5,000
Winders, warpers, clippers, &c.	5,000

Total employed 16,484

That we may discover of what importance these manufactures are to this country, it is proper to point out what part of the value is the produce of labour, and what part is imported from foreign countries.

The lawns gross value	£.164,385 16 6½
Deduct for foreign yarn,	
Irish included	21,600 0 0
Deduct for lintseed and foreign ashes	1,785 16 6½

Remains £.141,000 0 0

The thread gross value	£.64,800
Deduct for yarn, foreign & Irish	600
Deduct for foreign lintseed and ashes	580

Remains 63,620 0 0

Silk gauze. Wages paid	130,000 0 0
Profits at 10l. per cent. including charges of merchandize	35,000 0 0

£.369,620 0 0

Some years previous to this period, an event happened which portended a considerable revolution in the manufactures of Great Britain. This was Mr. Arkwright's happy invention of machinery, so nicely constructed, and so judiciously planned, that with one great water-wheel above 4000 threads of cotton-yarn are spun at once, of which the finest muslins are manufactured. This, with the invention of jeansies for spinning woofs, encouraged the manufacturers, both of South and North Britain, to attempt the various fabrics of cotton goods with high probability of success. Such powerful means for accelerating labour, and at the same time producing yarn more perfect in quality, had the effect of reducing the prices of manufactured cottons. This

great acquisition operated likewise upon the fashions. Cottons were substituted in part for linens, woollens, and even silks. Hence it became necessary for the manufacturers at Paisley again to attempt the fabric of muslins.

In 1785 they engaged in this branch, and are now carrying it on to a considerable extent. The difficulties attending every new fabric are many; the minuteness in the progress of various operations are at first but imperfectly understood. There is one encouraging circumstance, however, that they have not only great advantages from the machinery invented, which is superior to every other country, but also the weavers perform their operations better than the Asiatics. Yet, after all the exertions made, and the vast sums expended upon machinery, build-ings, materials, &c. the East India Company have it in their power, by a great importation of muslins, to involve thousands of industrious British subjects in distress and ruin. This circumstance requires the attention of the legislature, as some limitation appears absolutely necessary with respect to the importation of foreign muslins. Were the East India Company to import the raw material, which is of a finer quality than what is produced on the British West-India islands; this would be productive of the most salutary consequences to the home manufactures of this country: but if cotton wool will not pay the expence of such a long navigation with a profit to the importers; then, in that case, if no foreign muslins were permitted to be imported under 5s. the yard 36 inches broad, and 7s. 6d. six quarters broad, this would give stability to the coarser fabrics, and security to the manufacturers in employing their capitals upon this extensive field.

It is proper to call the attention of the cotton manufacturers to an object in which they are all interested; that is, to apply for an act of parliament to regulate the making up of cotton-yarn for sale. In a manufacture that is so greatly extended, and such numbers employed in the spinning of yarn, it may easily be supposed that a number will be disposed to curtail both the length and number of threads commonly put in the hank, especially when it can be done without any penalty from the laws of their country. Various frauds in cotton-yarn have been discovered of late, and, it is to be feared, will daily increase, unless a stop is put to them by authority.

In 1727 a law was made for regulating the length and sale of linen yarn in Scotland. The operation of that act of parliament has been of great benefit to the linen manufacture. Cottons of all the various fabrics will no doubt, in some degree, circumscribe the linen manufacture of Great Britain; but, when it is considered that a vast quantity of linen yarn was annually imported, and that there is no reason to fear but that all which is spun in this country will be used in the fabrics still remaining, it cannot be reckoned any misfortune. It is only relinquishing one manufacture in part, when another is extended to a greater degree.

The parliament in 1743 enacted, that a bounty of one penny should be given for every yard of British and Irish linens, made of hemp or flax, of the value of six pence per yard, and not exceeding twelve-pence per yard, and of one half-penny for every yard under the value of six-pence per yard, which shall be exported out of Great Britain to Africa, America, Portugal, Spain; and was afterwards extended to all linens of the value of eighteen-pence per yard. Those bounties were, no doubt, very favourable to the linen trade of Scotland and Ireland; and a continuation of that national encouragement to British-made linens may be highly proper; but for what cause Great Britain will continue to give to Ireland from 50 to 70,000*l.* a year of bounties upon their linens, is difficult to perceive. It is necessary here to state a few facts, from which it may be determined, whether it be not the interest of Great Britain to exclude the Irish from that bounty until a more liberal interchange of manufactures is established.

Previous to the year 1759 all goods, made chiefly of linen-yarn with a small mixture of cotton; were admitted into Ireland duty-free; but, after that period, such goods were considered as unrated merchandize, and charged with a duty of 10*l.* *per cent.*

In the year 1779, the Irish acts of parliament of the 14th and 15th of Charles II. laying a duty of 5*s.* *per doz.* on fine needle-wrought handkerchiefs of Holland, were construed to extend to a coarse article called Kenting handkerchiefs, sent at that time in considerable quantities from Paisley and neighbourhood to Ireland at the low average price of 12*s.* *per dozen.* Consequently, from paying nothing previous to 1759, and 10*l.* *per cent.* after that period, the duty

was advanced to about 40*l.* per cent. *ad valorem*.

Threads which are wholly made of linen-yarn, by a singular mode of management, are rated at 5*s.* per lb. from N^o 4 to 20, when the medium value is not above 3*s.* and pay 10*l.* per cent. upon that rate; from N^o 20 to 40 they are rated at 15*s.* per lb. notwithstanding the medium value is not above 8*s.*: thus, instead of a 10*l.* per cent. duty, they are charged about 17½ per cent. *ad valorem*. But, what is more singular, the importer is obliged to make oath, that his threads are of that value at which they are rated, before he can obtain a clearance from the Custom house.

In the year 1781, the same construction of the acts of the 14th and 15th of Charles II. was extended to silk gauze handkerchiefs, upon which the duty was advanced from about 1*s.* 10*d.* to 5*s.* per dozen, making nearly 50*l.* per cent. on the average value of that species of goods consumed in the Irish market.

In like manner, printed handkerchiefs pay 5*s.* per dozen, equal to about 30*l.* per cent. on the medium qualities usually consumed in Ireland; and, in addition to this duty, 6*d.* per yard is charged upon all muslins, or cotton handkerchiefs or neckerchiefs, extending to a duty of 40*l.* per cent. *ad valorem*.

After all these prohibitory duties, Great Britain, by an act of liberal conduct, admitted the Irish manufacturers to a participation of all her markets in the colonies. But will it now be deemed sound policy to continue this high bounty upon Irish-made linens, unless the sister-kingdom consent to a more equitable arrangement in the interchange of manufactures? Was this bounty given exclusively to British-made linens, in preference to Irish, this circumstance would call forth the activity of thousands in the north of Scotland, who are far from being fully employed.

Besides the general manufactures already stated, there are several other works established here for making hard and soft soap and candles to the extent of about 30,000*l.* a year. This, added to the former amount of value, makes in the whole 609,181*l.* 16*s.* 6*d.* There is a considerable quantity of these articles exported; besides what is necessary for home consumption; and it is supposed they are excelled by none in Great Britain in point of quality.

In 1781 the number of families in the town and parish was exactly taken; they

then amounted to 4170; allowing five to each family, they amounted to 20,850 persons. A considerable addition since that time has been made to the town.

The river Carr, which divides the old from the new town, mixes with the Clyde three miles from the landing-place, and is capable of being highly improved. Vessels of 30 tons and upwards navigate this river just now; but, were the obstructions removed which at present render the navigation difficult and precarious, vessels from 50 to 70 tons burden might sail with the tide in safety. What renders this navigation of great importance to the town and neighbourhood is, that, when the great canal is carried forward to Clyde, by means hereof a communication by water is opened to the east coasts of Britain, to Holland, France, and Germany. It is to be regretted, that the improving of this navigation has been, from various causes, so long impeded. But as its importance is increasing from the extension of their manufactures, and the enlargement of their schemes for commerce and fisheries, it is to be hoped that all descriptions of the opulent inhabitants will unite in setting forward such a salutary and necessary work. WILLIAM CARLILE.

MR. URBAN,

May 31.

I DO not mean to enter into a discussion of the criticisms on the translation of the History of St. Elizabeth, p. 343. If I did, it would not be an hostile one; for the value of truth, whether it makes for or against us, much outweighs the gratification of indiscriminate panegyric. And though it appears to me that some of the animadversions are not well founded (particularly that of the use of a singular verb in construction with many substantives taken partitively), I respect the general spirit of the reviewer of this article, as firm, impartial, delicate, and liberal.

I inclose an additional page, printed before the publication of the work, tho' not ready to be delivered at the time when the first copies were distributed. There you will see the error corrected, in the very manner you suggest, respecting the number of ecclesiastical peers at the time of the Reformation. You do not express yourself in terms as if you had already seen this correction adopted by the author, though you convey the amendment in the same words. I am uncertain, therefore, whether so much at least of the leaf may not be superfluous.

In

In your next, favour me by inserting an erratum in p. 237 of your Magazine; for "exacting" read "exciting" present attention. "Probably" should be erased before the word "escaping."

With regard to *amicissima veritas*, if the criticism, on my rendering it "truth beloved above all things," should be erroneous, I am almost inclined to adopt the *major decepte fama est et gloria destræ*. I was led to it by the *amicus Plato, amicus Socrates, sed magis amica veritas*; which the inventor of the motto seemed to have in his mind. But the reflection is so just and spirited on the supreme felicity of having truth our friend, that I wish I had found a mode of clearly and concisely expressing this without losing the other idea. The motto is well formed, it imposes peculiar difficulties on him who would transfuse its spirit into another language.

May I be favoured with an explanation why the words "a medal struck" are improper? I understood it to be the language of medalists, and of approved writers. Yours, &c. C. L.

Mr. URBAN, May 25.

IT is observed by an author in the time of Queen Elizabeth*, that "our forefathers had no chimneys. There was in each dwelling-house only a place, for a fire, and the smoke went out thro' a hole in the roof; but now there is scarce a gentleman's house in England that has not at least *one chimney* in it." How comes it to pass then that the Cowdray picture, representing the procession of Edward VI. from the Tower of London to Westminster, A. D. 1547, exhibits as great a number of chimneys, belonging to the houses therein depicted, as we are used to see in these days? Is this a proof that the painter attended to any degree of accuracy† in his representation? Perhaps the Antiquarian Society is justified in causing this picture to be engraved, because the churches and chief buildings in it correspond with the account we have of them; but it remains for your literary publication to undeceive the credulous, by shewing, by the above instance, that a scrupulous attention to the appearances of those times was not paid by the painter of that picture.

Yours, &c. DETECTOR.

* See Dr. Franklin's Philosophical Papers, p. 26, published by Dilly, 1787.

† Q. Is it the Painter, or the Essayist, that is inaccurate? EDIT.

Mr. URBAN,

June 1.

I SEND you some corrections of Mr. Kearsley's Supplement to the "Tour through Great-Britain," just published; in which I do but fulfil the wishes of that public-spirited editor, who exerts his utmost to give us as much information in as little compass as possible, whether in Tax-tables, or the Beauties of England.

Bedfordshire.—*Bedford* priory is so much altered from what Buck drew, that it is almost lost in the farm-house.—*Wrest* has for many years been Lord *Hardwicke's*.—The mansion-house at *Tuddington* has been long since pulled down.—*Luton chapel* is the best thing there, and ought to be drawn and engraved before it tumbles down.

Berkshire.—Nothing at *Wallingford* castle but earth-works.

Cambridgeshire.—*Denny* abbey, only a barn church.—*Barnwell* abbey, nothing.—*Horsheath* house, pulled down, and sold piece-meal.—*Chippingham*, on sale, and stripped of the pictures.

Cheshire.—*Frodsham*, nothing.

Cornwall.—Mr. T. Pitt of *Boconnock* is now Lord *Camelford*.

Cumberland.—*Saxeroof* priory should be *Lancroft*.

Dorset.—*Incarn*, Mr. Pitt's should be *Encomb*.—*Easbury*, pulled down and sold piece-meal.—*Woolton (Wolverton)*, probably by this time tumbled or pulled down.

Durham.—*Lumley*, stripped of its furniture and pictures.—*Tarroze*, read *Jarrow*.

Essex.—*Lees* priory, pulled down.—*Layer Marney* cattle was never more than a gateway.

Herts.—*Pistebury*, pulled down, and re-built by Mr. Miles, who married the heiress of Garciens.—*Gorbamberry*, pulled down, and re-built by the present lord, though Mr. Walpole praised his father's taste for letting it stand.—*Mare park*, if not pulled down, neglected.—*Penley* lodge, let to any tenant that will take it.—*Wolton, Wolton-park*, one and the same. The venerable mansion and estate of the Botelers for centuries, sold to a Nabob, who pulled down what the fire spared, and built a costly modern house in a new and more exalted situation.—*Hunsaon-house*, not at all remarkable, and but a small part of the original mansion.—*Hatfield*, restored to its primitive splendor.—*Hertsford* castle, re-built at great expence with little taste.—*Balls*, improved in some respects, in others not.

Herefordshire,

Herefordshire.—*Hampton-court*, stripped of its fine woods by a mortgagee.—*Hereford* cathedral, sacrificed to the indolence and good living of its chapter. *Magdalen* chapel, pulled down before Mr. Gray wrote his notes, to make way for a *music and assembly room*.

Kent.—*Blackheath*. Sir *Greg. Page's* pulling down, and selling by piece-meal. *Leicestershire*.—The *Newark* and hospital at *Leicester*, I believe, re-built.—*Laund, Oulton*, and *Ulfescroft* priories changed to a modern houses.

Lincolnshire.—*John of Gaunt's* house in *Lincoln*, down.

Northamptonshire.—*Holdenby house*, I believe, all gone.—If *Northborough* church be that near *Peterborough*, the seat of the *Claypooles*, the house is well worth seeing, and it would have done Mr. Noble more credit, had he engraved the drawing of it taken for him, as well as the two pretty girls in the dedication to the Noble Earl his patron, which is the more unpardonable, as, in such a work, original portraits of persons or buildings might have been given for the same expence.

Nottinghamshire.—*Newstead* much dilapidated since Mr. Gray's time.

Oxfordshire.—*Eynsham* abbey, *Minster Lovell*, and the Confessor's chapel at *Istip*, all quite gone, if I am not misinformed.

Somersetshire.—*Prior park*, not Mrs. *Warburton's*, but Mrs. *Smith's*, the good lady having given her hand to her chaplain: nor does she permit the house to be shewn.

Staffordshire.—*Chartley*, Lord *Ferrers's*, burnt down.

Suffolk.—*Leiberingham* priory church, dilapidating at a shameful rate.—*Dunwich* and *Aldborough*, swallowing up space by the sea.—*Henham* house, burnt down.—*Brome*, the best parts pulled down.

Surrey.—The chapel adjoining to *Kingston* church has been down these 50 years.—*Wimbledon* house, burnt down.—*Clermont*, now on sale, or just sold.

Suffex.—*Hurstonceaux*, shamefully dilapidated.—*Begeham* abbey, carefully preserved.

Warwickshire.—*Gay's cliff*; its effect spoiled.

Wilts.—*Heilsbury* hospital, scarce worth looking after, if not burnt with the town not long ago.—*Malmesbury* abbey church, threatened with a brief, if not already ruined by it.—*Abury* (not *Abury*), scarce any traces.—*Fonthill*; not that which Mr. Gray saw.

York.—*Easby* abbey, I fear torn to pieces.—*Fountains*, not bettered by the late Mr. A's arrangements.—*Jorval*,

St. Martin's by *Richmond*, and one or two more abbeys, have nothing to shew.

More such remarks will occur to travellers of curiosity in the course of each revolving year. P. B.

MR. URBAN.

May 30.

I SEND you a copy of the inscription on the stone which formerly covered the vault of the *Abercorn* family in the ruins of the old abbey of *Paisley* in Scotland.

D. O. M.

Pix infantum *Margaretæ*, *Henrici* et *Alexandri* *Hamiltoniorum* memorix, *Claudius* *Hamiltonis* *Paslei* dominus et *Margaretæ* *Seaton* ejus uxor, proli charissime—Cum lachry. poss. obiere, *Margaretæ* An. Sal. 1577. kelen. Jan. nata menses tres, dies xxii. *Henrici* 1585. id. Mar. natus menses tres et dies duor. *Alexander* kal. Decemb. natus menses octo dies tres.

Felices anime vobis suprema parentes
Solvunt vos illis solve ... quæ decint.

Thus translated by Mr. Semple in his new and improved edition of *Crawford's History of Renfrewshire*. *Paisley*, 1786, 4to, price 4s. 6d. coarse, and 6s. 6d. fine, bound, p. 294.

To God the best and greatest.

In memory of the loving infants, *Margaret*, *Henry*, and *Alexander* *Hamiltons*, the most dearly beloved children of *Claud* *Hamilton*, Lord *Paisley*, and *Margaret* *Seaton* his wife. They died much lamented. *Margaret* the 23d of December, in the year of salvation 1576, aged three months and two days; *Henry*, the 15th of March, 1585, aged three months and two days; *Alexander*, November aged three months and eight days.

Blessed souls, to your death this is devoted.
He that hath taken you hath done what becometh him.

Is not this a curious translation of the two last lines? which should be rendered

Happy souls, your parents discharge their
last duty to you.

The second line is too illegible or unfairly copied to be translated at all.

This family burial place, called an *aisle*, is part of the east end of the abbey church, or some adjoining chapel. Mr. S. adds, "a very patriotic gentleman, J. W. in town, in the practice of P. wrote an acute description of the town of *Paisley* last year, inserted the same in the *Universal Dictionary* just a publishing, wherein he says, &c. &c." He has taken Mr. Pennant's description of the echo in it (*Voyage to the Hebrides*, p. 147), and enlarged on it.

* Rather to the pious memory of the infants.

It will amuse some of your readers to give them his description of the abbey church.

"The fabric of the abbey church of Paisley is both large and spacious, stands due east and west, being about 120 feet long, and 63 wide at the extremities. There is an *amburure* walk about 27 feet high; and 33 feet higher is another outside walk, secured with a parapet wall, from whence are images of different kinds of beasts spouting water out of their mouths, that runs from the slates, being 12 or 13 on each side. The roof is 82 feet high, and the belfray 8 feet; 90 feet in the whole. The upper roof [i. e. the middle aisle] is supported by two rows of large Gothic pillars, viz. 5 in each row, divided into a middle and two side isles, all very lofty, the columns full of *jutting* or *projections**; above the cornices they are all *semi-arched*, and then crowned with other small pillars again, ornamented with small pillars between each pillar of curious workmanship, *imitating* very much like the upper pillars on the outside of the fabric, which are opposite thereto, being 11 in number on each side."

The truth is, the nave has five *pointed* arches on each side, resting on round clustered columns. Over each arch is a semicircular nunnery of two days, and a quatrefoil, not unlike those at Dunkeld, but adorned with more mouldings. Between each of these nunneries an extraordinary kind of corbel-like projection supports the feet of the arches of the clerestory, which are lancets in 5 pairs, divided by 5 pillars. I conceive Mr. S. binds the outside and inside of the church together in his description. Mr. Douglas, in his "General Description of the East Coast of Scotland," printed at Paisley, 1782, 12mo, gives an elaborate and wordy description of the fine west door, now blocked up by a barn, p. 55.

Other specimens of Mr. S.'s language are, *gunning* for shooting, *curling* on the ice, for sliding on it, p. 12.—Helen did *beat the hoof* to Jerusalem, p. 39.—The names of those benefactors I have found will *favour* the reader with, p. 85. H. D.

MR. URBAN,

June 2.

YOU have frequently, in time past, indulged my letters with a place in your very respectable Magazine, I now solicit the same favour for this letter. In the account given in your Magazine for March, p. 247, of a pamphlet, inti-

* They are the kind commonly called *clustered* columns,

tu'ed, "Bishop Sherlock's Arguments against a Repeal of the Corporation and Test Acts;" after the Reviewer of that pamphlet has given an extract from the dedication of the present editor to the premier, he makes the following remark: "This is the very alliance between church and state which the whigs and dissenters are labouring to overturn; and when the few grains of gunpowder, of which we have of late heard so much, have accumulated to their due mass (if they should not happen to be damped first by their own incocted state, and recoil, like a foul gun, on their employers), we may expect an explosion that will overturn both church and state." Nothing can be more invidious than this accusation brought against whigs and dissenters, that they are labouring to overturn church and state. Every person acquainted with history knows, that it is to the whig interest the present august family owes its establishment on the throne of Britain: nor were the whigs and dissenters ever known to be the enemies of any government which was not inimical to the natural rights of the subject. That government that solicitously studies to promote the civil and religious rights of mankind, that government will ever be revered, and cheerfully submitted to, by whigs and dissenters. I am astonished that even bigotry itself should be so full of malice as to pervert the metaphorical language of Dr. Priestley, referred to in the above extract. Every man acquainted with Dr. Priestley's principles must know, that he is an *enemy* to the exertion of all human power in matters of religion, whether for the suppression of error, or the establishment of truth. Nothing but a malevolent design of rendering dissenters odious to government could have induced any man to put such a construction on the Dr's language as we have heard of.

Your correspondent Philanthres, in the Supplement to the Gentleman's Magazine, has given a very just explanation of the Doctor's figurative language. "The present silent propagation of truth may even be compared to those causes in nature which lie dormant for a time, but which, in proper circumstances, act with the greatest violence." The man who believes Christianity capable of standing on its own basis may surely rationally hope, that the slow and silent decay of superstition and bigotry, and the corresponding progress of free enquiry in matters of faith, will gradually lead to the final overthrow of all those human establishments

establishments of religion, which have defaced the beauty of the *Gospel*. But how will those establishments be overthrown? Not by the arm of the civil magistrate, not by the infernal engines of persecution, but by the force of truth alone. The alliance between church and state is an heterogeneous connection, which has not even the most slender foundation in the sacred writings, which ought to be the *sole rule* both of faith and conduct to Christians and protestants. Jesus Christ told his followers, his "kingdom was not of this world;" and never was his religion exhibited to the world in brighter characters than when kings and princes opposed his progress. He never commissioned any set of men to examine and decide what was truth for the benefit of their fellow men; but commanded his followers to *search the Scriptures*; and the Bereans are, by the Sacred Historian, called *noble*, because they did so. Penalties, imprisonments, and the deprivation of men's civil rights, on account of supposed errors of opinion, are modes of conviction, concerning which the Gospel of Jesus is entirely silent. Till it can be proved that the civil magistrate is more capable of discerning truth from error than other men, he cannot have any right to take cognizance of such actions as are purely of a religious nature.

The church of England has nothing to fear from dissenters of any denomination, farther than they may be the appointed instruments of Divine Providence for enlightening the minds of mankind, and emancipating them from the fetters of bigotry and superstition. Reason and Scripture are the only weapons they wish to wield; and, in proportion as men are influenced by them, will all Antichristian power decay throughout the world.

I shall take the liberty, Mr. Urban, of addressing myself to the bigoted friends of the hierarchy in the language of Gamaliel, instead of endeavouring to render those odious to government who conscientiously dissent from the church, and are advocates for a farther reformation of religion: "Refrain from these men, and let them alone; for if this counsel or this work be of men, it will come to nought: but if it be of God, ye cannot overthrow it; lest haply ye be found even to fight against God."

The dissenters are not a small body of people; their ministers are in general highly respectable; and if, in the present day, the laity amongst them are less

respectable than they were half a century ago, it is because they too closely copy that frivolity and dissipation of manners which prevail among the members of the hierarchy. Permit me, however, Mr. Urban, to tell you; and, through the medium of your excellent Magazine, to tell the whole world; that the MAN to whom public gratitude would have erected a statue, had not his modesty interposed and prevented—that MAN is a DISSENTER.

I have no doubt, Sir, but that you will shew your wonted impartiality, by allowing your *dissenting friends* an opportunity of vindicating their principles and their conduct, whenever ignorance and bigotry make your excellent Repository the vehicle of slander against them.

Yours, &c. A DISSENTER.

Mr. URBAN,

June 4.

I SEND you a short account of Cub-beer Burr, the celebrated Banian tree, near Baroche in the East Indies; a sixteenth part of which, with a view on the river Nerbedda, is now exhibiting at Somerset-house, No. 446.

The Banian tree, or Indian fig, is, perhaps, the most beautiful of Nature's productions in that genial climate, where she sports with the greatest profusion and variety. Some of these trees are of amazing size and vast extent, as they are continually increasing, and, contrary to most other things in animal and vegetable life, they seem to be exempted from decay. Every branch from the main body throws out its own roots; at first, in small tender fibres, several yards from the ground; these continually grow thicker until they reach the surface; and there striking in, they increase to large trunks, and become parent-trees, shooting out new branches from the top: these in time suspend their roots, which, swelling into trunks, produce other branches; thus continuing in a state of progression as long as the earth, the first parent of them all, contributes her sustentance.

The Hindoos are peculiarly fond of the Banian tree; they look upon it as an emblem of the Deity, from its long duration, its out-stretching arms, and overshadowing beneficence; they almost pay it divine honours, and

"Find a fan in every sacred grove."

Near these trees the most esteemed pagodas are generally erected; under their shade the Brahmins spend their lives in religious solitude; and the natives of all

casts and tribes are fond of recreating in the cool recesses, beautiful walks, and lovely vistas of this umbrageous canopy, impervious to the hottest beams of a tropical sun.

Cubbeer Burr, the tree now exhibited, and so called in honour of a famous saint, was once much larger than at present; but high floods have carried away the banks of the island where it grows, and with them such parts of the tree as had thus far extended their roots; yet what remains is about 2000 feet in circumference, measured round the principal stems; the over-hanging branches, not yet struck down, cover a much larger space.—The chief trunks of this single tree (which in size greatly exceed our English elms and oaks), amount to 350; the smaller stems, forming into stronger supporters, are more than 3000, and every one of these is casting out new branches, and hanging roots, in time to form trunks, and become the parents of a future progeny.

This tree grows on an island in the river Nerbedda, ten miles from the city of Baroche, in the province of Guzerat, a flourishing settlement, lately in possession of the East India Company, but ceded by the Government of Bengal, at the treaty of peace concluded with the Mhararras in 1783, to Mhadajee Scindia, a Mharatta chief.

Cubbeer Burr is famed throughout Hindostan for its great extent and surpassing beauty; the Indian armies generally encamp around it; and, at stated seasons, solemn jattarahs, or Hindoo festivals, are held there, to which thousands of votaries repair from various parts of the Mogul empire. I have heard that 7000 persons find ample room to repose under its shade, and I believe it. The English gentlemen, on their hunting and shooting parties, used to form extensive encampments, and spend weeks together under this delightful pavilion, which is generally filled with green wood-pigeons, doves, peacocks, bulbuls, and a variety of feathered songsters; crowded with families of monkeys performing their antic tricks; and shaded by bats of a large size, many of them measuring upwards of six feet from the extremity of one wing to the other. This tree not only affords shelter, but sustenance, to all its inhabitants, being covered amid its bright foliage with small figs of a rich scarlet, on which they all regale with as much delight, as

the lords of creation on their more costly fare, in their parties.

I shall conclude this account with Milton's poetical description of this tree, in his 9th book of "Paradise Lost," equally just and beautiful.

So counsel'd he, and both together went
Into the thickest wood; there soon they
chose

The fig-tree; not that tree for fruit renown'd,
But such as, at this day to Indians known
In Malabar or Decan, spreads her arms,
Branching so broad and long, that in the
ground [grow

The bended twigs take root, and daughters
About the mother tree, a pillar'd shade,
High over-arch'd, and echoing walks between;
There oft the Indian herdsman, shunning heat,
Shelters in cool, and tends his pasturing herds
At loop-holes cut through thickest shade.

Yours, &c. VIATOR.

Mr. URBAN, *Cornwall, May 25.*

EVERY lover of English antiquities is under obligations to Mr. Fenn, for the pains he has taken in preparing the Paston papers for the press, and in illustrating them by explanatory notes. Mr. F. will pardon an old correspondent of the Gentleman's Magazine, if, thro' the channel of it, he endeavours to point out to him a few trifling mistakes.

Among the list of persons slain at the battle of Towton (vol. I. p. 220), Lord Dacre is mentioned as one. Mr. Fenn observes in a note, that "Sir Richard Fines was at this time Lord Dacre, but that he was not killed in this battle." The truth, I believe, is, that there were at this time *two* Lords Dacre: Sir Richard Fienes, acknowledged as such, 37 Hen. VI. in right of his wife Joan, sole daughter and heir of Thomas, eldest son of Thomas Lord Dacre, who died in January, 36 Hen. VI. (which Thomas, the father of Joan, died in his father's life-time); and likewise Ranulph Dacre (commonly called Lord Dacre of the north), ad son of the aforesaid Thomas Lord Dacre, who had summons to parliament by the style of Lord Dacre of Gillesland, 38 Hen. VI.

The above account is taken from Dugdale's Baronage, vol. II. p. 23, compared with p. 244. Edmondson, in his Pedigree of Dacre, mentions, as the *second son* of Thomas Lord Dacre, Sir Humphrey D. created Baron of Gillesland by patent temp. Edw. IV.; which *Humphrey*, Dugdale ranks as the *third son*; and *Ranulph*, whom Dugdale gives

as the *second son*, is given as the *third* by Edmondson. There is a circumstance mentioned in Plaiters's Letter to John Paston (vol. I. p. 271), which makes Dugdale's account appear to be the true one, and which even seems to prove that this Ranulph left a son, who succeeded him in the title of Lord Dacre. For if Ranulph had not the title, and was not succeeded in it either by a son (or by another brother *before* Sir Humphrey), what are we to make of Plaiters's assertion, that in the 2d or 3d of Edw. IV. "*Lord Dacre of the North*, with Sir Richard Tunstall, and one Byllingham, were in the said castle (whether of Carlisle or Dacre seems doubtful), taken and beheaded." This Lord Dacre could not be Sir Richard Fienes; for (not to mention that he was not Lord D. *of the North*) he lived till the 1st of Rich. III.: neither could it be Sir Humphrey; for he was in great trust with Edw. IV. throughout his whole reign, and lived till 2 Hen. VII. [for these facts see Dugdale]. It seems, therefore, as if it must have been a son of Ranulph's, or a brother elder than Humphrey, whose death probably made room for Humphrey's being restored to the title and estates. This person, whoever he was, was killed above a twelvemonth after the battle of Towton, and is taken no notice of either by Dugdale or Edmondson. Some light might possibly be obtained on this subject, by consulting the tomb of Ranulph in the churchyard of Saxton near York, the inscription on which was very legible in the year 1770. It would at least inform us whether Ranulph is there styled *Baro de Dacre*, or simply *milites*. The writer of this has lost or mislaid a copy of this inscription, which he took on Palm-Sunday, 1770; but he well remembers that it was to the memory of a Dacre, and that the concluding words of it were, *qui occisus fuit die palmarum*. If some gentleman of York, or its neighbourhood, would send to your Magazine a description of the tomb, with a copy of the inscription round its edge, before it is yet too late, he would confer a favour on your antiquarian readers.

In a note, p. 187, on my Lord of Salisbury's rating Lord Rivers before the Lords at Calais, and calling him *knave's son*, Mr. F. observes, "the word *knave* appears, by this expression, to have been at this time used in a bad sense." I confess, I should draw a contrary conclusion, and should conjecture, that by the term

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knave, as applied to the father of Lord Rivers, no more was meant, than a *person of low degree, a retainer to some man of quality*. This, I think, is clear from what follows: "And my Lord of Warwick rated him (Lord Rivers), and said, that his father was *but a squire*, and that he had since made himself by marriage; and that it was not his part to use such language as he had done concerning lords, being of the King's blood." Thus the squires, attendant upon the great nobility, were obliged, when in their presence, to appear in their livery, is evident from the XVth of the Letters in the reign of Edw. IV.—Sir John Paston, in a letter from Calais (vol. II. p. 139), plainly uses *knaves* in the sense of *servants*. The main purport of the letter is to complain of the ill return that had been made to him by some of his servants, to whom he had been a kind and indulgent master; and he adds, "I will never cherish *knaves* so as I have done for their sakes."

In the note, vol. I. p. 300, Mr. F's friend has rightly supposed *unde dī* to be an abbreviation of *unde dīsum*; but why the words *vel deduxit* are added, I do not comprehend: I can make no sense of them, nor is there any thing in the original, as given in Mr. Fenn's book, to justify the addition of them. I am not quite satisfied with the interpreting *sx rū* by *sed tamen*; but I am unable to offer a better interpretation.

In vol. II. p. 95, I should apprehend that the promise, that Sir John Paston's part of T. Lyney's goods *should be worth three the best*, means no more than, in the inaccurate phrase of those days, to say, that the debt due to him was equal to three of the largest of the other debts. If this is the case, Mr. F's note on the passage is unnecessary.

Vol. II. p. 108. *Kovercheff*, *Coverchief*, is so evidently a *covering for the head*, that no explanatory note was wanting: and surely the explaining is by "a head-dress or *band-kerchief*" is inaccurate.

I should doubt whether the phrase, *like to be dead* (vol. II. p. 161), implies, that the prisoner in the Tower was likely to be *privately* made away with. It probably means no more, than that it was expected (as we should even now, in a more improved state of the language, say) that he was *likely to be put to death*.

In Letter 64, vol. II. it seems as if

the punctuation would be better thus, than as it now stands; "I con you thank for the letter that you sent of the tidings: I would you should do so more as you may;" (i. e. as you have opportunity). Remember that I spake to you for; the twenty pounds for my cousin," &c.

In the conclusion of the same letter, where Mrs. Paston speaks of the Abp. of Canterbury's licence as being *most sure for all places*, I should apprehend she meant, that that was preferable to the Bishop of Norwich's, as being of avail *throughout the whole kingdom*.

But it is time to have done with these trifling remarks; for I am almost ashamed to point out little mistakes (even supposing them to be such) in so curious a work, for which the publick is under great obligations to Mr. Fenn, and which he has given to it with an accuracy that could hardly have been expected.

I would just observe, that Lord Oxford's expression of "Be of good cheer, and take no thought," shews that our translators of the New Testament well understood the meaning of the Evangelist's *μη μετameλητε**, and expressed it properly according to the idiom of their day, though their expression is now liable to be misunderstood. "Take no thought" then meant "be not over-anxious."

The resemblance in feature and countenance between the Henry the Sixth at his marriage in Mr. Walpole's book, and the drawing of the same king at the age of near fifty, from which Mr. Fenn has given an engraving, will, I believe, be generally acknowledged. There is a portrait of Henry VI. painted on the window of one of the little chapels on the south side of the anti-chapel of King's college, Cambridge. Mr. F. would make an acceptable present to the publick, if he could procure a correct drawing of it to be taken, and favour us with an engraving from it in his third volume, which is impatiently expected by the numerous readers of the two first.

Yours, &c.

B. B. C.

MR. URBAN.

June 6.

I RECOLLECT that many years ago, on reading in Dr. Johnson's criticisms upon Pope's epistles, this assertion: "the particle O, used at the beginning of a sentence, always offends," several instances suggested themselves to me

which prevented my acquiescence in the justness of the remark. I have since seen it, however, adopted by other writers of reputation; and enforced by general observations on the bad effects of exclamatory sentences, which are represented as the poor artifices of frigid and tasteless rhetoricians, inconsistent with true chastity of style, and unauthorized by the best models of antiquity. But, upon examining these positions, I could not discover any other foundation for them, than that bad writers most commonly expose themselves by an injudicious imitation of beauties; and that every attempt to produce extraordinary efforts should be employed sparingly, and only upon suitable occasions.

The interjection O, common to so many languages, seems applicable to exactly the same purposes in all. It is a sort of *intonation*, by which some extraordinary energy or emotion of the mind is expressed. The propriety of its use, therefore, depends entirely upon the correspondence of the subject and accompanying words with the affection thus denoted; and may be compared with the connection of sound and sense in musical compositions. If Dr. Johnson's observation of its ungraceful effect at the beginning of a sentence have any foundation, it is, that the mind not being yet sufficiently prepared, it cannot at once strike into the sentiment of which this interjection is the mark or note. And this is really the case, where the immediately subsequent words are not clearly expressive of the occasion which is to excite the emotion. Thus, in the particular passage which leads him to the remark,

O born to arms! O worth in youth approv'd!
O soft humanity in age belov'd!

These clauses are not at all indicative of the sorrowful event to which the exclamation is directed. The first of them, especially, has no obvious connection whatever with pathetic emotion. But where the proper cause of the mental affection immediately appears, the whole readily coalesces into one effect, and the mind, without difficulty, follows the impression first raised.

Dr. Johnson asserts, "that exclamation seldom succeeds in our language." Yet its use is just the same in ours as in any other: we employ it abundantly in common conversation; and it is to us, as to other people, the natural vent of strong emotion. Perhaps, indeed, our feelings may be more cold and sluggish than

* Matth. vi. 34.

than those of the Southern nations; or a stern philosophy may have made us unyielding to attempts to move us; so that we do not readily give ourselves up to the writer who would excite our sympathy. That this was the case with the critic in question, is sufficiently apparent from some of his observations on the English poets: but men so constituted should reflect, that their incapacity of following the ardent expressions of a feeling mind only renders them unfit judges of such expressions, and is no evidence that they are faulty or improper.

I shall now proceed, by a few examples, selected from an infinite number which may easily be found, first, to show how familiarly, and with what happiness, this mode of speech was used by the best Latin writers; and, then, to establish an appeal to the reader's taste, from Dr. Johnson's judgement of its disagreeable effect in English.

The greatest of the Roman orators, in one of his finest efforts, the peroration of the speech for Milo, thus redoubles his exclamations:

"O frustra, inquit, suscepti mei labores!
 & spes fallaces! & cogitationes inanes meæ!
 —O me miserum, & infelicem!—O terram
 illam beatam, quæ hunc virum exceperit."

And, even in his cooler philosophical works, we have such sentences as these:

"O vitæ philosophia dux! O virtutis indagatrix, expultrixque vitiorum! O præclarum diem, cum ad illud divinum animorum concilium cœtumque proficiscar!"

The philosophical poet, Lucretius, breaks out, near the beginning of one of his books, in the following manner:

"O miseræ hominum mentes, & pectora cœca!

And Ovid thus nobly introduces a long passage of united poetry and philosophy:

O genus attonitum gelidæ formidine mortis!

Virgil begins his beautiful praises of a country life with

O fortunatos nimium, sua si bona norint,
 Agricolas!"

which Thomson imitates (as far as I can see, without any bad effect) by

O knew he but his happiness; of men
 The happiest he!

Indeed, were all the preceding passages translated, I cannot discover why the obnoxious interjection might not be retained with advantage, at least in the greater part.

To come to our own authorities, I shall begin with some drawn from the

common version of the Scriptures; the style of which will scarcely, I suppose, be charged with affectation. Who would alter any of the following exclamatory strains of devotional ardour?

O give thanks unto the Lord; for he is good!—O sing unto the Lord a new song!—O magnify the Lord with me!—O fear the Lord, all ye his saints!—O how I love thy law!—O the depth of the riches both of the wisdom and knowledge of God!

The language of the drama, from its impassioned subjects, abounds with similar expressions. It will be sufficient, in order to judge of their effect, to read these lines from Hamlet:

Oh what a rogue and peasant slave am I!
 Oh what a noble mind is here o'erthrown!
 Oh my offence is rank, it smells to heaven!
 Oh wretched state! oh bosom, black as death!
 Oh limed soul!

Milton, whose style and manner were rigorously formed on the ancient models, very often prefixes the interjection to his speeches:

O prince, O chief of many throned powers!
 O myriads of immortal spirits, O powers
 Matchless, but with th' Almighty!
 O progeny of heaven, empyreal thrones!

And he begins one of his books with O that warning voice!

Lastly, the author who has given occasion to Johnson's censure, in the most eloquent piece of poetry perhaps extant, his Epistle of Eloisa to Abelard, has multiplied this form of exclamation, in such lines as, I think, Johnson himself could not have condemned or improved.

Oh name, for ever sad! for ever dear!
 Oh happy state! where souls each other draw.
 O curst, dear horrors of all-conscious night!
 O death, all-eloquent!
 Oh may we never love as these have lov'd!

If your readers, Mr. Urban, are convinced by these quotations, that the affectation of Dr. Johnson was rash and unfounded, it may usefully admonish them not to admit too hastily a sentiment, merely because it has the sanction of a great name; and not to condemn particular modes of expression because they are rendered ridiculous by the practice of bad writers.

J. A.

MR. URBAN,

June 6.

I SHOULD be much pleased to see a dissertation on the influence of poverty and distress on the character and conduct of the Christian and the philosopher. And I think the life of Dr. Johnson, as recorded by several biographers,

phers, would afford no trifling materials for so important a purpose. A work of this kind, interspersed with philosophical investigations into the probable primary motives of the actions, conduct, and behaviour of a man, who stands high in the opinion of the learned world, and conducted with candour and impartiality, cannot fail of being interesting, amusing, and instructive.

Apparent improprieties are not unfrequently to be accounted for on general, philosophical, as well as on particular, prudential, or economical principles. To call a man brutish, haughty—to say he is impatient of contradiction, and more to the same purpose, is much easier than it is to prove him to be so. In drawing the character of a moral agent, we ought never to separate the action from the motive, nor the motive from the intention of the person acting; for, when we do this, we are giving an outline which has no basis for its support, and drawing a conclusion that is as likely to be false as true. Personal censures seldom proceed with a good grace from those who are not free from personal infirmities. When I read of Dr. Johnson's learning, abilities, genius, and refined taste; when I reflect on the multiplicity of his publications; when I consider their utility, elegance, and, above all, their moral and religious tendency; I view with surprise and admiration the monument of his virtues on one side, while the molehill of his imperfections scarcely attracts my notice on the other; and am ready to exclaim—of those who have been so eminently good as Dr. Johnson, how few have been so harmlessly bad! By inserting the above hint in your useful *Miscellany*, you will oblige an

OCCASIONAL CORRESPONDENT.

Mr. URBAN, *Oxford, June 4.*

BY inserting the following letter from Sir John Evelyn, of Wootton in Surrey, to Mr. Nicholas, of Horsley-place near Guildford, you will oblige your constant reader, A.

"Dear Sir, *Edinburgh, Oct. 24, 1723.*

"I HAVE your favour of the 11th instant, and hope you have received my letter in answer to your first about Mr. Dawson's death. I believe as much application has been made to me for his place, as to the Ministry for the Teller's; besides your recommendation, which must always have a very great weight with me, I am solicited for this considerable employment by Mr. Richardson,

of whom I have a very good opinion, and the three attorneys, Mr. Bonwicke, Mr. Heath, and Mr. Sturt; but, as I have no present occasion for keeping courts, I do not think it necessary to come to any determination in this affair before my return, which I begin to reckon not far off, and count with pleasure upon seeing my friends again in South Britain before the Christmas holidays are over. In the mean time, it is some comfort to have the weather continue fine so much longer than one had reason to expect, especially in this country, betwixt which and England, in that particular, I have not hitherto perceived the least difference. Saturday last my Lord Advocate Dundas, who is a great opposer of the Argathelion party, entertained the English part of our commission at his house four miles off, and one of our number hunted with him in the morning. The plenty of hares, as well as of stoness, is no small hindrance to that sport in this country. I take it to be better for shooting, there being no want of moor-game and partridges; and to-day I saw woodcocks in my ride to Dalkith-park, a sweet spot of ground, encompassed with two rivers meeting at one corner, and having wood enough to make it resemble an English park more than any thing I have seen in Scotland.

Last week my wife and I had the curiosity to see Duke Hamilton's lodgings in Holyrood-house, which are very handsome, and have some good pictures; one of Philip II. another of Duke James that was beheaded. But the chief sight was the little room in a corner tower, the remains of the old palace, where David Rizzio was at supper with Queen Mary when he was murdered; and there are still some marks of blood, said to be his, in the passage beyond the outer room, to which place he was dragged. Having lately received a letter from Wastell, signifying his acceptance of the place in my gift, the presentment of him was signed yesterday, and he shall have notice when his warrant comes down. I believe his security may be taken in London; and therefore he will do well to get two householders ready to be bound in a bond of 100*l.* for his good behaviour. I am very sorry you continue to give so indifferent an account of Mrs. Nicholas, and hope for a better in your next. My wife joins with me in humble service and good wishes for her recovery; and I am, dear Sir, your most humble and obedient servant, J. EVELYN.

Mr.

MR. URBAN,

JUNE 7.

THE review of Mr. Paley's "Elements of moral and political Philosophy," given in your Magazines for November, December, and January, I have perused with pleasure: it is candid, sensible, and just. Your reviewer has praised every thing in that work which is entitled to praise, and has censured with judgement those parts of it which appear to be ill-founded, or of dangerous tendency: but, not expecting the publick to rest upon *his authority*, he has expressed neither his praise nor his censure in general terms; where he differs from the Archdeacon, he assigns his reasons for the difference; and, where he agrees with him, he supports his doctrine by collateral arguments. The difference between the author and the critic seems to be greatest concerning the duty and extent of civil obedience; and no wonder, for if every man who can collect a party might, without a crime, resist the legislature, whenever from resistance more advantage than mischief would, in *his opinion*, accrue to the community, it is certain that obedience could be enforced only by terror; that no government could be upheld but by a standing army, sufficiently powerful to reduce the whole nation; and that every such government would soon become despotic.

This consequence is so obvious, that to me it has long been a matter of astonishment that such a number of our most celebrated political writers should labour incessantly to prove the lawfulness of resistance. That subjects, when oppressed, have a right to take up arms against the government which oppresses them, is considered as a truth undeniable; as the great palladium of British liberty; and as the only principle upon which the Revolution can be defended: whilst the contrary doctrine of *passive obedience* or *non-resistance* is never mentioned but with contempt and derision, as a principle invented by tyrannic monarchs and bigoted priests to enslave the world, and as inferring the monstrous absurdity, that a whole nation was created for the aggrandizement of one or two individuals. But the ablest advocates for that doctrine deny that it is fraught with any such absurdity; they insist that non-resistance is not more favourable to governors than to those who are governed; and they are of opinion that no honour is done to the Revolution, by attempting a defence of

it upon principles different from those upon which it was effected.

That the leading men who conducted the Revolution professed the doctrine of *non-resistance* is certain; but as no man, who has traced civil society to its origin, and who has well weighed the purposes which government is intended to serve, ever imagined that *any* power but the *supreme* is absolutely irresistible; the only questions which with them could admit of a debate were, what persons were intrusted with the supreme power in this kingdom, and whether those persons were then *resisted*. That in every state the legislature *alone* is supreme, is a truth self-evident; and it is equally certain that in 1688, as well as at present, no law could be enacted in England but by the King, Lords, and Commons, in parliament assembled; that it was not, therefore, the person who wore the diadem, nor the House of Peers, nor the House of Commons, *separately* considered, but the *joint* authority of *all* those estates, to which passive obedience was due; and that the monarch was irresistible only whilst the law directed his administration. But when King James, by assuming a power of dispensing with the law, set himself *above* the legislature, the advocates for passive obedience think that his subjects were not merely at *liberty*, but that they were even bound in *duty* to oppose his *incroachments* upon the *supreme authority*, which *alone* their principles teach them not to resist: and since that insatuated prince chose to leave the kingdom, rather than to remain in the exercise of the regal prerogative within the limits prescribed by the constitution, there was nothing left for the people to do, but to place a new sovereign in the vacant throne. Had he indeed been deprived of his crown, and driven from his kingdom, *merely* because he was a *papist*, or for enforcing *any law*, however oppressive, which *then existed*, it would have been impossible to reconcile such a revolution to the only principles upon which civil government can be permanently established; but the opposition which was made to his dispensing power, was an opposition made to usurped authority, it was a duty which every man owed to the legislature, and was in no respect inconsistent with the doctrine of *passive obedience*.

That the contrary doctrine of *resistance*, especially when carried the length which Mr. Paley carries it, is not more

friendly to the liberties of the people, than necessary to vindicate the Revolution, appears indeed sufficiently evident from the quotation which your reviewer has given us from Mr. Hume; but, if he thought it expedient to call in authority to his aid, he might have quoted an author fitter for his purpose. The *principles* of Mr. Hume and Mr. Paley are at the utmost variance; it is therefore no wonder that their *conclusions* should be different. But the celebrated Berkeley, Bishop of Cloyne, in an Essay upon Submission to Civil Government (reviewed in your Magazine for October, 1785), argues, like the Archdeacon of Carlisle, from the will of God as collected from general expediency; and from that principle has deduced the doctrine of non-resistance, and obviated the usual objections to that doctrine by a course of reasoning in which it would be difficult to discover a fallacy. The Vice-dean of Canterbury, who, I am told, is the son of that great prelate, has successfully pursued the same track, in a sermon, published two years ago, against *violent innovations in the state*; and, although he enters not so deeply into the subject as his father (which in a discourse from the pulpit would have been highly improper), he has yet said enough to convince every *unprejudiced* person, that no friend to *real liberty* can be disposed to resist the supreme power, or rashly to meddle with them that are given to change. Those authors may, perhaps, be stigmatized with the name of *tories*, but they build upon the *only* foundation which is sufficiently solid to bear the superstructure of civil government; their writings shew their attachment to the illustrious House of Hanover; and they have approved themselves friends to the best interests of their countrymen, by enforcing the duty of civil obedience by arguments, which he, who admits the principles of Mr. Paley, will find it no easy task to refute.

A FRIEND TO SUBORDINATION.

* * * PADILLA'S *Third Letter* in our next.

Mr. URBAN, June 7.
WHEN I perceive with what equal ingenuity and taste your late correspondents have exposed the barbarism

* See Bishop Berkeley's Letter to the Roman Catholics of the Diocese of Cloyne, published in the rebellion, 1745. See likewise the Vice-dean's character of our present gracious Sovereign towards the end of his Sermon.

of spelling our great poet's name, *Shakespeare*. I cannot flatter myself that any thing this letter may contain will make the absurdity more glaring. But as that is sometimes granted to importunity, which is refused to justice and conviction, I will even condescend to the humble means of petition, nor think it a degradation, should it in any degree tend to check so horrid an offence to every principle of just orthography and good taste.

If we examine those depredators of elegance, who would rob our beloved Shakespeare of his "*good name*," by an application of the rules he has laid down, the investigation will abundantly confirm their disgrace:

Who is not mov'd with concord of sweet sounds,

... The motions of his spirits are *dull as night*.

And surely we can never say that a man has *music in himself*, or is moved by any sweetness of sound, who can prefer to *Shake* the odious dissonance of *Shak*. I venerate antiquarianism as a science not merely amusing, but as productive of many and solid advantages. It would, therefore, give me much pain to find it justly pourtrayed, as insensible to every delicate emotion, and resembling the dulness of night.

With such sentiments I cannot but most fervently intreat the liberal conductors of the newly-planned edition of our poet, a work which will confer honour both on our age and nation, that they will not, by the above vile adoption, debase the fair offspring of munificence and genius. MISO-SHAK.

Mr. URBAN,

June 8.

IF I have not already overloaded you with remarks on Shakespeare, please to insert the following. T. H. W.

Taming of the Shrew.—"I remember (says Barclay) a pretie experiment practised by the Emperour Charles the Fifth upon a drunkard. As this Emperour on a time entered into Gaunt, there lay a drunken fellow ouerthwart the streetes, as though he had bene dead; who, lest the horsemen should ride over him, was drawn out of the way by the legges, and could by no means be wakened; which when the Emperour saw, he caused him to be taken vp and carried home to his pallace, and vied as he had appointed. He was brought into a faire chamber hangd with costly arras, his clothes taken off, and laid in a stairely bed

bed meet for the Emperour himfelfe. He continued in fleepe vntill the next day almoſt noone. When he awaked and had lyen wondring a while to ſee himſelf in ſuch a place, and diuerſe braue gentlemen attending upon him, they took him out of the bed, and appa-
 relled him like a prince, in verie coſtly garments, and all this was done with verie great ſilence on everie ſide. When he was ready, there was a table ſet and furniſhed with verie daintie meats, and he ſet in a chaire to eate, attended vpon with braue courtiers, and ſerued as if the Emperour had bin preſent, the cupboord full of gold plate and diuerſe ſortes of wines. When he ſaw ſuch preparation made for him, he left any longer to wonder, and thought it not good to examine the matter any further, but tooke his fortune as it came, and fell to his meate. His wayters with great reuerence and dutie obſerved diligently his nods and becks, which were his ſignes to call for that he lacked, for words he vſed none. As he thus ſate in his maieſtie eating and drinking, he tooke in his cups ſo freelic, that he fel faſt aſleepe againe as he ſate in his chaire. His attendants ſtripped him out of his freſh apparel, and arrayed him with his owne ragges againe, and carried him to the place where they found him, where he lay ſleeping vntill the next day. After he was awakened, and fell into the companie of his acquaintance, being aſked where he had bene; he answered, that he had bene aſleepe, and had the pleaſanteſt dream that ever he had in his life; and told them all that paſſed, thinking that it had been nothing but a dreame."—*A Diſcourſe of the Felicitie of Man*, by Sir Richard Barckley, Knt. 1598, p. 24.

This frolic ſeems better ſuited to the gaiety of the gallant Francis, or to the revelry of the boiſterous Henry, than to the cold and diſtant manners of the reſerved Charles, of whole private character, however, hiſtorians have taken little notice.

Macbeth—The *Witch*, an unpublished *tragi-comodie*, by Thomas Middleton, whence Shakespeare is ſuppoſed to have taken the ſongs, and ſome hints for the incantations, in *Macbeth*, muſt, from the evidence of the following paſſage, have been written after the 39th of Elizabeth (1597). Then the act was made againſt miſtrells, fidlers, and pipers.

'T will be a worthie work,
 To put down all theſe pipers (ſmokers): 'tis
 great pitty,
 There ſhould not be a ſtatut againſt them
 As againſt fidlers. *AB* 2. ſc. 1.

But it is probable, from the familiar mention of tobacco, to which Shakespeare hath no alluſion, that this performance did not appear till ſeveral years after the acceſſion of James. Middleton, in his dedication to this play, ſays, it was "*ignorantly-ill-fated*," which ſeems to be a mild or tender way of owning that it was damned by an ignorant audience.

Antony and Cleopatra. Act 2. ſc. 7.

Pomp. This is not yet an Alexandrian feaſt.
Ant. It ripens toward it. *Strike the veſſels*.
 Here is to Cæſar.

Veſſels probably mean *kettle-drums*, which were beaten when the health of a perſon of eminence was drunk; immediately after, we have, "make battery to our ears with the loud muſic." They are called *kettles* in *Hamlet*.

Give me the cups;
 And let the *kettle* to the trumpet ſpeak.

Johnson's explanation, "try whether the caſks found as empty," degrades this feaſt of the lords of the whole world into a ruſtic revel.

King Lear. Act 2. ſc. 2.

Kent. Stand, rogue, ſtand, you *neat* ſlave,
 Does "*neat* ſlave" mean any thing more
 than *cowherd*?

It was the *lark*, the *herald* of the morn.

Rom and *Juliet*. Act 3. ſc. 5.
 The mounting *larks*, daie's *herald*, got on
 wing.

Brown's Britannia's Paſtorals, book 1. ſ. 3.
 Now the *herald lark*

Left his ground neſt.

Malion's Par. Reg. book 2. v. 281.

Ham. — a ſea of troubles.

Hamlet, *AB* 3. ſc. 1.

Warburton's emendation is needleſs, as Menander uſes the very ſame expreſſion.

Εἰς πλάγος ἀνὸν ἐμβαλεῖς γὰρ πρᾶγματιον.

Fragm. p. 22. *Amſtel*. 1719.

In mare moleſtiarum te conjicies.

You will throw yourſelf into a ſea of troubles.

Of. The king, Sir, hath laid, that, in a dozen paſſes between yourſelf and him, be (*Laertes*) ſhall not exceed you (*Hamlet*) three hits; he (*Laertes*) hath laid on (out of) twelve for nine. *Act* 2. ſc. 2.

Laertes, being the moſt expert fencer, was to give *Hamlet* *nine* hits out of *twelve* paſſes. Johnson's note ſeems more difficult to be underſtood than the paſſage itſelf. But this learned annotator,

tor, employed in unravelling such trivial entanglements, is Hercules spinning:

Et manu, clavam modò quâ gerebat,
Fila deduxit.

T. H. W.

Mr. URBAN,

June 9.

MY old friend and constant companion Kuster has for once stolen the march upon me. I knew not a syllable of his intentions, or should have made him contract his disquisition upon *a* and *an*, to make room for less arid strictures. The rogue knew very well that *a* is used before substantives beginning with a consonant; as, *a droll*, *a fly-boots*, *a circumlocutionist*; and that *an* is applied before such substantives as begin with a vowel, as *an idler*, *an Aristarchus*, *an oddity*; or with the unspirated *h*, as *an heir*, *an hour*; and also before adjectives, so circumstanced; as, *a clever fellow*, *an ingenious critick*; *a hearty friend*; *an honest soul*; &c. &c. I do not blame him for his aim, but for shooting at so many errors, where few would have done, from writers like Shakespeare, Johnson, &c. &c. He well knew that such men dash out their ideas *turrentis calamo*; and if they ever display a slip of the pen, we can only re-echo Ovid's *materiam superabat opus*: for men, like these, From vulgar bounds with wild disorder start, And snatch a grace beyond the reach of art.

The fault, therefore, lay with Pickletter the compositor; and no inference is to be drawn against our language, or those who have visibly thought in it, from such trivial inaccuracies as the superintendents of the press should have attended to. *Sua res agitur*; and they are to look to accuracy after a good copy is furnished them for publication. Sir, I declare that, in the rapidity of writing, I should not wonder if you or I, or any other man of genius, was to overlook the orthography of his own name. Shakspear, Shaksfur, Shaksper, will do in common talk; but, for Heaven's sake! let us be so decent as to give our immortal bard his genuine name, when his ideas are too much engaged in better business to tell us that his name is *Shakespeare*.

Another word or two and I have done. How Mr. Gibbon—for so it is—should have written *a universal*, *a union*, &c. and how Mr. Wrexall and others should have talked about *a uniform*, *a unicorn*, *a ugly fact*, &c. is past my comprehension on any other grounds, than that they were writers of things, and forgot, in their career, the mechanical affair of letters, whether vowels or consonants.

Joking apart, however, these little things are not to be neglected; and a Johnson, who was to castigate others, should have been peculiarly correct himself. We want not a standard in our language, but some one to erect and display the standard; and we may say of verbal deductions, as of greater matters, that *he who despises small things may fall by little and little*. My compliments to brother Kuster, from yours, L'ABBE.

Mr. URBAN,

June 11.

IN reading the Travels of the Marquis de Chastellux in North America, every person must be struck with his partiality towards the allies of France; though, for the sake of humanity, one should be glad to think all the patriots in the new world were the virtuous heroes he represents them to be. The Marquis, however, is a *gentleman*; and, in spite of the national partiality which is to be found in all his countrymen, he is willing to allow merit in the *English* as encouragers of science. I am afraid, from all accounts, that the English army in America committed great excesses; but I also fear, that every other army (especially in a civil war) would not be more moderate. M. de C. perhaps has forgot the dreadful ravages made by a French army in the Palatinate; so shocking, that I have been told the people there teach their children, with their catechism, an abhorrence of the French name. The age of Louis XIV. was indeed a more barbarous age; but then the people of the Palatinate were not the fellow-subjects of the French in resistance against their king. I wish not to apologize for any cruelty whatever; but I fear a state of war (and of civil war too) must be accompanied with misery. During the war, it is natural to suppose the Americans would hold the English name in abhorrence; but can the author *seriously* believe, that they ever formed the Quixote scheme of talking *Hebrew* instead of *English*? By the evidence adduced by the translator (for I have not seen the French), I think M. de C. has made too rash a charge against General Burgoyne. I am an utter stranger to the General; but, from his known character, I believe him incapable of committing *wanton* mischief, even in a state of war. The Marquis mentions a circumstance of his horses leaping up and down a precipice 20 feet high, dragging a sledge at the same time (vol. 1. p. 417, 424), which is utterly *inconceivable*, unless

unless the American horses happen to have claws like a cat. The translator has taken no notice of *this marvel*.

The translator has adopted many *Gallicisms*, and finished his task apparently in a great hurry. As he seems to be well qualified in every respect, I could wish he had given us his own travels instead of the M. de C's.—These hasty remarks in running through the book are at your service. PL—T.

MR. URBAN,

JUNE 11.

AS the candour and universality of your Miscellany excludes no subject, will you allow me to suggest in it a theological subject, which, to me at least, appears of no little importance to the happiness of mankind in general; and which I, therefore, wish may receive a free and candid discussion, without the constraint of system, or the bombast of declamation. The question is briefly this:

The Christian scheme of redemption by Jesus Christ is a restoration of mankind to that capacity for immortality which they had forfeited by Adam's transgression. "As in Adam all die, so in Christ shall all be made alive."

1 COR. XV. 22.

Ὅτι περ ἐν τῷ Ἀδὰμ πάντες ἀποθνήσκουσιν, ἐν καὶ ἐν τῷ Χριστῷ πάντες ζωοποιήσονται.

This some have explained in a more confined sense than the Apostle appears to have intended. "As all in Adam die, so all in Christ shall be made alive." As if St. Paul had said, "As all the sons of Adam incurred his sentence of mortality, so all who believe in Christ shall be restored to immortality," which seems too confined an appropriation of the inestimable blessing of redemption, and reduces the question to this short issue: Did Christ die for the sins of the whole world, or only of those who believed on him?

His beloved disciple says, "Not for our sins only, but also for the sins of the whole world." 1 John ii. 2. If his death and propitiation restores the whole world, from the date of his first offering himself to the Father on that account, or being first destined by the Father to that end, which destination was revealed to Adam immediately after his fall, and so may be said to have taken place *intentionally* from the creation of the world; the difference between the right-

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eous and the wicked, in their future condition, is, that the former will enjoy a happy, the latter endure a miserable, immortality. The abettors of the new construction of the passage cited from St. Paul will say, only Christians, or believers in Christ, participate in the privilege restored by him; and that, while good Christians enjoy a happy immortality, wicked Christians will be doomed to a miserable one; while the rest of the world, who never knew, nor perhaps can ever know Christ, can be no losers by the exclusion. "As many as have sinned without *the law*, shall perish without *the law*; and as many as have sinned in *the law*, shall be judged by *the law*," Rom. ii. 12. where by *law*, and *the law*, is understood the Christian dispensation. The words in the original are ἀνομῶς, and ἐν νόμῳ and διὰ νόμου, without the emphatical *the* of our translation. The force of this conclusion lies in the word ΑΠΟΘΑΥΝΤΑΙ, as if it was incapable of any other sense than absolute dissolution and annihilation. Whether it be not rather synonymous with ἀπὸ θανάτου in the following member of the sentence, or in what sense it is to be understood, appears to merit disquisition; and that it may receive it through your hands, is the sincere wish of one who believes that Jesus Christ "giveth life unto the world," John vi. 33; and therefore those word cannot be confined to the Eucharist, or which the world at large do not participate. Q. Q.

MR. URBAN,

JUNE 11.

THE following is a note of the particulars of the properties of the stage-play, played July, 6. Eliz. Richard Carter, mayor of Lincoln, in Broadgate, Lincoln. It was the story of old Tobit in the Old Testament.

Lying at Mr. Norton's house, in tenure of William Smart.

- First. Hell mouth, with a nether chapel.
- Item. A prison with a covering.
- It. Sarah's chamber.
- Remaining in St. Switbin's church.
- It. A great idol with a club.
- It. A tomb with a covering.
- It. The city of Jerusalem with towers and pinacles.
- It. The city of Rages with towers and pinacles.
- It. The city of Nineveh.
- It. The king's palace of Nineveh.

It. Old Tobye's house.

It. The Israelite's house, and the neighbor's house.

It. The kyng's palace at Laches.

It. A firmament with a firey cloud, and a double cloud, *in the custody of Thomas Fulbeck, alderman.* H. D.

MR. URBAN,

June 12.

HAVING frequently, through the channel of your Monthly Magazine, been indebted to your different correspondents for explanations and solutions of many material circumstances relative to the antiquities of this island, and collected from valuable manuscripts; I have endeavoured to select a few hints relating to the antiquity of Cambridge; which, by inserting in your useful publication, may probably be a source of information to your correspondents and readers.

Yours, &c. PALÆOGRAPHUS.

Sir Simon D'Ewes, touching the antiquity of Cambridge in his speech in parliament, endeavours to prove that Cambridge was a renowned city at least 500 years before Oxford, notwithstanding the vain allegations produced in favour of the antiquity of Oxford by Twyne; he says, in the ancient catalogues of the cities in Britain, Cambridge is the ninth in number, where London is the eleventh. He collects this account from Gildas Albanus's British History, who died in the year 520, being the ancientest domestic monument we have; and also in a Saxon anonymous story, written in Latin, touching the Britons and Saxons, the author of which story Sir Simon reports to have lived in the days of Penda, King of the Mercians. Nonnius also proves its priority in history to Oxford, in his "*Historia Romana de Britannia*" in the year 880, and that it was named Cairgrant; *caer*, in the Celtic, signifying a city. This Cairgrant is expounded, by Alfridus de Beverly, to signify Cambridge. William de Ramsay, abbot of Croyland, in his Life of Guthlame the Saint, says, it was so called a *Grantá sumine*; and is mentioned in some manuscript annals by the name of Granteceaster, and that it suffered much from the Danish incursions. Touching the place as a nursery for learning, Sir Simon D'Ewes reports, that in the times of Alfred the arts and sciences flourished there; and that William the First sent his younger son Henry there to be instructed, surnamed afterwards the Beau. It also deserves

adding, that the most ancient and first endowed college of England, was Valence college in Cambridge, which afterwards, as appears in our Parliament rolls, was called *Pembroke Hall*, in anno 38 *Henrici Sexti*.—Sir Simon D'Ewes. See his Parliamentary Speech, in the debate concerning the antiquity of Cambridge. P.

MR. URBAN,

May 16.

THE following is extracted from a MS. on vellum, a compilation of Latin and old Norman French. It will serve to shew the mutability of modern languages, and that the French in particular has undergone a still greater degree of fluctuation than even the English. In the narrow compass of this prayer we may also observe several words, now quite obsolete with the French, which yet bear a strong analogy to some of our most familiar expressions. Perhaps some of your readers, conversant in such old books, by the help of this short specimen, will be able to inform me at what time it may be supposed to have been written: the style being the only criterion to find out the date, which in books of this kind is generally wanting; for the *anno Domini* seldom appeared before the art of printing recorded the year of publication. The prayer itself, considered in point of sentiment, and distinctively from a matter of antiquity, is no less sublime than pious; better suited, it is true, to the understanding of an antiquary than a modernist. To the former only it is presented as an object of his attention; and to him my explication of the obscurer parts would be entirely superfluous. It is copied exactly, with all the abbreviations, from the original, in which there is neither elision*, note of accent, nor punctuation.

Yours, &c.

OBSERVATOR.

*P'ierre? humilime't deus't vous je
vous adore & Dieu saint Pere tres
doux en merci's dount la hautissime sapi-
ence est infinit et vous requier de muer
la mauuaise de mon cuer en joye et
liesse p'durable. Envoyez moy confort
dans la paour et troublement de mon
ame Gardez moy en ycelle vie de
meschance hault pour evader les bat-
tailles de Sathan qui deult occire l'ame
Donnez moy compungion pour mes
mesfaits et moules griefues mandances;*

* In the printing of this prayer, a very few elisions are necessarily used. EDIT.

Atq;

Dies l'indulgence de mon esprit et em-
plissez icelluy avec obediencie a vostre
voulente faites moy cognoistre la pau-
sante de mes jours et remembres vous
de moy a l'heure de mon trespassement
Soyez toujours benign et ne rejete mes
clameurs Et com'e mon Satureur a
compassion et remembrance de l'humain
lignaige Je prie le Seigneur mon Re-
dempteur avoir mercy de moy et que il
beuille me mettre a la dextre au jour de
son dernier judgement Enfin que je
pouisse aduenir et demourer avecques
luy pour toujours dans le *PARADIS*
seigneur.

Mr. URBAN, *Burbach, May 23.*

IN addition to the remarks made by
W. and D. in the last Supplement,
p. 1107. I beg your permission to in-
troduce a new conjecture respecting the
first conventual seal. Should it exer-
cise the scrutinizing talents of your said
ingenious correspondent, whose indefa-
tigable application far surpasses mine in
such researches, I shall receive much
satisfaction, when informed that the
subsequent explanation has been instru-
mental in appropriating the seal to its
right place.

Northun may be an engraved *erratum*
for Northun. Northun and Northun
have occurred to me more than
once in old records for Norton; and,
to corroborate this idea, I shall refer
you to Burton's "History of Leicester-
shire," art. de Norton juxta Twicrossle,
where may be seen a copy of a curious
and very ancient grant of the said town,
made *anno* 951 by *Eldred*, a Saxon
king, to his servant *Ælfeth*; in which
old deed the place is twice written Northun.
Besides, if we consider the
etymon of Norton, i. e. Northune, from
North-town, its true meaning, the pro-
bability gains strength. No less autho-
rity for this interpretation is derived
from Dugdale's Warwickshire, where,
in *capitulo de Wolfson*, the names Ver-
don, Breton, appear also under the an-
tique dress of Verdun, Brethun, and
Bretan. Burton, describing Castle
Donnington in Leicestershire, mentions
a priory at Norton in Cheshire, where it
is possible there was likewise an hos-
pital. But, after all, this is only tra-
velling through an obscure labyrinth;
and, should the present hint I have now
given bring a small ray of light, yet I

foresee great difficulty in ascertaining
the place to which the seal belonged,
since Norton is a very common appella-
tion.

In the legend of the other seal we
find three abbreviated words, *Convents*.
Chor. Carmelita, which I read *Conven-*
tus, Choralis, Carmelitarum. This
might be a distinctive title, alluding to
the principal house of that order hav-
ing some ruling power over the subor-
dinate convents: in that light it be-
comes a general seal for the province;
and in this superior house their general
chapters or meetings perhaps were oc-
casionally held; therefore the place was
at that time sufficiently known. Anti-
quaries, ever zealous to discover the
places or uses to which their collected
curiosities referred (as it certainly gives
them additional value), are frequently
lost in their attempts, by endeavouring
to support vague suppositions that do
not wear the face of truth. Seals,
whether ancient or modern, do not re-
quire absolutely the local mark, the
fond *desideratum*, since that was speci-
fied in the grants, letters of donation,
and other deeds, to which they were
affixed. It is no bad conjecture to say,
this seal might be employed by the mo-
nastery of White-friars at Coventry. I
think that house enjoyed some degree
of eminence, and was in great repute.
Besides, were it not too tedious a de-
tail, I could bring forward other sub-
stantial reasons for this last supposition.
The last time I viewed the ruins of this
place, the gate was yet standing, and
over the arch a coat of arms, much de-
faced, which appeared to me different
from what W. and D. reports. I ima-
gined I could trace the arms of the Car-
melite order, to wit, Argent, a pile in
chief, Sable, surmounted by a cross pa-
tee of the same, between three mullets
counterchanged.

It seems a conclusion, from the opi-
nion of your several correspondents,
that Henry VI. is no saint, and was
only made such by the apocryphal press
of the bigoted Wynkin de Worde, and
some other foreign printers of the same
stamp, who copied after him. I was
not ignorant that measures had been
taken to advance the act of canoniza-
tion, which the annals of his reign, and
other private documents, clearly shew
from those also may be seen what little
progress was made after so many repeat-
ed applications. All that can now be
said of him is, that he died in the vul-
gar opinion of sanctity, which was never

confirmed

* We suppose this prayer to be of the
13th or 14th century; late in the one, or
early in the other. *Edw.*

confirmed by the papal consistory. I only controverted the actual canonization of this good King Henry; therefore, to call him Saint Henry would be as absurd as it is false.

I should be glad to know what your correspondent means, vol. LV. p. 846, by a Nuremberg token: why does he call them tokens? I have always considered them as counters, or *jettons*, stamped for the sole purpose of playing at cards; the words on the face of them shew their use, being *rechen-penningen*, and often bear the maker's name, *Hans Krauwinkel*, or *Wolf Lauser*, &c. I have several by me, of very ancient date, with these and other names at Nuremberg, and of different sizes: they are of no value, and seem to have been imported formerly in great abundance from that old toy-market. Many are often found in taking up the floors of old dwellings, as was the case a few years since in my own house. The most common sort are made of latton, on which are some encomiastic devices and inscriptions in honour of the emperor, king, or sovereign prince, in whose dominions these play-things were intended to circulate. Those of the remotest date are cast of brass, or a mixed metal; one or two of this sort, which I have by me, are about the thickness of a crown-piece, impressed with St. Mark's lion for Venice; many carry unmeaning Gothic characters, such as the one engraven in your Magazine some months past. A short time since, a person brought to me for my inspection a handful of supposed rare coins, which had been found on pulling down an old mansion not many miles from this place; the workmen had been handsomely rewarded for their care; but, upon examination, what was regarded as a treasure proved no more than a parcel of Nuremberg counters, of two or three different sorts, such as the first above described, a Queen Elizabeth's silver groat, and a small piece of King James II. his Irish crown-money.

My curiosity was greatly excited in 1785, on hearing that a large gold coin had been taken up on digging in the Watling-street road. I immediately went in search of the man, flattering myself it might be Roman; this idea, however, soon vanished, on being told, on the way, that the date, 1066, plainly appeared; "What (said I), a coin of William the Conqueror! is it possible?"

I examined it; and, *ecce ridiculus mus!* it was only a common ducat of Holland of 1666, the tail of the first 6 being worn off. I mention these two ridiculous occurrences as a caution to young *Numismats*, or (what shall I call them?) *Antiquarelli*, who are frequently deceived through want of proper study and experience. Numbers have been imposed upon by the Nuremberg *jettons*, which can merit no place in a well-formed cabinet. OBSERVATOR.

Mr. URBAN, Oxford, May 15.—
A CORRESPONDENT, who signs himself O. B. Q. seems extremely apprehensive lest the credit of Dr. Priestley, as a translator of Greek, should suffer in the world from certain specimens of his ability in that way, which were produced in a former Magazine from Mr. Whitaker's "Dialogues on the Holy Trinity." Had the gentleman allowed himself a little time for reflection*, it is possible a doubt might have arisen, whether he should greatly promote his friend's literary fame by again bringing forward these passages to your readers; since, in almost every instance, even from his own translation, it appears that the Doctor is palpably wrong. In some of the passages the subject is of considerable importance; but that, in the present view of the question, is not very material. Dr. Priestley's pretensions are very extraordinary. He attempts to persuade us, that some of the brightest ornaments of the Christian world, both for piety and learning, in these latter ages, have totally misunderstood, what they most carefully studied, the writings of the primitive fathers of the church, and that on subjects of the highest importance that can possibly exercise human enquiry. It is of moment, therefore, to know whether a person, whose professions are so singular and astonishing, is indeed competent to the bold undertaking, in point of learning, of fidelity, and of candour; or whether, on the other hand, he is so little acquainted with the language in which most of the early fathers wrote, so much wanting in care, or so deficient in integrity, that he perverts or mistakes words of the most obvious and unequivocal meaning. To great ignorance, to culpable negligence, or to wilful

* He says, "I have not till this day had an opportunity of perusing," &c. Mag. Jan. p. 53. misrepresentation,

misrepresentation, the errors, it is presumed, must be chargeable; and I am very willing they should be attributed to whichever of these causes may be thought to involve the least degree of blame.

To several of this correspondent's remarks just objections might be made; but one of them particularly requires to be noticed. Ignatius* says, as this gentleman translates him, "I endure all things, he who is a perfect man strengthening me: upon which he remarks, "Jesus was a man made perfect by sufferings." This is true; but if it is urged, as it appears to be, to prove or illustrate the meaning of Ignatius, it is misapplied. The sinless example of our blessed Saviour, displayed by acts of ineffable goodness, and tried by a series of unparalleled sufferings, was finally crowned† by that strongest test of sincerity and faithfulness, his obedience unto death. But *moral* or *spiritual* attainments, and *natural* qualities, are distinct things; and as *τελειος ἄνθρωπος* denotes a person endued in an eminent degree with the former‡; so *τελειος ἄνθρωπος*, the words in question, I believe invariably express the latter. The design of Ignatius was not to teach what no one denied, the absolute perfection of the example of Christ as a pattern of righteousness; but to assert his real *humanity*, against those who affirmed that he was a man in *appearance* only. He therefore says, he was *τελειος ἄνθρωπος*, he possessed the essential properties of human nature. On the same ground we are taught in Holy Scripture, that "we have not an high priest which cannot be touched with the feeling of our infirmities; but was in all points tempted like as we are, yet without sin§."

Your correspondent observes farther, "It is quite insignificant whether Ignatius be represented as saying he endured all things when strengthened by him who *became* when on earth, or who *is* at this instant, a perfect man. The former is less proper, because Jesus is said to be at that time strengthening Ignatius, and therefore must be existing."

* Epist. ad Smyrn. § iv.

† Hence *τελειωσις*, or consummation, frequently is used for martyrdom. See Euseb. lib. vii. cap. 15. et n. s.

‡ See Eph. iv. 13. James iii. 2. In Col. i. 28, *τελειον* belongs to *κατασκευαστην*.

§ Heb. iv. 15. See the original.

The meaning of the Greek indisputably is, "who *became*, who *was made*, or who *was*, a perfect man;" and with regard to the propriety of the remark, either in language or sentiment, for that the author himself is answerable, not his commentators. But what says the great expounder of difficulties on this point? He explains the passage thus: "I endure all things, he who is a perfect man strengthening me; meaning, probably, that he strengthened himself by the example of Christ*." Most ingenious! when a person declares himself to be strengthened by *another*, his meaning is, that he strengthens *himself*! But, allowing for a moment that the words would admit this figurative notion; still, however, an impartial reader would find no great difficulty in determining with tolerable certainty whether this was the sense intended by Ignatius, or whether he spoke of what the words literally imply, a real energy, assistance actually given and received. To judge of this, he would perhaps compare the words with that text of Scripture to which they seem to allude: "I can do all things through Christ which strengtheneth me†." He would recollect what is elsewhere said of the same holy person, that he "upholdeth all things by the word of his power‡." He would observe also, that in this very epistle, short as it is, though the principal view of its author, the venerable disciple of St. John, is to maintain that Christ was *very man*; yet he clearly speaks of him as being likewise *very God*. The epistle begins with these remarkable words: "I glorify God, even Jesus Christ, who has given you such wisdom§." The same important article of Christian faith is explicitly taught, or manifestly implied, in other passages. But these things were not consistent with Dr. Prietley's hypothesis!

Still I must bespeak your patience while I endeavour to obtain justice for the learned Origen, who has suffered more than Ignatius from the same cor-

* "History of Opinions concerning Jesus Christ," vol. I. p. 183. The note of interrogation, I suppose, is a mistake either of your printer, or of Mr. Whitaker's, whose book I have not yet seen.

† Phil. iv. 13.

‡ Heb. i. 3.

§ Abp. Wake's translation; the Greek is, *δοξαζω Ιησουν Χριστον τον υιον του υψους υμεις σοφισματα*.

respondent. "I have not at hand," he says, "the work of Origen here referred to; but *make no question* that the sentiment here quoted is to this effect: Whatever countenance the heterodox find for their doctrine of two gods in the New Testament, *viz.* in the introduction to St. John's gospel, yet I wonder how they can adapt both of them to that opinion; evidently meaning the Old." It was rather precipitate to decide so peremptorily what is the sentiment of an author in a particular passage, without consulting him; especially when the sense ascribed to him is so very different from that of the words quoted from him, according to this gentleman's own translation of them. But let us hear what Origen himself says. The words occur in the introduction to his commentary on St. John. He considers, in this preliminary enquiry, what is the import of the term *Ευαγγελιον*, or Gospel. The Gospel, he informs us, that is, a narration of credible facts * administering profit and joy to the hearer, is a title in a peculiar and eminent sense proper to the four books usually so styled; which relate the appearance of Jesus Christ for the salvation of mankind. Secondly, in a larger acceptation of the word, the whole New Testament may not improperly be denominated the Gospel; for the great theme of it is the same throughout, "Behold the lamb of God that taketh away the sin of the world." Lastly, in a sense of greater latitude, the same appellation is applicable to the Old Testament also; for it bears a necessary relation to the New, and is in truth the beginning of it." "For St. Mark says, the beginning of the Gospel of Jesus Christ, as it is written in Isaiah the prophet, *Behold I send my messenger before [thy] face, who shall prepare thy way. The voice of one crying in the wilderness, Prepare ye the way of the Lord, make his paths straight.* Whence I cannot but wonder how the heterodox adapt the two Testaments to two gods, since they may be refuted from this very passage. For how can John [the Baptist] be the beginning of the Gospel, if he was, as they fancy, the servant of another god, the Creator, and did not know, as they suppose, the new deity." In proof of the same point, that the Old Testament is the beginning of the Gospel, he af-

terwards adduces what is said of the conversion of the Ethiopian eunuch *: "Philip beginning from this place of Isaiah, *He was led as a sheep to the slaughter, and as a lamb dumb before his shearer,* preached unto him the Lord Jesus. For how, beginning with the prophet, does he preach Jesus, unless Isaiah was a part of the beginning of the Gospel?" He concludes his introduction thus: "And now let us pray to God to assist us through Christ in [or by] the Holy Ghost to unfold the mystical sense treasured up in the outward letter."

It may be proper just to mention, that the heretics above alluded to by Origen held, that there was a multiplicity of Acons, or subordinate deities; one of whom, called by them *Dei miurgus*, or creator, was the God of the Jews; and Jesus, they said, was another, sent by the Supreme Being to enter into the body of the man Christ, in order to subvert the kingdom of *Dei miurgus*. Yours, &c. R. C.

MR. URBAN,

JUNE 12.

I answer to a query (p. 308) respecting the Lord's Prayer, it may be observed, that where it is first introduced in the order for morning prayer, the rubric for its general use seems to be clear and full: "then the minister shall kneel, and say the Lord's Prayer with *an audible voice*; the people also kneeling, and repeating it with him; both here, and *wheresoever else* it is used in divine service." The writers upon the Liturgy, without exception, as far as I know, understand the rule in its obvious sense. From the same writers another query of the same gentleman may be answered. When the priest has mentioned where "the holy Gospel is written, it is customary for the congregation, in humble acknowledgement of the heavenly blessing, to say, "Glory be to thee, O Lord." This was enjoined by the first Common Prayer Book of Edward VI. and so the custom, which is as ancient at least as the time of St. Chrysostom, still continues; though the words, upon some subsequent revival, were omitted in the rubric. See Wheatly on Common Prayer, p. 280, 8vo.

With due submission to superior judgement, I beg leave to ask, whether the legends, suggested by Mr.

* The original is *πρεσβυτεριον*; which, I suppose, may include *doctrines*.

Denne (p. 284) for an intended medal, are not improper to be adopted on the occasion? I have a sincere veneration for the character of Mr. Howard; but surely the words, which Holy Scripture represents the King and Judge of all as pronouncing at the awful day of final retribution, are too solemn and sacred to be applied by men to a fellow-mortal.

Your ingenious correspondent, who writes upon trees as described by the Roman poets, has made a slight mistake respecting Horace's myrtle (p. 291). No contrast seems to be intended by the bard between "ivy green" and "myrtle dark." Both these are regarded with equal delight; the object of aversion, with which they are contrasted, is "the withered leaves" which immediately follow.

R. C.

MR. URBAN, *London, June 13.*

ALL persons here, who have read the account of the embankment and improvement of Martin Mear, in Mr. Young's "Annals of Agriculture," No XXXI. are astonished at the greatness of the attempt, and much more so at the successful execution of it. This work excites the curiosity of the ingenious, who look for any instance of a similar undertaking, but can find none to be compared with it in this island but the embankment of the river Thames: and, what is very singular, there does not seem to be any record or trace in history, when, or by whom, the Thames was embanked. As there is not any person who is so knowing as Mr. Whitaker in the early state of this country, so no person can give so satisfactory an account of this matter. If Mr. Urban would please to request Mr. Whitaker to give his opinion on this subject*, he would give much pleasure to a constant reader of your useful collection of general information, and I dare also say to all your readers.

The embankment of the river Thames must appear to have been a very great work indeed, if we consider that it reaches from the Nore almost to Richmond in Surrey, on one side or the other of the river, as the land lay. Some judgement may be formed of it by the difficulty and expence of repairing Dagenham breach in Essex. The embankment of the Thames evidently shews, that the inhabitants of this island were very early possessed of great skill

* Mr. W. would certainly oblige many of his friends, who are our readers, by favouring us with his sentiments on this subject. EDIT.

and perseverance in whatever they undertook. There is another instance of their industry, the achievement of an astonishing work, I mean the Maiden Castle in Dorsetshire. Many people now-a-days give the Romans the honour of whatever surpasses what they think themselves could execute, without enquiring into the probability of such an opinion. Dorchester was a Roman station, of which vestiges still remain in the town, and an amphitheatre near it. But at the Maiden Castle no vestige of Roman work, such as bricks, coins, &c. have been found. The ramparts are made only of earth, and the entry into it is defended in a manner different from the ruins of any Roman camp now remaining. When, standing on the ramparts, one looks around, the whole horizon is full of tumuli or barrows. These are, undoubtedly, the burying-places of people at a very distant period, and probably of the same period with the building of the Maiden Castle. There are, in that country, many remains of Druidical worship. It would hence appear, that the Maiden Castle was cast up when that worship existed. The area of the Maiden Castle is so extensive, that it is probable it was intended not only for a defence of the inhabitants in case of an attack by a powerful enemy, but also of their flocks and herds.

May I not mention Stone Henge as another remain of the labour of the inhabitants prior to any tradition, and probably prior to the arrival of the Romans, who had acquired a taste in architecture, of which no trace is to be found in Stone Henge? There is in Dorsetshire a large altar remaining, which has retained its original name, Cromlech, a Celtic word, implying bending the body in adoration of the deity worshipped by the Druids.

Mr. Whitaker, in the Appendix to the second volume of his "History of Manchester," p. 316, has these words: "I speak of the piles at Coway, which the Britons contrived to drive into the hard bed of the river Thames, several feet under the surface of the water, and to fix them so firmly in the ground, that they have continued, amid all the waste of time, the violence of floods, and the plunder of interest or curiosity, the admiration of every age."

Quere. Does this paragraph allude to the embankment of the river Thames?

* Certainly not, for these stakes were driven across the Thames. See Archæol. II. 145. EDIT.

Original

Original Reflections relative to the watering of Flax by a new Method, so as to shorten Labour, add to the Strength of the Flax, and give it a much finer Colour, which would render the Operation of bleaching safer, and less tedious.

THOUGH the following reflections have for their object an improvement in the very essential article of watering of flax; yet I must advertise the reader, that they are only theory, and must depend entirely for their truth and justification upon future experiments, skilfully and judiciously made. Should repeated trials prove the advantage of the method proposed, we may venture to affirm, it would be an improvement that would increase the national income in the agricultural branch many thousand pounds annually, would add greatly to the perfection of the linen manufacture, and, over and above, would suppress a very disagreeable nuisance, which the present method of watering flax occasions during some part of the summer in every flax-growing country.

The intention of watering flax is, in my opinion, to make the boon more brittle or friable, and, by soaking, to dissolve that glutinous kind of sap, which makes the bark of plants and trees adhere in a small degree to the woody part. The bark in flax is called the *harle*; and, when separated from the useless woody part, the *boon*, this harle itself is called flax. To effect this separation easily, the practice has long prevailed of soaking the flax in water to a certain degree of fermentation, and afterwards drying it. For this soaking, some prefer rivulets that have a small current; and others, stagnant water in ponds and lakes. In both these ways the water acts as in all other cases of infusion and maceration. After two or three weeks, it extracts a great many juices of a very strong quality; which, in ponds, give the water an inky tinge and offensive smell, and, in rivulets, mix in the stream, and kill the fish. Nay, if this maceration be too long continued, the extracted and fermented sap will completely kill the flax itself. For if, instead of two or three weeks, the new flax were to lie soaking in the water four or five months, I presume it would be good for nothing but to be thrown upon the dunghill; both harle and boon would in that time be completely rotted: yet the harle or flax, when entirely freed from this sap, and manufactured into linen, or into ropes,

might lie many months under water without being much damaged; as linen, it may be washed, steeped, and boiled in scalding water twenty times, without losing much of its strength; and, as paper, it acquires a kind of incorruptibility.

It appears then essential to the right management of new flax, to get rid of this pernicious vegetative sap, and to macerate the boon; but, from the complaints made against both the methods of watering now in use, there is reason to think that there is still great room for improvement in that article. In rivulets the vegetative sap, as it is dissolved, is carried off by the current, to the destruction of the fish: this prevents the flax from being stained; but the operation is tedious, and, I have been told, often not complete, from the uncertainty of knowing the precise time when it is just enough, and not too much, or perhaps from neglect. In ponds, the inky tinge of the water often serves as a kind of dye to the flax, which imbibes it so strongly, that double the labour in bleaching will hardly bring the linen made of such flax to an equality in whiteness with linen made of flax untinted. This seems to be equally unwise, as though we were to dye cotton black first, as a means to whiten it afterwards. These ponds, besides, become a great nuisance to the neighbourhood; the impregnated water is often of such a pernicious quality, that cattle, however thirsty, will not drink of it; and the effluvia of it may, perhaps, be nearly as infectious as they are offensive. If these effluvia are really attended with any contagious effects in our cold climate, a thing worth the enquiring into, how much more pernicious must their effects have been in the hot climate of Egypt, a country early noted for its great cultivation of flax?

From these considerations, I have been led to think, that the process of watering might be greatly improved and shortened, by plunging the new flax, after it is rippled, into scalding water, which, in regard to extracting the vegetative sap, would do in five minutes more than cold water would do in a fortnight, or perhaps more than cold water could do at all, in respect to the clearing the plant of that sap. Rough almonds, when thrown into scalding water, are blanched in an instant; but, perhaps, a fortnight macerating those almonds in cold water would not make them

them part so easily with their skins, which are the same to them as the harle to the flax. Were tea-leaves to be infused in cold water a fortnight, perhaps the tea produced by that infusion would not be so good to the taste, nor so strongly tinged to the eye, as what is effected by scalding water in five minutes. By the same analogy, I think, flax, or any small twig, would be made to part with its bark much easier and quicker by being dipped in boiling water, than by being steeped in cold water.

This reflection opens a door for a great variety of new experiments in regard to flax. I would, therefore, recommend to gentlemen cultivators and farmers to make repeated trials upon this new system, which would soon ascertain whether it ought to be adopted in practice, or rejected. One thing, I think, we may be certain of, that, if the Egyptians watered their flax in our common manner, they undoubtedly watered it in very warm water, from the great heat of their climate, which probably might make them neglect to think of water heated by any other means than that of the sun. A good general practice can only be established upon repeated trials; but, I am persuaded, many lose half the value of their crop by some of the present methods of watering it. Though one experiment may fail, another, with a little variation, may succeed; and the importance of the object desired to be obtained will justify a good degree of perseverance in the prosecution of the means. In this view, as the Chinese thread is said to be very strong, it would be worth while to be acquainted with the practice of that distant nation in regard to the rearing and manufacturing of flax, as well as with the methods used by the Flemings and the Dutch.

Boiling water, perhaps, might at once clear the new flax from many impurities, which, when not removed till it be spun into yarn, are then removed with difficulty, and loss of substance to the yarn. Why should not the longitudinal fibres of the flax, before they be spun into yarn, be made, not only as fine, but as clean as possible. Upon the new system proposed, the art of bleaching would begin immediately after the rippling of the flax; and a little done then might, perhaps, save much of what is generally done after the

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spinning and weaving. To spin dirty flax, with a view of cleaning it afterwards, appears to be the same impropriety, as though we were to reserve part of the dressing given to leather till after it is made into a glove.

Should the plunging of the flax into boiling water not suffice to make the boon brittle enough, as I am inclined to think it would not, then the common watering might be added; but, in this case, probably half the time usually given to the watering would suffice; and the flax might then be laid in clear rivulets, without any apprehension of its infecting the water and poisoning the fish, or of being discoloured itself; for the boiling water, into which it had been previously put, would have extracted all the poisonous vegetative sap, which, I presume, is what chiefly discolours the flax, or kills the fish.

On the supposition that boiling water, in the preparation of flax, may be found to be advantageous and profitable, I can recollect at present but one objection against its being generally adopted. Every flax-grower, it may be said, could not be expected to have conveniences for boiling water sufficient for the purpose; the consumption of water would be great, and some additional expence would be incurred. In answer to this, I shall only observe, that I presume any additional expence would be more than reimbursed by the better marketable price of the flax; for otherwise any new improvement, if it will not quit cost, must be dropped, were it even the searching after gold. In a large cauldron, a great deal of flax might be dipped in the same water; and the consumption, perhaps, would not be more than a quart to each sheaf; even a large household pot would be capable of containing one sheaf after another; and I believe the whole objection would be obviated, were the practice to prevail with us as in Flanders and Holland, that the flax-grower and the flax-dresser should be two distinct professions.

I shall conclude with recommending to those who are inclined to make experiments, not to be discouraged by the failure of one or two trials. Perhaps the flax, instead of being just plunged into the scalding water, ought to be kept in it five minutes, perhaps a quarter of an hour, perhaps a whole hour. Should five minutes, or a quarter of an hour, or an hour, not be sufficient to

make the boon and harle easily separate, it might, perhaps, be found expedient to boil the flax for more than an hour; and such boiling, when in this state, might, in return, save several hours boiling in the article of bleaching. It is not, I think, at all probable, that the boiling of the flax with the boon in it would prejudice the harle; for, in the course of its future existence, it is made to be exposed 20 or 40 times to this boiling trial; and, if not detrimental in the one case, it is to be presumed it would not be detrimental in the other. Perhaps, after the boiling, it would be proper to pile up the flax in one heap for a whole day, or for half a day, to occasion some fermentation; or, perhaps, immediately after the boiling, it might be proper to wash it in cold water. The great object, when the flax is pulled, is to get the harle from the boon with as little loss and damage as possible; and, if this is accomplished in a more compleat manner than usual, considerable labour and expence will be saved in the future manufacturing of the flax. On this account, I think, much more would be gained than lost, were the two or three last inches of the roots of the flax to be chopped off or clipped off, previous to its being either watered or boiled.

Mr. URBAN,

June 4.

I WAS not a little pleased with the letters you gave us, p. 100, of the famous Dr. Coward. I venture to use that appellation, as it is a name that repeatedly occurs in many histories of religious disputes in the early part of the present century. As the editors of the new "Biographia Britannica" will doubtless adopt your hint, let me observe, that he published in 1695 a treatise "De Fermento Volatili Nutritio," &c. 8vo; and, in 1706, appeared his "Ophthalmica." From the excellent talents for biography Dr. Kippis has displayed in the three volumes already produced, how much have we to lament that the *fourth* comes forward so tardily! This splendid body of English Biography is a work to honourable to the nation, that it would be a want of common patriotism, not to wish ardently for its completion; and the more so, as at present there is no succedaneum in any degree to supply its place, unless it be the "Biographical Dictionary," re-published in 1784; which, however well executed in itself, and

however useful, as including the lives of eminent foreigners and early classic writers, is at best but an epitome. As a book of reference, indeed, it is convenient, and to the younger class of readers may be sufficient; but it is to the "Biographia Britannica" that posterity will look for instructive memorials and genuine anecdotes of British Worthies, and for ample documents of faithful history.

Yours, &c. INVESTIGATOR.

Mr. URBAN,

June 5.

THERE is a particular manufacture in this kingdom, which, though of great use, is not sufficiently encouraged. I hope, therefore, by the favour of your Magazine, to make it more extensive, as extensive as the circulation of that useful publication, and recommend it to the managers of parishes, and the gentlemen and ladies who live in the country, and have power to put it in execution. This is the knitting of stockings, which is a part of the staple manufacture of the kingdom, and therefore deserves the greatest encouragement. But it peculiarly recommends itself by its great utility to the poor, from the ease by which it is practised, and the immediate application which may be made of it. It is so easily practised, that a child of five years old, or an old woman of 100, may work at it: it may be performed when walking about the streets, or when confined to a sick room, and by persons blind, lame, or bed-ridden.

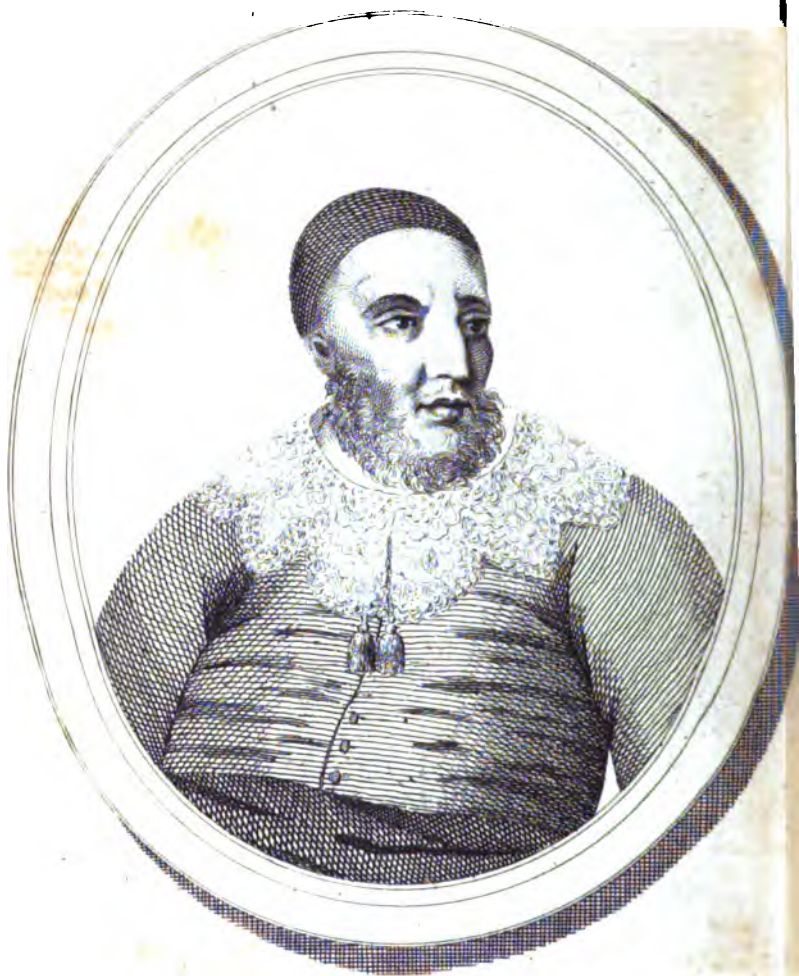
In the North of England, plough-boys are taught its use, and drive their horses with their needles and worked in their hands; and women, after a day's labour in the field, may work at it without any fatigue till they go to rest. This is not the case, I believe, with any other manufacture, and therefore its general use, I think, should be strongly inculcated. As to a poor person, it would be a never-failing source of occupation where manufactures of this kind could be carried on. And it would be an immediate application of a useful part of dress, to be worn as soon as executed, even where the public were not interested in its behalf. B. C.

Mr. URBAN,

June 8.

THE candour with which your correspondent P. Q. has examined the *Burley* arms, induces me to offer some farther animadversions on the subject. In a note, he conjectures that

"the



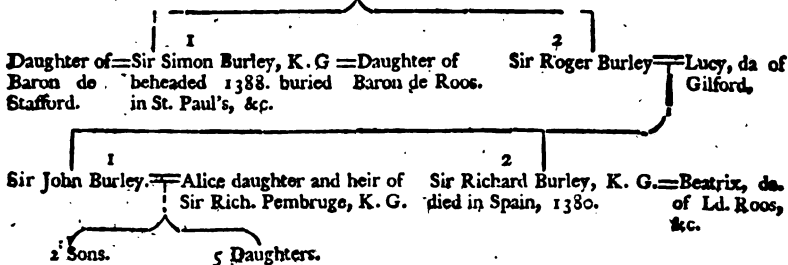
Sir PAUL PYNNAR,
From the original Sign in Bishopsgate Street.

T. Cook del. et. sculp.

"the monument of Sir Simon Burley was erected by Beatrix, his widow, daughter of the Earl of Stafford, and relict of Lord Roos." From the annexed extract from an authentic pedigree of that family, it will appear that

the connection has been mistaken. Beatrix was the wife of Sir Richard, not of Sir Simon Burley, nor was the chantry founded for any but her own husbands.

Sir John Burley, K. G. — Daughter of Selwinge, co. Cant.



Could the accuracy of Dugdale be readily questioned, it is in this instance confirmed by his predecessor Weever, in whose "Funeral Monuments" the epitaph is preserved verbatim, which Dugdale had an opportunity of comparing with the original.

The marshalling of the arms on one of the escutcheons is certainly unusual, the two *femmes* being before the *Baron*, as transmitted to us; but it might have proceeded from the inaccuracy of Dugdale's engraver. May I venture a conjecture, that as the wives were both of noble families, precedence might have been allotted them on account of their superior rank. The modern heralds in that case marshal the arms, not by emblement, but on separate escutcheons.

Yours, &c. J. D.

Mr. URBAN,

June 3.

TO accompany the portrait of Sir Paul Pyndar, here sent you from a famous old sign of him in Bishopsgate-street (*see plate III.*) accept the following authentic anecdotes:

"Sir Paul Pyndar was born at Wellingborough in the county of Northampton, where he was at school till sixteen. He was then put apprentice to Mr. Parvish, an Italian merchant, who sent him, at eighteen, as his factor, to Venice, where, and in parts adjacent, he resided for fifteen years, or thereabouts, trading upon his own account, and on commissions both from his old master, and divers others of the most trading kingdoms, by which he got a very plentiful estate. At his return to England, where he traded five years longer, the Turkey Company, knowing

him well skilled in the Italian and Turkish languages, and having received many kind offices from him in his transactions abroad, applied to King James I. in 1611, to send him as ambassador to the Grand Signior at Constantinople, which employment, after much solicitation, he embraced, to the great satisfaction of the King, and the Turkey Company, in whose service he continued nine years, during which time he much improved the Levant trade, and manufactures of England, which had been greatly injured by the arts of the French and Dutch. Three years after his return in 1623, King James having knighted him, offered, as a reward of his services; to make him his Lieutenant of the Tower; but this honour Sir Paul humbly refused, and the rather, in regard his Majesty desired to purchase Sir Paul's diamond-jewel of 30,000*l.* value, upon credit. Sir Paul brought home this diamond-jewel from Turkey, and lent it to King James to wear at divers times on days of great solemnity, on opening parliaments, and when audiences were given to foreign ambassadors. It was afterwards sold to King Charles I."

There is most probably a particular account of this diamond-jewel in the MS. which the Honourable H. Walpole purchased at the sale of Thoresby's Museum; promised to the publick *with some other curious papers.* This MS. it is said, contained, among other things, an account of the monies received upon the pawning of the King's, and his Grace

* Sloan. MSS. 3515, f. and Browne's Vox Veritatis, &c. p. 51.

the Duke of Buckingham's jewels, &c. Thirty-one pages being wanting at the beginning relating to the plate and jewels, in the "Catalogue of King Charles the First's Goods, &c. with the several Prices at which they were valued and sold," discovered lately in Moorfields, &c. it is not likely that there will be any mention of this *diamond-jewel* there. It is said, on the authority of the Catalogue, that the total of the contracts amounted to 118,080l. 30s. 2d.*

This *diamond-jewel* of Sir Paul Pyndar seems, by the general account of it given above, to have surpassed in value the celebrated diamond brought afterwards into this country by Governor Thomas Pitt, of which the curious reader may see a circumstantial account in the late edition of the *TATLER* with notes, vol. V. additional notes, p. 385. & *seqq.*

"On Sir Paul's refusal of the lieutenancy of the Tower, by the over-persuasion of Sir William Cockayne and Sir Arthur Ingram, this knight was brought to accept of being one of the farmers of the customs; to advance monies for supply of the late King's necessary occasions, and to furnish the crown with jewels, to his infinite loss and prejudice. Nevertheless, he manifested his loyalty to that degree, towards the preservation of the royal family, that he sent several considerable sums of money, in gold, to the late King Charles at Oxford, by Madam Jane Whorewood, in the years 1643 and 1644, for transportation of the Queen and her children.

"In 1639, his cashiers and accountants, William Toomes and Richard Lane, by the orders of their master, cast up Sir Paul Pyndar's estate, which consisted in ready money, allome, and good debts upon tallies, and obligations from noblemen and others at Court, amounting in all to the sum of 215,600l. sterling; a great part of which was employed in the sole manufacture of allome, for which allome-farm Sir Paul Pyndar paid annually 12,000l. sterling to the Crown, for twenty-eight years successively." This farm was within the manor of Mulgrave, belonging to the Earl of that title; and it is said, that all the soil of the land on which the allomeworks were erected, with all the mines and rocks employed, were not before worth 20l. per annum †.

* "Anecdotes of Painting in England," &c. vol. II. p. 112 and 114, 8vo. 1782.

† "Brief Narrative," &c. p. 11.

"This branch of the public revenue has been, lately extinguished under the notion of a monopoly; and thus a staple commodity, of the growth and manufacture of England, has suffered great injury for want of a due regulation in trade. Sir Paul Pyndar was obliged, by the grant from the King, to furnish London, and all parts of England, with *allome* at 20l. per ton, and to transport the overplus, which he did in great quantities, into Holland, France, Hamburg, and other parts, to the advantage and benefit of the King and his kingdom.

"This manufacture of allome was first brought out of Italy, in those parts under the Pope's temporal jurisdiction, and set on work by an Italian, a friend of Sir P. Pyndar's in King James's time; who much encouraged the making thereof, and set up the first pans, coppers, and materials, in Yorkshire, at the charge of the Crown. Before that time, all allome was imported into England from the Pope's territories, at the rate of 60l sterling per ton, under the name of *roach allome*, which raised a very considerable yearly revenue to his Holiness*."

In a record in the British Museum, the estimate of Sir P. Pyndar's estate, at the very time here specified, viz. in the year 1639 is not rated so high as it is stated above. Exclusive indeed of desperate and bad debts, it is only fixed at 236,000l. or, to speak in the modern cant phrase, at two plums, and 36,000l. more; and it is affirmed [*ibidem*] that two thirds of the sum total were embarked with the King.

There is in the same repository, and, if the writer does not misremember, in the same volume, a printed abstract of the last will of Sir P. Pyndar, dated June 24, 1646, to which the curious are referred for farther information †.

"There remains nothing visible at this time [*viz.* 1683] says Mr. Browne, in the continuation of his account, to the family of Sir Paul Pyndar, out of all his great acquisitions, but his memory engraven, in a modest style, upon a stone of black marble, over his grave in St. Buttolph's church, without Bishop's-gate, London, in those sorrowful days when he died. The epitaph is as follows:

* "Vox Veritatis," &c. 4to, 1683, p. 52, &c.

† MSS. Sloane. 3515, L.

"Sir Paul Pyndar, ambassador to the Turkish Emperour; *anno* 1611, and resident there nine years, faithful in negotiations, foreign and domestic, eminent for piety, charity, loyalty, and prudence. An inhabitant twenty-six years in this parish. A bountiful benefactor, deceased the 22d of August; aged 84 years."

"William Toomes, who was appointed executor, administered, and made probat of Sir Paul Pyndar's last will and testament, wherein, amongst other legacies, he bequeathed 7000*l.* to the hospitals in London and Southwark. The said Toomes exhibited an inventory, but could not get in the estate, most part thereof being upon tallies; and many of the noblemen being insolvent, he discharged the workmen, a remainder of 10,000*l.* expended by Sir P. Pyndar in his life-time upon the porch of St. Paul's church, on the south side. But Mr. Toomes finding such a vast estate so entangled, and his expectations so frustrated, had not a spirit to bear his afflictions, therefore laid violent hands on himself in the year 1655, and was found a *fole de se*."

On the death of Toomes, it seems, "Sir William Powell took out letters of administration, with the will of Sir Paul Pyndar annexed; and during his time, it is said, he employed in Holland the writer of the tract here quoted, a Mr. Browne, gent. to look after the interest of Sir Paul Pyndar's estate and his administrator, depending in the Netherlands, on suits in courts there for the recovery of damages, by the destruction, seizure, and appropriation of two of Sir William Courten's ships, in which he also was concerned, the Bona Esperanza, and Henry Bona Adventura, the first taken in the straits of Malacca, the second near the island Mauritius, by men of war belonging to the East India Company of the Netherlands, under a pretence that they traded with the *Portugals* their enemies.

"This Browne was moreover employed by Sir William Powell to get in some debts due to the estate and heirs of Sir Paul Pyndar, upon the allome account, from Jonas Abeel, but, he says, he returned into England *re infelâ* in the year 1661. In the same year, or much about the same time, Mr. Browne says, he importuned Mr. Carew, who had Sir Edward Littleton's interest in the two ships abovementioned, and a very considerable debt of his own, incumbent

on Sir P. Pyndar's estate, to satisfy Sir William Powell, and so take upon himself the sole administration of Sir Paul Pyndar's goods and testament.

"By the advice of Mr. Browne, it is said, that after some enquiries and encouragements at White Hall, from his friends that he had then there, on the conclusion of the treaty between the King and the States-general, in the year 1662, Mr. Carew sold his land in Worcester to Mr. Thomas Foley for 3800*l.* whereby he satisfied and paid Sir William Powell and others, and so took upon himself the administration of Sir Paul Pyndar's estate."

It is added here, "And this being the truth of the case see help me GOD."

Sir Paul Pyndar, on his return from Turkey, expended 2000*l.* in repairing the entry, porches, and front of St. Paul's cathedral, enriching them with marble sculpture, and the figures of the apostles. Afterwards being appointed by King James, for his skill in commerce, one of the farmers of the Custom-house, he laid out 17,000*l.* on the repairs of the side aisle of the said church, and at different times supplied Charles I. with money to the amount of 12,000*l.*

The communion-plate at Wellingborough, consisting of a pair of silver flaggons, a chalice and cover, gilt, weighing two hundred and fifty-seven ounces, was given 1634 by Sir Paul Pyndar, *knt.* In the parish register is recorded a thankful acknowledgement of this benefaction under the hands of the vicar, churchwardens, and principal inhabitants. On every piece of plate is this inscription: *The gift of Sir Paul Pyndar, knt. to the town church of Wellingborough, 1674.* On the sides of the flaggons, and on the bottom and cover of the chalice, are engraved his arms. In 1640 he gave the first bell †.

Thomas Pyndar, *esq.* son to the famous merchant Sir Paul, had for a short time possession of Nerquis house in Flintshire, by marriage with Miss Wynne, heiress of the place. Their son Paul was created a baronet 1662, and dying single, the estate devolved by maternal right to Paul Williams, *esq.* of Pont y Gwyddel. On the death of Edward Williams, *esq.* 1737, it fell to his sister, now relict of Robert Hyde, *esq.* who enjoys it in great hospitality ‡.

* "Vox Veritatis," &c. *ut supra*, p. 52, and p. 53.

† Bridges's "Northamptonshire," II. 153.

‡ Pennant's "Wales," 2d edit. L. 392.

Some Account of an Earthquake felt in the Northern Parts of England. In a Letter from Samuel More, Esq. to Sir Joseph Banks, Bart.

SIR, *Castle-head, Lancashire,*
Aug. 22, 1786.

I TAKE the liberty of addressing this to you, to give you information, and furnish you with all the particulars I have been able to collect, relative to a shock of an earthquake felt in this part of the kingdom on Friday, 11th instant, about two o'clock in the morning; some say it was a little before that hour, others a little after, owing probably to the difference of the clocks.

I was at that time at the house of a miner at Alftone-moor in Cumberland, but perceived no shock; nor do I believe it was felt in that neighbourhood, as no mention was made of it by any of the miners I conversed with in the course of the day; but, on my arrival at Penrith in the evening, every one there spoke of it as having been sensibly felt in that town. The next day, pursuing my journey, I was informed it had been felt along the banks of Ullswater, in Patterdale at Ambleside, along the side of Windermere Meer, and particularly at the house in the island on that lake, the property of Mr. Christian. At the place where I am now writing, the lady of the house, and some of the servants, were awakened by it, and describe it as shaking violently the beds, the chairs in the rooms, and the sashes of the windows. At Cartmeal, a gentleman (Mr. Fletcher Stockdale) tells me, he was awake some time before the shock; that he first heard a rumbling noise, like a carriage at a distance, and was considering what carriage could be moving at that hour, when he felt the shock. The noise continued some time after the shock was over, and he thinks the whole might last about 4 or 5 seconds, and it seemed to travel from the east to the westward. Almost every body in the neighbourhood of Carre and Cartmeal were awakened by it, and some persons much alarmed; but I do not find that, at any part where I have been, any damage has been done by it. At Lancaster, about ten miles east of Cartmeal, it was very plainly felt, particularly, as I am told, in the great tower of the castle. It appears to have extended as far as Manchester, where it was slightly perceived.

These are the particulars I have hitherto been able to collect relative to this earthquake, of which, I doubt not, you

will have many accounts sent you; but if the facts furnish anything not mentioned by your correspondents, it will afford great pleasure to, Sir, &c.

SAMUEL MORE.

P. S. I cannot send away this letter without adding, in a postscript, that on Friday the 11th of August last, early in the morning, we had a pretty smart shock of an earthquake; I was awakened by it, and felt the motion most distinctly for 4 or 5 seconds at least. It appeared as if the bed had been pulled gently from side to side several times. The motion was nearly north-north-west and south-east, as far as I could judge from the motion of the bed. The windows were violently shaken, and made a great noise, which, I believe, was mistaken by many people for a noise accompanying the earthquake. I immediately rose to look at my watch, and found it 20 minutes after two. It was a dead calm, the morning close and warm, with small drizzling rain; and, although the moon was but two days past the full, so dark, that I could not perceive the hour without striking a light. It was felt in almost every house in this neighbourhood, and all the way from this country to the west coast of the island, where it seems to have been more violent than here; but to the east of this place it was very little felt.

Perhaps it may not be improper to mention the state of the weather for some time before and after this event, as it may possibly have had some influence upon it. The drought was very great till the 22d of July, when it rained a little; and this was repeated, though in small quantities, and generally accompanied by high winds, till Thursday the 27th, when it blew the most violent tempest I ever remembered in this country. The young crop of turneps in many fields were blown out of the ground, and almost entirely destroyed. The pease became brown, as if withered, and so did the leaves of the forest trees on that side which was opposed to the blast. Vast clouds of dust were raised from the dry fields and roads, which looked like smoke, and had the appearance, at a distance, as if many villages had been on fire all over the country. The water too was raised from the surface of the river, and carried quite away by the violence of the hurricane, forming small clouds in the air, which we traced to a great distance. The great violence of this tempest lasted but a few hours,

hours, and at night it fell calm. The barometer was little affected, and stood at 29 inches and a half. The wind was nearly west, veering sometimes a little to the north. From this time we had a tract of very fine weather, the wind constantly in the west points, till the time of the earthquake (which happened on what is called the last of the dog-days), when it changed to the south-east, and brought us five of the worst days I ever remember to have seen at that season; it rained almost incessantly, with a cold easterly wind, and the sun did not once appear till the morning of Wednesday the 16th, after which we had again a tract of fine weather. I examined the barometer at the time of the earthquake, but did not find that it had been sensibly affected. It rose a little on that morning, but this I imputed to the wind having changed into the east.

An Account of the Strata observed in sinking for Water at Boston in Lincolnshire. By Mr. James Limbird, Surveyor to the Corporation. Communicated by Sir Joseph Banks, Bart. P. R. S.

ON the 7th day of May, 1783, George Naylor, of Louth, in the county of Lincoln, well-borer, began to bore at the well in the market-place, Boston, which had been sunk and bored to the depth of 186 feet from the surface, in 1747; by Thomas Partridge.

The well was made about 6 feet in diameter at the top, 5 feet in diameter at the bottom, and 27 feet deep, and the earth prevented from falling in by a circular frame of wood, which goes from the surface of the earth to the depth of 21 feet and 6 inches, and is there supported by brick-work, laid on a bed of light-coloured blue clay, which continues to the depth of 36 feet from the surface, where there is a bed of sand and gravel about 18 inches thick, and under it the same sort of blue clay as before, which continues to the depth of 48 feet from the surface. Below this there is a bed of dark-coloured stone like ragstone, about 6 inches thick, from under which George Naylor says that a salt-spring issues. Beneath this layer of stone there is a bed of dark-blue clay, which continues to the depth of 75 feet from the surface; where is a bed of stone of a lightish colour, about 6 inches thick, and under it a bed of dark-blue clay, which continues to the depth of 114 feet from the surface, where there is a bed of

stone of a brightish colour, about 8 inches thick, and under it a bed of gravel about 6 inches thick, where George Naylor says there is another salt-spring. Under the gravel there is a bed of dark-coloured clay, resembling black-lead, which continues to the depth of 174 feet from the surface, when it changes to a chalky clay, intermixed with small pebbles and flints, which continues about 3 inches, and then changes to the same kind of dark-coloured clay as before; in which, after boring to the depth of 186 feet from the surface, he came to the solid earth bored to in 1747 by the abovementioned Thomas Partridge. After boring in the same kind of clay to the depth of 210 feet from the surface, it changes to a light-coloured one, which continues about 6 inches, and then changes dark again, and continues so to the depth of 342 feet from the surface, where there is a bed of shells and white-coloured earth, about half-an-inch thick, and under it a light-coloured earth, like that at 210 feet from the surface, and under it a bed of dark-coloured clay. After continuing in that clay to the depth of 444 feet from the surface, George Naylor put down a tin pipe 56 yards in length, and 2½ inches in diameter within, to prevent the gravel and stones from falling down and obstructing the rods; but, being too weak for that purpose, it separated into different lengths, and entirely prevented his boring, so that he was obliged to get the same pipes up again, which took 48 days; having got them up, and cleared the hole pretty well, he left off boring till he could procure stronger pipes.

In July, 1784, he put down 21 pipes of cast-iron, which were cast at Chesterfield, in the county of Derby, each pipe being 2½ inches in diameter within, half-an-inch thick, and, upon an average, 6 feet and an inch in length; they were affixed together with boxes and screws, and with a piece of soft leather between the top of each box and screw, to prevent them from breaking; the uppermost pipe is fastened to a plank, which lies upon the top of the brick-work.

At the distance of 447 feet from the surface, there is a bed of dark-coloured earth mixed with chalk and gravel, which continues to the depth of 449 feet and 10 inches from the surface, where is a bed of dark-coloured earth, without any chalk, and with very little gravel, which continues to the depth of 454 feet and 7 inches from the surface; there it changes to a dark-coloured earth mixed with

with chalk and gravel, which continues to the depth of 457 feet from the surface, and then changes to a light colour; and this continues to the depth of 468 feet and 4 inches from the surface, where it changes to a darker colour, and so continues to the depth of 476 feet and 3 inches from the surface. Here the ground changes to a dark-coloured earth, mixed with chalk and gravel, which continues to the depth of 470 feet and 7 inches from the surface, where he came to a bed of stone, like ragstone, about 13 inches thick, which ground into powder with the wimble, and mixed with the earth. Under this bed of stone there is a dark-coloured earth, without any chalk, and with but little gravel, which continues to the depth of 472 feet from the surface, when it changes something lighter, and continues so about 2 inches, where the earth appears to be mixed with chalk and gravel, and continues so for about an inch, when it changes to a black fil, having a great deal of light-coloured sand.

On September the 6th, 1785, George Naylor broke one of the screws belonging to his rods just above the top of the box, at the distance of between 92 and 93 yards from the surface, when the upper rod, having a circular head or ring 3 inches in diameter at the top, dropped down 40 yards through the iron pipes; which rods were got up again on the 15th day of September by a spring. After trying several instruments to get up the lower part of the rods, to no effect, on the third day of October following he contrived a spiral instrument, about 2 feet long, with a catch at the top of it, to take the bottom of the uppermost box of the rods that were down: but the top of the rods having fallen several inches from the perpendicular, prevented the instrument from taking them between the first and second boxes: therefore the surveyor to the corporation, and the abovementioned George Naylor, on the 7th day of October, contrived a spiral instrument, about 2 feet long, without any catch at the top, which George Naylor put down about 10 yards below the upper box, and then taking hold of the rods, raked them up to the top, and by that means brought them perpendicular, when he left them, and on the 8th day of October put down the instrument, inverted before, by which he got hold of the rods a little below the top box, and brought them up. When the rods broke, George Naylor was boring in a dark-

coloured fil, intermixed with chalk and gravel at the distance of 474 feet from the surface, which continued to the depth of 475 feet and 5 inches, when it changed to dark-coloured w. fil, without any chalk, in which George Naylor bored to the depth of 478 feet and 8½ inches from the surface. Here he imagined, by the easy turning of the wimble, that he had got into a spring of water, and gave over boring, to see if the water would rise in the pipes; when, after keeping the water in the well below the top of the pipes for several days (by pumping), the water in the pipes was found to rise about 6 feet per day upon an average; which only producing about 7 pints, it was supposed there was no spring of water bored into, but that the rise of water in the pipes was occasioned by the foccage only.

On Monday, the 28th of November, an iron bucket was affixed to the bottom of the rods, and let down the pipes, and filled with water at the depth of 85 yards from the surface; which water was salt, and of a reddish colour. The bucket was again let down, and filled at the depth of 156 yards from the surface; that water was more salt than the first, and much of the same colour.

The committee appointed by the corporation for superintending the business of sinking, having taken the whole of these circumstances into their consideration, and examining George Naylor, who did not account, in a manner satisfactory to them, for the slow progress he had lately made in boring, were of opinion, that it would be proper for the present to discontinue all operations in the well; they therefore directed the stage to be taken up, the mouth of the iron pipes to be carefully plugged, the well to be covered with oak plank, and the ground over it to be paved as before; all of which was accordingly done.

JAMES LIMBIRD,

Surveyor to the Corporation.

Boston, Nov. 28, 1786.

MR. URBAN, June 16.
D^R. PRICE, in his late sermon for the benefit of a new academical institution among the Dissenters of a particular denomination*, among "the many other important circumstances in the state of the world, which are preparations for that revolution in favour of human happiness which is the object of this discourse," reckons "the alleviation of the

* See our Review, p. 316. EDIT.

horrors

Horrors of war occasioned by the spread of the principles of humanity."

Much do I fear the good Dr dreams of this alleviation in his closet rather than finds it in the world. War, perhaps it may be said, is less frequent than heretofore. Nation does not lift up sword against nation so often as formerly. But this is to be understood of what Grotius and the civilians call *lawful war*. Conquest is not yet satisfied, nor is rebellion yet crushed. There is a species of war still prevalent of the worst kind; I mean *CIVIL WAR*, which now rages in Holland in all its horrors, as it lately did in America; and when American independence seemed to have allayed it, it broke out again under the standard of Capt. Shays, and made it necessary to declare that a rebellion existed in the commonwealth in one of the most independent states. How much the principles of this kind of war are worse than those of wars founded in ambition and conquest, let the present ferment in Amsterdam, where 14 royalists have been hanged up like dogs, speak loud enough to proclaim the blessings of liberty run mad. We need not go back to the last century for acts of inveterate cruelty practised among ourselves to promote the kingdom of King Jesus. Memory shudders at the recollection of what passed seven years ago in our capital, to subvert the cause of rebellion in our colonies, and to increase our distractions and distresses. Are these signs of the "growing conviction of the folly, as well as the iniquity of wars," which this philosopher boasts when he would inculcate that tranquillity and resignation to all events, but which, when applied to authority not exercised with the strictest conformity to his principles, becomes an unworthy tameness and submission, and is to be kindled up into the full blaze of rebellion.

But if we want proofs that wars of conquest and ambition are not yet extinguished, let us turn our eyes to Russia and Turkey. Should it be said, matters are not come to an open rupture between them, and they are not actually cutting one another's throats, let it be considered, that every manœuvre and artifice is in exertion to chouse the Ottomans out of whole provinces. This is called driving them out of Europe, to which they have as good a right as the northern hive had to advance southward in Europe.

But there is a still greater blessing in reserve as a prelude to the Millennium—*an EQUAL REPRESENTATION*. "The establishment of this is at this moment going forward in the different provinces of France, and there are tendencies to it in some of the other countries of Europe." So says the good Doctor: but we wish he had given us his authority for affirming that France has such democratic ideas, and what other countries they are that entertain the like. Politics are the last subject for the pulpit; and political facts should be the best supported.

P. Q.

To the OXFORD UNDERGRADUATE.

DEAR SIR, *Oxford, May 2.*

SHOULD I not have the honour of your acquaintance, yet, from the specimen you have given us, I conceive that you are a pleasant fellow, and wish that we were better acquainted. As I have no other opportunity, I take this method to thank you for your letter. It exactly met my ideas; and offers reason enough for our declining the Doctor's kind offer.

The perusal of your letter brought to my mind the character and the opinions of *Will Dabber*, who was my schoolfellow, and we have been very intimate ever since. His father settled at Birmingham. This was the head-quarter of divinity and bad halfpence. Will was distinguished from the other boys by an impetuosity of temper, an eagerness of curiosity, and a fondness for disputing. He soon began with liberal opinions, getting rid of the shackles of prejudice, and exerting free enquiry. At that time his principles were *negative*, so he had not much to lose. He had *no modesty, no silence, no faith, and no works*; but he could vigorously declaim against the tyranny of education. The Christian fathers of the primitive church were, in his opinion, nothing better than old women, and only to be equalled in absurdities by monkish ignorance. Soon after, "*the Corruptions of Christianity*" made their appearance; from that time I put down my friend Will as out-ride to the Birmingham Doctor.

On another occasion he was full of the praises of the Jews, for their liberality (this is a favourite word with him, and introduced on every occasion), their sufferings, their attachment to truth, when it was corrupted by heathen philosophers and Christian divines. "Pray Sir," said

I, "do you intend to carry off some rich Jew's daughter? or, perhaps, you will kindly go over to them, to shew how easy a way it will be for them to come over to you, and to profess the faith of Socinus, considerably corrected. This will be acting the condescending part; worthy of Lord Chesterfield, had he but applied his pen to *correct* our creeds, as well as to *reform* our manners. I am certain that you will make a respectable figure on Change, and preach, as well as any Jewish Rabbi, against unbelief." Shortly after, "*The Letters to the Jews*" made their appearance. These letters are mighty civil, but I do not think that they hit the mark. If all tests were but abolished, and the Jews introduced, with their brethren the Dissenters, into church and state; and we should once have the Jews Directors of the Bank, and Chancellors of the Exchequer; we might speedily look for the conversion of the whole nation.

It was not till this period that he entered on the treatise "*on Matter and Spirit*." I soon felt the weight of his new metal, and was told that I was as great a fool as Plato and St. John, to believe that I had a soul as well as a body; that he, for his part, would never believe what he did not comprehend; and how was it possible for matter and spirit to be united. "You, perhaps," said he, "are so absurd as to believe in ghosts, but I must see them before I believe; and, if I were to see them, I would not believe." So much for rational conviction. "Now, my friend," said I, "as you have told me what you require, I will tell you what I do. My demands are moderate. I can be satisfied with less than the faith of an infidel. You shall take a barber's block, chip it, and organize it into a metaphysical head; only set it a thinking, and I will believe that we are all crumbling matter. I have a notion that King John, of *sapient* memory, was of your opinion, if he had any opinion at all, and might be positive that the Father of Spirits was material, for he *always* swore by God's teeth."

Shortly after, he was very violent again for toleration and free enquiry. "What now," said I, "you have the liberty to enquire yourselves out of your reason and your religion, will you not be satisfied unless we politely join you, and run our heads against a post?" Tests, subscriptions, and tythes, were, in his opinion, equal to the oppressions of the heathen emperors, and the cruel-

ties of the Popish inquisitions. I was assured that the Protestant Dissenters were the best of subjects, the sincerest of friends, the most moderate and contented of men; and that it was a vile injustice to keep them out from church and state. I began to smell a rat, but did not fear until I heard of *the train of gunpowder*; then I thought it necessary to caution my friend, that he had better leave Guy Faux's part to some other, who might be equally warm, but less prudent, lest he should be blown as high as St. Paul's; and, as he was fully satisfied that he had no soul, he would be but badly off. If the Dissenters could get a House of Commons, with less wit than our forefathers, and with no more religion than themselves, we might have the church *liberally* laid open, and, in good time, might see the *active* and *volatile* Doctor, *idle* and *fixed* at Canterbury; when, I hoped, the great merits of my friend Will would not be forgotten (but court memories are very treacherous), but procure him at least the secretaryship to the Society for promoting Christian knowledge, if not a new bishoprick in America. Rebellion and republicanism have happily unsettled their minds, shaken the old structure of superstition, and made way for these new discoveries, like animal magnetism, to operate on the patient with full force, for *quicquid recipitur, recipitur ad modum recipientis*. We shall have more applications for the repeal of the Test Act. But the Dissenters might save themselves the trouble; it is all labouring up hill, and no ground is gained. The greatest happiness to some characters is, not to be examined. They *may* be men remarkable for moderation, submission, loyalty, and every other civil virtue; but they will excuse us if we decline their kind offers at present. "*Ti-meo Danaos, et dona ferentes*." We have not forgotten the great rebellion; there is another family and another king on the throne, but we still remember what Amaleck did. "*Fas est ab hoste doceri*."

I give you great credit, Sir, for your conjectures on the future progress of this spirit of discovery in denying the resurrection of the body*. Will has generally got the start of the Doctor; and I question whether he may not contest with him the high merit of this disco-

* See Letter of an Undergraduate to Dr. Priestley, p. 20.

very. Philosophers can quarrel about trifles as well as little folks. Will stoutly denies the *necessity* and the *possibility* of the resurrection of our bodies; and to prove this, he is positive that the body of Jesus Christ, the son of Joseph and Mary, is now dead and buried, and in his grave somewhere in Judea. On hearing this, I stared at him with that species of horrid astonishment with which I saw the Royal George descend into her watery grave. "Yes," said he, "I cannot believe it, and I will not believe it: it is impossible in itself; and, if it were possible, it would answer no manner of purpose." He is thus wise in his own conceit; he raises thick clouds of smoke, and then complains that he cannot see: none are so blind as they who will not see. Some men, with such a gloomy prospect before them, would make a fashionable exit, and slip into the dominion of Satan by the shortest way: but Will is supported by liberal opinions and the spirit of free enquiry. His organized matter often looks into futurity, and contrives somehow to see other organized matter, not yet in existence, which he can very exactly relate. He is as confident as the Quaker was, who went to Rome to convert the Pope, that he shall see the downfall of superstition, the yoke of education and folly broken to pieces, and the reign of reason, truth, and freedom, commence.

I had for some time my serious doubts of his Christianity. I could only compare it to a bowl of punch made after a new manner, with water impregnated with fixed air; when, on the taste, it should be found to contain no spirit, no fruit, and no sugar, I might then be certain that there was a misnomer. He was nettled at the surmise, and, to recover his credit, put into my hands a sermon "on the Divine Influence." Here I expected something about the Holy Spirit, which I believe is mercifully bestowed to teach the ignorant, to comfort the afflicted, and to reform the vicious. Judge my surprize at finding much about associations and habits; the conclusion of the whole matter was this, *that the wicked man COULD NOT help himself, and that God WOULD NOT help him.* I cannot quote chapter and verse like you, for I have but very few books. Dr. Hartley, I found, had here undergone a chemical operation; all the *spirit* was evaporated, only the *caput mortuum* remained, and this was retailed, with proper confidence, as the *essence of truth*.

I stood aghast, and exclaimed,

see the false scale of error now complete! A religion uniformly gloomy, and only in this consistent. The "negative catalogue," Sir, was much increased. Here was a religion without a Saviour, without atonement, without grace, without an immortal soul, without a resurrection, without comfort, because without hope.

After all this view of his negative creed, yet Will declares he is a believer; for he believes, with Dr. C. Middleton, in all the morality of the New Testament. I have too frequent occasion to reprove him for his excesses, and to request, that, however we may differ in points of faith, we at least may agree in the practice of moral virtue: but here, ever changing, but always positive, he entertains various opinions of moral obligations, which are generally adapted to his own convenience.

Dr. Priestley is frequently assuring us of his "sincere love of truth." I do not doubt it; and I hope he will be so candid as to allow the same sincerity in others. I lay claim to it as one. From the time I was able to reason, I have sought for truth. I have known what it is to doubt; and have relinquished principles, which I once held, when I found they were false. The truth, I thus discovered, was made the foundation of my faith, and rule of my practice. I am a young man of small fortune, and smaller expectations. I know no Lord; and the Esquire of our parish will scarce speak to me. I think that I am a stranger to envy and ambition; for I have experienced that a little, with temperance and contentment, will lead me comfortably through this world, while I live with the clear prospect of a better. Dr. Priestley recommends † to us to use reason, to consult the Scriptures, and to have recourse to antiquity. This, Sir, is what I have done ever since I was 16 or 17. I have always despised blind faith, when found in those who have the means of instruction, as well as wanton curiosity, or obstinate unbelief. So far as I know myself, my mind is not contracted by bigotry, nor heated by enthusiasm. I have endeavoured to improve my reason by conversation, by reading, and by reflection. I have studied the Scriptures in their original lan-

* See Letter of an Undergraduate to Dr. Priestley, p. 6.

† See Letters to Dr. Home, &c. p. 51.

judges, and am not unacquainted with the early fathers. I was never willing to deceive, or to be deceived. I knew that God was the inspector of all my thoughts; and that a day of retribution would demand an account of my time and my talents. My resolution was to buy the truth, whatever it might cost; and sell it not, whatever might be offered for it; to search for it, where-ever it might be found; and to avow it, whenever it was discovered.

After all, Sir, that I have read, and heard, and thought, I am not inclined to give up either my *Bible* or my *Saviour*; but I believe that the *old way* is the *best way*. The religion which came from *Heaven* was never intended to be corrected on *earth*.

The disciples of Christ were men of simple manners, plain understandings, and approved integrity. Is it to be imagined that such men would lay claim to an inspiration which they never received?

that God would enable them to work miracles, and declare prophecies, to confirm and to propagate the delusion? and that they would seal their testimony by their blood, when they knew that that testimony was a lye? for what shall he obtain who dies in confirmation of a falsehood? He, whose faith can believe all this, may equal the faith of an infidel: he can *swallow* mountains, if he cannot *remove* them.

The wisest and the best of men have walked in the old way, in tried paths, and have found rest unto their souls. Bacon, Boyle, Milton, Locke, Newton, Euler, Pascal, Boerhaave, Hooker, Taylor, Mede, Childersworth, were some of these. Better men I can scarce follow; and wiser men I shall not easily find.

Repeating my thanks for the perusal of your letter, and apologizing for the length of this, I am, dear Sir, your humble servant,

AN OXFORD SCHOLAR.

SUMMARY OF THE PROCEEDINGS IN PARLIAMENT, SESS. IV.

Debates in the last Session of Parliament, continued from p. 416.

Thursday, March 15.

SEVERAL private bills were read a first and second time, and committed; after which the fifth charge against Mr. Hastings (relative to contracts) was opened by Sir James Erskine. The debates on this subject kept the house sitting till half past two in the morning.

Friday, March 16.

Received and read a petition, relative to building a workhouse in St. George's parish, which was referred to a committee.

A petition from the attorneys in the Lord Mayor's Court was brought up and read, and ordered to lie on the table.

Also a petition respecting the Clyde navigation was read, and ordered to lie on the table.

Alto a petition from the lightermen
and watermen. Ordered to lie on the
table.

Mr. Brett, from the tax-office, presented an account of assessments on shops.

Petitions were presented from the proprietors in West Florida; from the American loyalists; and from the freighters of the ship Martha.

A petition from Lord Newburgh (grandson of the Hon. Charles Ratchiffe, beheaded in 1746; and grand-nephew of the Earl of Derwentwater, beheaded in 1715; for the part those two unfor-

tunate brothers took in the rebellion of the year 1715), praying for a restoration of some part of the forfeited estate of his family; and a petition from Mr. Jenkinson; were presented, and his Majesty's recommendation signified by Mr. Pitt.

Ordered in an account of duties secured by record.

Ordered an account of annuities not demanded.

The House resolved itself into a committee, Mr. Gilbert in the chair.

A motion was made, that 650,000*l.* be granted to his Majesty for the building and repairing of ships, in his Majesty's dock-yards.

Capt. *M'Bride* called the attention of the committee to the alarming state of the navy. He reprobated the mode of voting away such vast sums for the purpose of repairing ships that were to old and crazy as to be entirely unfit for service. He said, that the guard ships occasioned a great deal of mischief, and that no advantage could be derived from their being retained in commission; that France was improving her navy in every sea-port; and had, since the last war, built many ships of considerable size; that they had a great number of 40 gun ships; while we had built ships of 28 guns, which, compared with those of our enemy, were mere *skimming dishes*; and that the young gentlemen who were re-

seized on board of the guard-ships, in order to wait for appointments, upon being transferred to ships of a more active description, destined for the East or West Indies, were obliged to pay the purfers for the necessary provisions before they were received.

Sir *Charles Middleton* apprehended that the Hon. Member had been misinformed, as the British navy had never been in a more flourishing state.

Capt. *McBride*, in reply, renewed his complaint respecting the guard-ships, and particularized the miserable state of the Bombay.

Sir *Charles Middleton* said, that he could produce convincing proofs of the contrary, if he thought it consistent with his duty to the public to communicate them.

Mr. *Brett* said, there were five guard-ships on the Plymouth station, none of which were above four years old; they could not, therefore, be in so miserable a condition as the Hon. Gentleman had represented.

Capt. *McBride* hoped, when he saw the Hon. Gent. rise, that he would have afforded some satisfaction respecting the young gentlemen whom he had mentioned.

Mr. *Brett* spoke again to the favourable state of our guard ships.

Capt. *McBride* requested that some gentleman in administration would condescend to take notice of the grievance to which he alluded.

Mr. *Marshall* expressed his astonishment that Administration were silent on the subject of complaint. The Hon. Gent. having asked a very pertinent question, was certainly entitled to a satisfactory answer; and, as it was an article of importance, Parliament certainly had a right to an explanation before the resolution now agitating was agreed to.

Mr. *Brett* replied, that there was a vast number of supernumeraries always on board the guard ships, very few of whom possessed any appointment; but that, when they were transferred and appointed to any ship, they had every indulgence shewn them that was thought necessary.

Mr. *Marshall* was of opinion, that the money appropriated to the building of an elegant house for the first Lord of the Admiralty would be better applied in the enlarging of our navy.

Capt. *McBride* instanced the case of a son of Sir John Stuart, and a relation of his own, who had been in the predica-

ment complained of; and gave notice that he would, on a future day, move for a list of the ships paid off, together with the dates of their commissions, and the periods of their service. Stating an indulgence granted to the Lieutenant-governor of Greenwich Hospital, he said, that he would also make a motion relative to that gentleman; and that another, respecting the widows of warrant officers, would likewise be submitted to the House.

Mr. *Brett* defended the Lieutenant-Governor of Greenwich Hospital, as an amiable character.

Lord *Hood* said, that, when he was in the West-Indies, there was a great number of young gentlemen who acted as supernumeraries, but that they received every indulgence; and that he was convinced no part of the present grievance ought to be imputed to Administration.

The question was then put, and the motion carried without a division.

The House being resumed, the report was ordered to be made on Monday.

Adjourned.

Monday, March 19.

Ordered that the act, 17th Geo. III. cap. 30, be made perpetual.

Agreed to the report of the resolutions of Friday last, for granting a supply to his Majesty.

Ordered an account of sea-officers widows.

Read a first time Mr. Faulkner's divorce bill.

Mr. *Dempster* then rose to make a motion, which he had promised, and at various times postponed, for leave to bring in a bill, to amend and explain certain clauses in the acts of the 24th and 26th of the present reign, for the better regulation of our territories in India. He stated, at some length, the hardships which the British subjects, resident in Bengal, sustained in consequence of those acts, and recapitulated the principal arguments used by the counsel, by himself, and other members, during the process of the two bills, against the obnoxious clauses. He threw out, besides, some new ideas respecting the giving to India a different form of government, consisting of a viceroy, a cabinet-council, and a legislative assembly. This, however, he merely suggested, and contented himself, for the present, with making the motion abovementioned.

Mr. *Francis* seconded it, but would not pledge himself to support all Mr. *Dempster's*

Dempsie's projects on this subject. He then offered his objections to the objectionable clauses, and directed his arguments against the judicial institution.

Mr. Macdonald vindicated both the India bills, and particularly defended the court of judicature, and its substitution for the ordinary trial by jury. That it was not hostile to the constitution, he inferred from the establishment of several similar jurisdictions. The method of impeachment was equally objectionable, in the abolition of a jury; yet it did not seem to be held in such abhorrence by some who supported the present motion. He considered the court of judicature, in most cases, as more equitable than a jury, because the members who composed it were less liable than jurors to receive an improper bias by their communication with the persons interested; not to mention their being much less likely to be affected by the poison too often conveyed in pamphlets, newspapers, and such productions.

Mr. Burke was surprized, as the mode of trial on impeachment had been used by the last speaker as an argument in favour of the India judicature, that, in an impeachment now pending, they had not more of his lights and his information. As to what he had said concerning the prejudices by which jurors might be warped, he, for his part, could not see any good reason for supposing that members of parliament were wholly exempt from the same infirmity. They were certainly as desirous of reading pamphlets and newspapers as jurymen were; and, if the practice were pregnant with so many evils as the Hon. Gent. supposed it to be, the best means of providing against them would be, to elect such candidates only for seats in parliament as *could not read*. He then went deeply into a review of the principles on which the new court of judicature was founded; condemned the regulation by which the casting vote was to determine the question of criminality; and did not see how any comparison could be drawn between a jury and a court composed of members of the two houses, the choice of which was generally in the power of the minister. By the constitution of the country, a man suspected of criminality was to be tried by his peers; yet by this bill peers were empanelled with commoners, to try a commoner. If in any circumstances a parliamentary jurisdiction were preferable to the ordinary course of justice, it was in the practice

of impeachment, by which the management of the prosecution was vested in one house, and the privilege of judging in the other, which had no concern in the prosecution.

Mr. Pitt begged leave to set the last Hon. Speaker right in one particular. Respecting what he had advanced of the ministerial influence which might be exerted in the nomination of the court of judicature, he believed that any person, who had read the act, must know, that those whose names appeared on twenty lists would be appointed members of that tribunal, whether friendly or hostile to administration. What power, then, could the minister be supposed to have in a nomination, in which so inconsiderable an opposition as that of twenty had the power of frustrating his wishes?

Sir James Jobson thought so highly of the English mode of trial by juries, that he wished it to be extended to Scotland. Could that be effected, he was sure his countrymen would breathe the same noble spirit of liberty which characterised the best of the English. As the law stood at present, 15 jurors composed the pannel, and they decided by a plurality of voices. Thus situated, he had no doubt but that an expert judge, and an expert sheriff, might, if it served their purpose, contrive the matter so, that 8 of the 15 might so far conform to their wish, as to pronounce a man guilty of a crime which it was not in his nature to commit.

Mr. Burke, after a few words in explanation to Mr. Pitt, resumed his arguments in support of the motion; and, after a continual cry of *Spoke, spoke*,

Sir R. Sutton speaking to order; submits whether it were proper to indulge gentlemen in a repetition of their arguments on the same question. It was certainly agreeable to order, to permit a member to explain any part of his speech that might have been misconceived or misrepresented; but to allow him to enter into fresh matter was, in his conception, an infringement of parliamentary rules.

Mr. Burke still continued his former course of argument; and, the House becoming clamorous in their opposition, he said that he would move the question of adjournment. This entailed him to speak upon the new question; but, wondering, as before, into the original subject of debate, he was interrupted by

The Speaker, who stated, that any member had unquestionably a right to move the question of adjournment; but

that he was not to assume that liberty for the purpose of recurring to a continuation of his speech upon the former question. Neither was it in order, to introduce arguments against his own motion; and surely, whatever tended to support the original motion, was adverse to that of adjournment: for which reason, tho' he made it a point to interfere as little as possible, he could not avoid doing it on the present occasion.

Mr. Burke bowed to the authority of the Speaker in matters that related to order; but, as to arguments, he thought he had a right to exercise his own judgement; and, if he unfortunately used such as made against the motion proposed by himself, he did nothing more than what had often been done in that assembly. If the Speaker, in all such cases, were to call to order, his trouble would be infinite. He was proceeding as before, when

Mr. Pitt called upon the House to support the Chair. He maintained that Mr. Burke's conduct on the motion of adjournment was a palpable evasion; and that the Speaker was perfectly right in calling him to order.

Mr. Fox insisted, that there was an absurd and unprecedented irregularity in these proceedings. If the Speaker were to interfere whenever a member of that House used arguments that made against himself, he would be reduced to the situation of a professor of logic. He had admitted, that a member might speak against the original motion, in arguing for the propriety of an adjournment; if, therefore, it was allowed that one might speak *against* the original motion on the present question, he did not see that any authority could prevent him from speaking for it.

The Speaker recapitulated all the particulars that had given rise to the altercation, and justified what he had said respecting the point of order.

Mr. Burke still asserted his privilege of being heard; he was reasoning upon principles eternal and immutable; no *coughing* could lessen their force; they were the principles of the constitution.

Mr. Dundas was not surprized that, after so very obstinate and disorderly a performance in argument, the House should use its *privilege of coughing*. Here the Opposition immediately began to avail themselves of the new privilege with which Mr. Dundas had invested them; and the influenza soon became so very prevalent, that Mr. Dundas, falling the first victim to his own regulation,

was obliged to sit down before he had finished the exordium of his speech. After which the House divided on the motion of adjournment. Ayes 22. Noes 123.

The main question was then negatived without a division; and the House soon after adjourned.

Tuesday, March 20.

Received the report from the committee for extending the Scotch canal, which was read, and a bill ordered in.

Passed Birmingham roads bill.

Highbury inclosure bill to be ingrossed.

Order discharged, by leave of the House, for hearing the Kenfrew petition.

Ordered the militia pay, and Waterford postage bills, to be ingrossed.

Mr. Priestwood, from the Navy-office, presented accounts of rendezvous.

Wednesday, March 21.

Passed the Highbury inclosure and Waterford postage bills; also the Scotch canal and militia pay bills.

The House then resolved itself into a committee, to consider a message from his Majesty for granting a pension of 2000*l.* *per annum* to Sir John Skynner.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer said, he had no doubt of obtaining a very general concurrence to the present application, from the high esteem in which the learned judge, on whose part it came, was universally held, on account of his distinguished integrity and talents. Sir John Skynner, late the Chief Baron of the Exchequer, was now in such an advanced period of life, as rendered it necessary for him, in order to preserve his health, to relinquish a situation, which he had long most honourably sustained; and the manner in which he did it fully corresponded with the general propriety of his conduct. Having so ably filled this arduous station, he resigned on terms of unprecedented liberality. He retired, without stipulation, from an office, to the duties of which he could no longer give the attention they required. He then moved, "that the chairman be instructed to move for leave to bring in a bill for granting a supply to his Majesty, enabling him to confer a reward on Sir John Skynner, *knt.* late Chief Baron of the Exchequer, for his able and upright discharge of his duty in the station he so long filled."

Mr. Burke said, that, having so frequently interfered on subjects of supplies to his Majesty, it might not be superfluous in him to observe, that there never came a proposal for a grant to more generally acknowledged merit and service than the present; for never was an

office,

office, so exalted and laborious, filled with more diligence and integrity, or resigned with greater dignity. He concluded with seconding the motion, which was carried unanimously.

A motion being next made, for a committee on the consolidation bill;

Mr. *Bastard* said, he wished to consider separately two very important subjects, which were blended in the bill then under consideration. The French treaty, and the consolidation of duties, would afford ample matter, singly, for discussion. It was possible that some gentlemen might approve the one, and wish to reject the other; but they could not exercise that freedom of voting, if both were united in one bill, as they must then be driven to the alternative of rejecting what they approved, lest what they disapproved should pass into a law, &c. The splitting of the bill into two would remove this difficulty, and prevent a dangerous precedent. He concluded with moving, that it be an instruction to the committee to divide the bill into two, or more, as might be convenient.

Sir *William Lemon* seconded the motion; and did it, he said, the more readily, because he was a friend both to the French treaty, which he thought a wise and prudent measure, and to the consolidation of the duties.

Mr. *Fyner* approved the consolidation of duties, but considered the French treaty as pregnant with danger to this country.

Mr. *Pitt* observed, that those friends of the consolidation plan, who were enemies to the French treaty, might, without any danger to their favourite measure, reject the whole bill, as a plan for the consolidation of the duties might afterwards be brought in separately; but if both parts were passed into a law, then they might stand in one bill without prejudice to the nation. He also assured the hon. mover of the question, that, so far from having any sinister object in view in blending the French treaty and the consolidation plan in one bill, he originally intended to have brought them in separately, and for this reason, that he thought the treaty should have been carried into effect with all possible dispatch; and he feared its progress would be greatly retarded if coupled with so intricate, complex, and extensive a plan as that of the consolidation of the duties. But, after having seriously considered the matter, he had departed from his original design, and resolved to risk the delay of the treaty, rather than separate it from the other; with which, for the fol-

lowing reasons, it ought to be connected: by the treaty, a tariff was to be established on certain articles of importation from France into this country; and the duties on all other French articles, not specified in the tariff, were to be reduced to a level with those which were paid by the most favoured nations in this country. Gentlemen would recollect, that *50 per cent.* imposed on French goods in the reign of William III. and other high duties, were mortgaged to the proprietors of stock in particular loans, and exclusively appropriated to the payment of the interest on those loans. If then the duties were taken off, before a fund was established for supplying the deficiency that must ensue, the public creditor might reasonably complain that his security was lessened. To prevent this, Parliament had never yet repealed any appropriated duty till the repeal was accompanied by a new duty equally productive and secure to the public creditors. For this reason, therefore, he had wished to connect the reduction of the duties on the importation of French goods with the consolidation scheme, which was to charge the aggregate fund with the payment of the interest which those duties were to produce.

Mr. *Fox* said, that the other House of Parliament would have cause to complain that the consolidation of the duties was tacked to the bill for carrying the French treaty into effect, as it would make the whole a money bill; by which artifice the Lords were precluded from altering a title in the treaty.

Sir *Grey Cooper* quoted a multiplicity of precedents to evince, that the uniting of two such subjects was incongruous with the usage of parliament.

Mr. *Pitt* denied some of the facts to which he referred.

The Hon. *Barr.* insisted that he was justified in every thing he had advanced.

Mr. *Bastard* was not convinced, by any thing that had fallen from the other side of the House, that those subjects were properly conjoined. He pointed out several inconsistencies, as he conceived, in the Minister's argument; and offered to compromise the business so far, that if the Right Hon. *Genl.* would assist him in drawing up a resolution, which might stand in the Journals, against establishing this mode of proceeding into a precedent, he would withdraw his motion; otherwise he was determined to take the sense of the House upon it. On a division,

For it, 65. Against it, 148.

(To be continued.)

MR. URBAN,

AS your correspondent, who not long ago proposed a new version of *Επιστομης*, is, without doubt, a pious and attentive reader of the New Testament, perhaps he may be pleased to see some remarks taken from the *PERCULUM LITERARIUM* OF JENSIUS. That work is not in the hands of every scholar; some extracts, therefore, from it (with occasional observations interspersed) may not be unacceptable.

Matthew i. 17.

When MATTHEW, in this passage, uses the word *γενεας*, it is clear he means to express GENERATION, in the sense of one person's being born from another; for he calls the generation of ISAAC from ABRAHAM, and of JACOB from ISAAC, *γενεαν*. HOMER uses this word in the same sense, Il. vi. 145:

Οη σιε φυλλων ΓΕΝΗ, τοιγδε και ανδρων

Φυλλα τε μιν τ' ανεμος χαμαδις χειρ,
αλλα δε δ' ελν

Τηλεθωσα Φυη, ιερως δ' επιγινεται ερη.
Ως ανδρων ΓΕΝΗ, η μιν Φυη, η δ' αποληνη.

GENEA also signifies KINDEED RACE, in which all are comprised who are related by consanguinity. Thus in HOMER, Il. xx:

Ταυτης τοι ΓΕΝΕΗΖ τε και αιματος ευχομαι εινα.

And ALEXANDER SEVERUS is said, by ZOSIMUS, to be εκ της Σιθηρου ΓΕΝΕΑΣ καταγομενος.

In a wider acceptation it is taken for a WHOLE PEOPLE; as when CHRIST says in Matt. xi. 16, *Τις δε ομοιωσω την ΓΕΝΕΑΝ ταυτην*, meaning the PEOPLE of JERUSALEM.

Γενια, moreover, denotes a certain space of years, sometimes thirty, sometimes thirty-three, and sometimes an hundred. *Γενια* comprises thirty years in DIODORUS SICULUS, b. ii. c. 55; who says, that twenty *γενιας* make six hundred years,—*Της γενιας αριθμειν τριακοσιαις*. Thirty-three years are assigned by HERODOTUS, b. ii. who writes, *γενιας τρεις εκατον ετα εινα*. The SEPTUAGINT define *γενια* by a hundred years; for when in Gen. xv. 13. they had written that the Egyptian bondage should be for four hundred years, in ver. 16. they say, that the end

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of that bondage shall be η ΓΕΝΕΑ ΤΕΤΑΡΤΗ.

Matt. iii. 6.

It is not easy to find the word *Εξομολογεσθαι* in any but the sacred writers. *Ομολογειν* and *ομολογεσθαι* occur in common. By the addition of *ΕΞ* there seems to be meant some particular and more emphatical force; so as to imply a confession of sins, accompanied with earnest repentance and detestation of past offences. And, indeed, without this detestation and thorough conversion of the soul from sin to righteousness, it can avail little to confess (or as it is called in Greek, *ομολογεσθαι*), our sins. In the same sense of the word St. JAMES hath said, in Ephes. v. 6, *ΕΞομολογεσθε αλληλοις τα παραπτωματα*. The meaning, therefore, of *ΕΞομολογεσθαι τας αμαρτίας* will be, “with a ready and willing mind to confess that we have sinned, and to resolve on better practices, conceiving, at the same time, a degree of regard towards Him who hath called us back from error into the right way.” Thus the SEPTUAGINT interpret a passage in the xviiith psalm of DAVID, *Δια τοτο εξομολογησομαι σοι η θησι, και τη ονοματι σου ψαλμ. i. e.* “discarding and disavowing all other Gods or Genii, I will be devoted to THEE only; with THEE only will live as bound by solemn compact; to THEE I make my promise, and pledge my faith.”

Matt. v. 47.

Ασπαζεσθαι, in this passage, is used in a much more wide and more emphatical acceptation than merely to “SALUTE.” It implies, “all the kind offices of love, affection, attention, and assistance, which can be shewn to friends, or brothers, or relations of any kind.”

Matt. xi. 19.

Our Saviour says, *Εδικαιωθη η Σοφια απο των τεκνων αυτης*. I am not pleased with the interpretation which commentators give of this passage: “Wisdom (*i. e.* God or Christ, and his discipline and doctrine,) is received with approbation as good and right by his true disciples.” This construction does not correspond with the Greek language, nor is it at all the sense required in this place. If *Απο* be so rendered, it would be taken for *Υπο*, or *Παρο*; which

which acceptance, however, is not usual, nor here necessary. Where the Latins express something to be done by any person, the Greeks say, *Ἔγω, or Παρά Τινος*.—*Αὐτο* denotes Separation, Transition, Departure, and words of similar import; and then it also implies Origin, Derivation, Descent from any thing, or cause, or person. The first of these significations is most common, the last most elegant.—I am of opinion, then, our Saviour means, “that the Jews were slanderous, unreasonable, and morose to an excessive and culpable degree, since nothing could satisfy or please them; for they said that JOHN, because he neither ate nor drank, was actuated by an evil spirit; but the Son of Man, because he eats and drinks, is a glutton and wine-bibber, and companion of the most wicked persons. Yet is the cause of Wisdom justified by its children, or on the side of its children;” *i. e.* “If, in answer to this calumny, the children of Wisdom, or My children, be examined, I am by them cleared of this charge.”—By the word “children” I mean “Fruits, Effects, Works,” by which it may be proved and demonstrated, both that JOHN was not actuated by an evil spirit, and that the SON of MAN is not a wine-bibber, &c.; as if Christ should say, “It is manifest, by the WORKS both of JOHN and the SON of MAN, what is the real character of each: so that, although they may be unjustly condemned by the malevolent Jews, yet will their own actions, which they have already performed, and are still purposing to accomplish, acquit them of these imputations.”—The word *Τίμα* not only may be taken, but actually is used, metaphorically, to signify “Actions and Works.” See *ATHENÆUS*, book xiii, where a passage is quoted from *ÆSCHYLUS*, *Perseæ*, ver. 620, and *Eumenides*, ver. 536.—Flowers also are called *λαμναί; κ' εἶδος τίμα*.

[OBS. If JENSIVS had referred to *ÆSCHYLUS* himself, he would have found the passages not such as quoted by *ATHENÆUS*. The words in the *Perseæ* are,

Ἀθὰ τε πλεῖστα, πανόρου γαίης, τίμα—

and in the *Eumenides*,

*Δυσσέβειας μὲν ἵδρις
Τέλος δ' ἐς στυμῆς.]*

JEROM says, that in some Copies it is read, “Wisdom is justified by its works.” The Syriac version explains *τίμα* by a word implying “Opera, Works.” Perhaps this expression of our Saviour’s is a Syriac idiom; for our Saviour used the Syriac dialect: and it is probable, that, among the Syrians, the same word signified an “Offspring,” and any Work, or Action.—It is remarkable, that St. Matthew and St. Luke have both expressed our Saviour’s saying in the same manner, meaning, no doubt, to preserve the play upon the words. By the insertion of *ἔργων*, by Luke, it is clear that nothing can be implied but “Works,” since ALL the DISCIPLES of CHRIST could not be equally laudable.

The sense, then, of the passage, taken together, is this: “By its Works is Wisdom made evident.” Whether, by Wisdom, we mean, emphatically, GOD Himself, or CHRIST, or that method and plan of acting which GOD observes.

And though I should grant (which I readily do) that *τίμα σοφίας* may be simply rendered “The children of Wisdom, the disciples of CHRIST, the preachers of the Gospel,” &c. yet even thus my interpretation will hold good; for the disciples of CHRIST, though they are *τίμα*, yet are they so not literally and properly, but figuratively and metaphorically: for by his own favour and gift of grace hath CHRIST made them his *τίμα*; and so being, as it were, formed by CHRIST, they are the works of his hands: and now *αὐτοὶ τῆς ἐδουλεύθῃς ἡ σοφίας*, “by these is Wisdom, or CHRIST, justified;” *i. e.* “it appears from them who are so holy, chaste, virtuous, and pious, what their Master and Maker must be.”

I must, however, confess, that in my opinion the disciples of CHRIST cannot be here meant; nor was it by their virtues that he would prove his own sincerity, sanctity, and entire wisdom; for, at the time of our Saviour’s speaking, they had not made such proficiency in evangelical doctrine; they were still in a state of tuition, they were still receiving instruction from their Teacher and Lord, after whose death and renewed glory they were to receive a most abundant measure of the Holy Spirit; and thus at last were they to become disci-
ples

ples worthy of such a Teacher, were to walk in his steps, and spread his influence by miracles and the power of persuasion.

[OBS. A single passage from St. JOHN will prove JENSIUS to be wrong in his conjecture. *Ὅσοι δὲ ἐλάβον αὐτόν, ἔδωκεν αὐτοῖς ἐξουσίαν τέκνα Θεοῦ γενέσθαι.* John i. 12. The word *τέκνα* there signifies "Sons or Children," as applied to Men spiritually; and in this acceptance is it used throughout the New Testament. When our Saviour speaks of "actions" as "fruits," the word *καρπὸς* is used in St. Matthew's Gospel: *Ποιῶσθε ὅν καρπὸς ἀγαθὸν τῆς μετανοίας.* Matt. iii. 8. It is not probable, that by *τέκνα*, in the xith chapter of the same Gospel, should be implied what the translator of the Hebrew or Syriac original has, in chap. iii, interpreted by *καρπὸς*; nor is it just to give *τέκνα*, in this one passage, a sense which it has not in any other part of the New Testament. Though the sacred writers do indeed write figuratively, spiritually, and typically, yet are they very sparing of poetical metaphors, such as would be *τέκνα* for *καρπὸς*; or *ἐλεῖν*. The most poetical expressions perhaps throughout the Gospels and Epistles are in that bold allegory of St. James, *Ἡ ἐκτιθυμία συλλαβύσα τίκιν' Ἀμαρτίαν* ἡ δὲ Ἀμαρτία ἀποτρεχισθεῖσα ἀποκτενὶ Θανάτου, James i. 15; the passage which gave MILTON the idea of his allegorical personages S^{IN} and DEATH, according to some critics. Probably, however, our great Epic poet, in his introduction of these CHARACTERS, had in his mind neither the passage of St. JAMES, just cited, nor the *ATH* of HOMER, nor the *ΘΑΝΑΤΟΣ* of EURIPIDES or SOPHOCLES, but the MYSTERIES and MORALITIES in which he was deeply read, and where S^{IN} and DEATH appear frequently and familiarly, as DRAMATIS PERSONÆ.

Q. S. T.

MR. URBAN,

June 10.

I HAVE seen, in some printed work, that in Queen Elizabeth's reign the average of deaths in London was weekly 50; but having entirely forgot my authority, I wish some one of your numerous readers would favour me with the name of the work in which it is made, and if it alludes to any particular data of that long reign.

E. B.

P. 388, col. 2, l. 52, read "appreciate."

P. 390, for "M. A. N." read "M. O. N."

MR. URBAN,

June 2.

I SEND you the annexed hand-bill, in hope that some of your correspondents will be so kind as to inform me whether the curiosities therein described still exist; and if they do, where they may be seen. The hand-bill is without date; but some persons now living remember to have viewed them at Mr. Boverick's in the year 1745. They were remarkably well executed.

Yours, &c.

S. G.

To be seen at Mr. Boverick's, Watch-maker, at the Dial, facing Old Round Court, near the New Exchange Buildings, in the Strand, at One Shilling each Person,

I. The little Furniture of a Dining-Room; consisting of a dining-table, with a cloth laid; two figures seated as at dinner; a footman waiting; a card-table, which opens, with a drawer in it; frame and castors; looking-glass; two dozen of dishes; twenty dozen of plates; thirty dozen of spoons; and twelve skeleton-back chairs, with claw feet. All the above particulars are contained in a cherry-stone.

II. A Landau, which opens and shuts by springs, hanging on braces, with four persons sitting therein; a crane-neck carriage, the wheels turning on their axles, coachman's box, &c. of ivory; together with six horses and their furniture, a coachman on the box, a dog between his legs, the reins in one hand, and whip in the other; two footmen behind, and a postillion on the leading-horse, in their proper liveries; all so minute as to be drawn along by a flea. It has been shewn to the Royal Society, and several persons of distinction.

III. The curious little Four-wheel open Chaise, with the figure of a man in it, all made of ivory, drawn by a flea, which performs all the offices of a large chaise, as running of the wheels, locking, &c. weighing but one grain; shewn to the Royal Family, and several of the nobility and gentry.

IV. A Flea, chained by a chain of two hundred links, with a padlock and key, curiously wrought; the chain and flea, padlock and key, weighing but one third of a grain.

V. A Camel, that passes through the eye of a middle-size needle.

VI. And a curious Pair of Steel Scissors, so minute as six pair may be wrapped up in the wing of a fly. The said scissors cut a large horse-hair.

To be seen from nine in the morning till eight at night; and those that please to see them at their house may be waited upon on Thursdays, at the same hours.

N. B. Jewels, Plate, and Toys made and repaired at his shop, at the most reasonable rates.—Lace and Point joined and mended after the best and neatest manner.

FOREIGN

FOREIGN ARTICLE.

76. *A centise Account of the Kingdom of Pegu, its Climate, Produce, Trade, Government, the Manners and Customs of its Inhabitants; interpreted with Remarks moral and political. With an Appendix, containing an Enquiry into the Cause of the Variety observable in the Fleeces of Sheep in different Climates. To which is added, A Description of the Caves of Elephanta, Ambola, and Canara. The Whole being the Result of Observations made on a Voyage performed by Order of the Honourable East India Company. By William Hunter, A. M. Surgeon. Calcutta: Printed by John Hay, 1785. 8vo.*

THE long title is almost the substance of the book, which, in 96 pages, contains as much new observation and information concerning this extensive kingdom as can be expected from the opportunity which the writer had of making the one or collecting the other, during the short time he waited for the refitting of a ship totally dismasted, and obliged to put into the river Syriam, in July 1782, the natives being very communicative, and speaking the language of Hindostan, and foreigners of different nations having been settled in that country for many years.

PEGU lies on the East side of the Bay of Bengal, between 15 and 24 degrees of North latitude, in length 600 miles, in breadth 350, was formerly subject to a prince of its own, but a revolution about forty years ago made it a province of the kingdom of Ava, whose prince removed the ancient capital from one branch of the river Syriam to another, and called it *Rangoon*. It consists of a fort and a town; the houses built of wood, raised on high pillars above the tide. The whole country is low, and the land can only be seen at a very small distance from sea, which has occasioned a great error in our latest charts. Notwithstanding this marshy, wooded situation, the country is remarkably healthy, and the inhabitants the most muscular and robust race in India, their complexion swarthy, between the Chinese and Bengalese, and their features like the Malays. Their teeth jet-black. Such are the Birmahs, or natives of Ava, who conquered Pegu. The original natives have more oval faces, softer and more regular features. The Birmahs distinguished themselves by marks punctured on the thigh. The dress of the men is a kind of turban, a piece of party-coloured silk round their

loins, and over their shoulders, and hanging down over their legs; that of the women a short jacket, and a piece of cloth like a loose petticoat. Their behaviour is very frank, civil, and courteous. Their religion resembles that of the Gentoo; they worship an evil deity; have pagodas for their temples; their priests are called *Talapays*, who observe celibacy, and every morning collect the alms of the people in provisions, and employ their interest in favour of criminals, and their hospitality to strangers in distress. They have also female *Talapays*. The magistrates are of four sorts: the *Moon*, who presides in council; the *Reoon*, second to him, administering justice; the *Cheekaw*, whose office is not distinguished; the *Shabundar*, or commercial magistrate. All public orders are made out in the name of these four principal officers under the King of Ava, who is an absolute monarch, and an usurper. In regard to punishments, if a man commits a capital crime, and escapes before he can be brought to justice, his wife and children and nearest relations are put to death without mercy. They use a kind of ordeal by diving. Theft is always punished with death. A foreigner may marry a native, but cannot carry her away; and if he absent himself three years, leaving her a sufficient maintenance, he may, at his return, claim her again. A debtor, unable to pay, is sold for a slave; and a woman's debts, if not discharged before marriage by her intended husband, subject her to be taken from him. The agriculture of Pegu is entirely confined to rice; their cloathing, to silk and cotton. They are well acquainted with the arts of ship building and navigation. Their language in general has a nasal sound, and abounds with compound words. They write from left to right, on the leaves of the Toddy tree, with sharp iron pens, or on Bamboe paper, with a white stone. Their music is sweet, and their instruments stringed. Their product and commerce consist of *Teak* wood, which is as hard as oak; tin; bees'-wax; gold not to be exported, any more than salt petre, nor used for money, which is silver, but for ornament; *Areca* nut, *Cachow*, and *Petroleum*. They have plenty of rice, the Bengal fruits, honey, poultry, and game, deer and wild fids, and small horses. Foreign ships, as soon as they arrive, have their guns and rudder carried ashore; a great impediment and

delay to commerce, which Mr. Hunter thinks is capable of great improvement here, in the articles of ship-timber, gold, and opium.

In an Appendix of 20 pages Mr. H. enquires into the effect of heat and cocoa-nut oil on hair, making it grow faster, stronger, and thinner.

The remaining 40 pages contain the Description of the Caves of Elephanta, Ambola, and Canara, formerly communicated by Mr. H. to the Society of Antiquaries of London, and printed in their *Archæologia*, vol. VII. p. 286—302.

This book is neatly printed on the paper of the country, and has a few gross press errors in the spelling. Far-fetched must be dear bought. Considering, however, how little has been hitherto known of this extensive kingdom on the East side of the Bay of Bengal, except from Purchas, Ovington, and such early travellers, we venture to recommend this account of it to our curious readers.

77. *The History of Great Britain: from the Revolution in 1688 to the Accession of George the First. Translated from the Latin Manuscript of Alexander Cunningham, Esq. Minister from George I. to the Republic of Venice. To which is prefixed, An Introduction, containing an Account of the Author and his Writings, by William Thomson, LL.D. Published by Thomas Hollingbery, D.D. Archbishop of Chichester, and Chaplain in Ordinary to His Majesty, F.R.S. and S.S.A. In Two Volumes. 4to.*

IT appears, at first sight, remarkable, that although Mr. Cunningham's Latin MSS. were put in order and translated by Dr. Thomson, who has also prefixed to his translation biographical and critical memoirs of the author, this History is said, in the title-page, to have been published by Dr. Hollingbery. This is accounted for by Dr. Hollingbery in a preface, where he says,

"It may be necessary and proper to inform the reader by what means this History came to be produced to the world. On the death of a near relation many papers came into my possession; among them was found a manuscript, written in Latin, signed by the initial letters of the name of the author, *Alexander Cunningham, Esq.* nearly connected with my family. It appeared to be the History of Great Britain, from the Revolution in 1688 to the Accession of King George the First, in 1714, containing many curious anecdotes and facts which have escaped other historians, and throw new light on several

important transactions in this kingdom. I communicated this discovery to some friends, who desired me to shew it to the Earl of Hardwicke, a competent judge of historical truths. Meeting with his approbation, I submitted it to the inspection of the Rev. Dr. John Douglas, canon-residentary of St. Paul's church, and chaplain in ordinary to his Majesty, known by his writings to be not only a zealous advocate for the truths of Christianity, but a great ornament to the republic of literature and science. He, ever ready to promote the advancement of useful knowledge, and willing to encourage whatever contributes to the amusement and instruction of mankind, examined it with attention, and agreed with other friends in desiring to see it in print. The favourable opinion of these eminent men, joined to that of others remarkable for their abilities and learning, induced me to publish it. My first design was to have produced it in the original; but knowing how few are sufficiently learned to understand, and how many are indisposed to read, two quarto volumes in Latin, however interesting and entertaining the subject may be, I altered my purpose, and intended to have sent it into the world in a translation. A nervous fever depriving me of the power, defeated the scheme. But that the world might not be disappointed of the amusement and information it may afford, Mr. Cunningham's manuscripts were committed to the care and management of the Rev. Dr. William Thomson, known in the republic of letters as the author of a philosophical *jeu d'esprit**, and of the Continuation of Principal Watson's *History of Spain*.

"This account I think proper to give, that the world may know what part I take in this work, and how far I am concerned in the publication. The Preface and the Dedication I wrote, the one to relate these circumstances, and the other as an acknowledgment of the obligation I am under to Lord Hardwicke for the trouble he was pleased to take in perusing, and giving his approbation to, the manuscript. This translation I hope will be received with that indulgence for its faults which candour prescribes; and, as the motive for publishing it is solely to gratify the public curiosity, every apology will be admitted in favour of Dr. Thomson, who has expressed the sense of the author with fidelity. Dr. Thomson has introduced it with biographical and critical observations on the life and connections of the author, and merit of the work; to which he has added, in an Appendix, specimens of the Latinity, that the reader may form some judgment of the nature of the language, and spirit of the style, in which it is written.

THOMAS HOLLINGBERY."

* "The Man in the Moon; or, Travels into the Lunar Regions, by the Man of the People."

The

The Doctor's motives in publishing this History, or rather in suffering it to be published, are farther explained in a Dedication to Lord Hardwicke. "I gratefully accept," says he, "of your permission to submit this History to the public eye, under the favour of your patronage and protection, *who were pleased*, on perusing the manuscripts, to entertain a good opinion, and to express your commendation of it, as describing characters and events worthy of general communication. This approbation and recommendation of your Lordship, who are both a lover and judge of historical truths, were so flattering and encouraging, that I should suspect myself of wanting the generosity of a true friend to literature, if I suppressed entirely the information and amusement they may afford, by disclosing the transactions and scenes of those periods which have hitherto found but few well-informed authors to relate and illustrate them."—We shall pass by some grammatical errors in this Preface and Dedication, and also the singularity of writing in a piece to which he sets his name, and of another piece, to which he also sets his name, "The Preface and the Dedication I wrote." But it is difficult not to take notice of the absurdity of making an acknowledgment to Lord Hardwicke, who is certainly not a barren subject of praise, for being *pleased* to entertain a good opinion of the History on a perusal of it. This sentiment is repeated in the Preface. It would seem, according to this, that the *will*, not the judgement, is concerned in criticism. It is a careless manner of expression. It is a pity it should have slipped into a Dedication, and a greater pity that it should have been repeated in the Preface.

In the Introduction, containing biographical and critical memoirs of Mr. Cunningham, and his writings, Dr. Thomson remarks, that the prevailing spirit of the times, whatever it be, is usually carried to excess; and that, being tinged in its progress with the imperfections and follies of human nature, it throws an air of ridicule even on the noblest pursuits. This position he confirms and illustrates by the vicissitudes and fate of chivalry, philology, a spirit of metaphysics, and of experiment on the other hand, and particular description.—Having observed, on the subject of natural history, that there are many

pretenders to science, who are more anxious to assign to any particular object its just place in some artificial catalogue than to explore the oeconomy and the laws of Nature, he says, "A similar observation may be made on the extreme avidity with which many readers peruse every register and memorial that relates to past times, and who are delighted more with the particular facts brought to light by the industry of the mere antiquarian, than with the conduct of the passions, the moral principles of human nature, and the fate of nations, displayed by a variety of interesting situations in the page of the historian. Whether the British government has yet arrived at that stage of existence in which nations, like individuals, having experienced the vanity of all human enterprises, begin to exchange the ardour of hope for the recollection of past events and adventures; or whether the accidental appearance of a few great masters has established in this country, as it were, an historical school; certain it is, that the passion for writing, as well as that for reading, narratives and records of every kind is stronger in the present than it has ever been in any former period. Yet few of these come up to the grace, the dignity, and importance of just and genuine history; a species of composition which consists not merely in a collection of separated and disjointed parts, and still less in such an artificial arrangement of facts, accompanied by the shrewdest conjectures, as may give plausibility to particular prejudices concerning matters of doubtful dispute."

Under such circumstances, the translator thinks it necessary, in announcing the work now offered to the publick, to premise, "that it is neither a republication nor a mere compilation of facts; that it is not addressed merely, though it certainly be, in part, to a passion for antiquities and anecdotes; and that it is not dictated by a spirit of controversy. It is the production of a man who, having lived long on the stage, and conversed much with the principal actors in public life, is animated by the recent scenes which he has seen, and in some of which he himself had acted a part. It contains facts that have passed unobserved by other historians; some, though not new, when considered separately, are selected, disposed, and described with a

"skill which bestows on them all the grace of novelty; and the whole of them, whether new or old, are united by a principle of connection into one interesting view, which makes an impression on the mind of something that is uniform and entire."—This general sketch of Mr. Cunningham's History is developed and illustrated, in the Introduction, by a detail of facts and observations relative to the author and his writings.

Mr. Alexander Cunningham was born in Scotland, under the usurpation of Cromwell, in 1655. His father was minister of Ettrick, in the presbytery and shire of Selkirk. He was educated in Holland, and lived much with the English and Scotch refugees at the court of the Prince of Orange, and particularly with the Earls of Argyle and Sunderland, with whom he was domesticated, and with whom he contended daily for superiority at the game of Chess. Whenever Lord Sunderland was at leisure, he either drove to Cunningham's lodgings, which were at some distance, or sent his carriage for him. After playing for a course of time, Lord Sunderland discovered, that he, who was jolted in the carriage before they sat down, was always sure to lose every game; for which reason he gave over going to Cunningham's, but always sent for him, and always beat him, to his no small astonishment, as he was conscious that he understood the game as well as his adversary. At last, when he was very much out of humour, Lord Sunderland told him the trick; and Cunningham insisted, that they should drive to one another's lodgings alternately; which confirmed his Lordship's observation, and restored Cunningham to his former level, for from that time they won and lost alternately. This fact, which appears not at all incredible (for the streets of the Hague were not, in the last century, so smooth as those of London are at present,) proves how nicely the capacities of Sunderland and Cunningham were balanced against each other; but it is more curious and interesting on another account: it shews the intimate connection between our corporeal frame and the faculty of thinking. On this subject, as well as on the entertainment we find in the most intense application of the mind in divers games that require the most profound reflection, Dr. Thomson makes short digressions, mingling ab-

stracted ideas with a degree of pleasantry and humour.

Mr. Cunningham came over to England at the Revolution, with King William; and of this expedition he gives a copious account in his History. He was employed, after this, as travelling tutor or companion to the Earl of Hyndford and his brother Mr. William Carmichael, afterwards solicitor-general for Scotland.—He travelled, secondly, and lived for several years on the Continent, with the Lord Lorne, afterwards so well known under the name of John Duke of Argyll. This young nobleman, though only 17 years of age, in the first confederate war was colonel of a regiment which had been raised in the Low Countries for the service of King William. When we reflect on this circumstance, and that Mr. Cunningham possessed the most various opportunities of learning what may be termed the military geography of the times, we shall the less wonder that his accounts of battles and sieges, and, in general, of all the operations of war, should be so copious, and at the same time so conceivable and satisfactory.—We find our author, after he was freed from his charge of Lord Lorne, in company with the celebrated Mr. Joseph Addison, both of them, in all probability, on their return from Italy, at the court of Hanover, where they were received in the most courteous manner, although by the Germans in general they were treated with supercilious rudeness. He also, in the years 1711, 1712, and 1713, made the tour of Europe, with the Lord Viscount Lonsdale. It may be observed, that Mr. Cunningham's noble pupils and fellow-travellers did, all of them, very high honour to their preceptor and friend.

Our author, both when he was on the Continent and at home, maintained a close and intimate correspondence with the leading men of the Whig party, who, in the reign of King William, and until the four last years of the reign of Queen Anne, were intrusted with the administration of government. At home they conversed familiarly with him; asked his advice; and employed him in different negotiations. When abroad, he sent secret intelligence to them; and for this purpose he seems, on certain occasions, to have been vested with the character of an Envoy or Missionary. In Carstares's *State Papers*, published in 1774, there are two letters from

from Alexander Cunningham, dated, Paris, the 22d and 26th of August, 1701, giving an account of his conferences with the Marquis of Torcy, the French minister, relative to the Scotch trade with France. This commercial negotiation, from the tenor of Cunningham's Letters, compared with his History, appears to have been only the ostensible object of his attention, while he was in France this year; for "the exact account sent by him to the King of the military preparations throughout the whole of that kingdom," makes it very clear that he was at that time rendering to his Majesty services equally secret and important. Mr. Cunningham was also entrusted, on critical occasions, by the commanders of our fleets and armies abroad, with messages and representations to the Ministry in England.

On the accession of George I. Mr. Cunningham was sent, by his political friends, now in power, as envoy from Great Britain to Venice, where he resided from 1715 to 1720, as appears from his dispatches, which have been collected and arranged by Mr. Aikle, keeper of the public records in the Paper Office, who very obligingly communicated to Dr. Thomson this information. Mr. Cunningham's letters to the Secretary of State, and some to the Earl of Hyndford, being compared with one another, and with the Latin MSS. of his History, the hand-writing in all of them, and in the Latin MSS, appeared clearly to be the same.

A question naturally arises, Whether Alexander Cunningham, who published an edition of Horace, and whose Notes on that poet are so generally and justly held in estimation, was the identical person with Alexander Cunningham the historian, of whom we have been speaking?—Alexander Cunningham, as appears above, was born in Scotland, in the protectorship of Cromwell. He was educated and lived much in Holland before the Revolution, and, as appears from his History, sometimes long after that memorable era*. He was much with the refugees from Great Britain at the Hague, and particularly with the Earls of Argyle and Sunderland. He was a famous player at the game of Chess. He enjoyed the favour of the great. He had the charge of the education of John Duke of Argyle. He was, in politics, what we barbarously call a Whig;

and he lived to extreme old age. Now, that all these circumstances belong to the life, and point to the person, of Alexander Cunningham, the critic, there is a degree of evidence that seems at first sight irresistible. Upon weaker evidence than that which seems to prove the identity of the two Alexander Cunninghams, the critic and the historian, (Scotchmen and contemporaries, and educated in Holland, beyond all manner of doubt,) decisions have been given that have affected fortune, fame, life, posterity, and all that is dear to mankind. Yet circumstantial, which, in many instances, carries stronger conviction than direct evidence, is sometimes found to be uncertain and fallacious. For, notwithstanding the accumulated coincidences in the situation and character of the critic and the historian, there are circumstances too of diversity and opposition that seem wholly incompatible with their identity. And therefore Dr. Thomson, after weighing the circumstances of diversity, and the evidence on which their existence is founded, with the circumstances of identity, and the evidence on which their existence is established, thinks it probable that they were different persons. Yet he confesses that, when the coincidences already enumerated recur to his mind, and particularly the evidence tending to prove that both the critic and historian were entrusted with the tuition of Argyle, he is rather disposed, on the subject of their diversity, to be somewhat sceptical. This enquiry Dr. Thomson does not conclude, then, with absolute certainty, but leaves it open to future discoveries, which the publication before us will no doubt open.—The historian Cunningham is said, though not upon any evidence that is brought forward, to have probably been that Alexander Cunningham who died at London, and was buried in the chancel of St. Martin's church, in 1737. The critic is reported to have died some years sooner; but the reports concerning the time and place of his death are vague and contradictory. So that, as it is still possible, for aught that has yet appeared, that the critic and the historian may be one and the same person, the translator perhaps has done well to give the whole of the evidence, without drawing any other than a probable conclusion on this very curious subject.—It is remarkable, that what is known of Mr.

Cunningham,

Cunningham, out most excellent historian, has not been communicated by Dr. Hollingbery nor any of his relations, but collected from his own MSS. and other writings from the Paper-office, and from certain noblemen and gentlemen in Scotland. On the subject of this reserve we are only told, that the family to whom Mr. Cunningham left his fortune knew nothing of what became of his books; a circumstance which, as well as others abovementioned, tends naturally to produce perplexity and scepticism in the inquiry concerning the identity or diversity of the critic and the historian, as it exactly corresponds with the account we have, that Mr. Cunningham the critic's immense collection of books was sold by auction, after his death, in Holland. On the whole of this intricate investigation we may conclude, with the author of the biographical and critical memoirs, that,

"If the writings of our author have increased the stores of history, the incidents of his life, by shewing the uncertainty of oral tradition, have illustrated its importance. These, whatever conclusion may be drawn on the subject of his identity or diversity from the critic, were undoubtedly many and various, and not only furnished uncommon opportunities, but naturally tended to qualify the mind for found observation. For it is the nature of attention, like a microscope, to magnify its object. The narrower our sphere of observation, the larger do those particular ideas appear with which we are conversant. Objects familiar, and constantly present, are apt to exceed, in our imagination, their just magnitude and rank in the scale of things, and to involve us in manifold errors. But different scenes and situations, different objects and points of view, correct the exaggerations of fancy, strengthen common sense, and reduce things to their due size and proportion.

"From an education under the auspices of the Prince of Orange, in a country and times which forcibly impressed on his mind a striking contrast between an absolute and a free government, and from the great examples of antiquity with which he was eminently conversant, as well as of those illustrious characters with whom he lived, and by whom he was patronised, our author naturally derived those ideas of civil liberty, and the rights of human nature, which breathe throughout the History before us, and which appear, indeed, to have dictated its subject.

"The general effect or impression, the most striking truth or moral, that remains in the mind after reviewing any series of events, which impels the historian or epic poet to communicate his sentiments and emotions to

others, serves, at the same time, as a band of union among the transactions and occurrences which he involves in the stream of his composition. This band of union is also a clue by which he winds back and unfolds the concatenation of circumstances which produced the grand event or effect that first interested or induced him to transmit these to posterity, whether in the naked simplicity of truth, or adorned with the graces of fiction. Every legitimate history, as well as epic poem, springs from some important truth or moral, as from its root, and shoots forth into various ramifications and flowers, until, in due time, it re-produces, as it were, that very fruit which gave it birth; until, by some catastrophe, it impresses on the mind that doctrine or moral which forms its principal object. And as the heroic poet, after briefly announcing the subject that fires his soul, does not fly, directly and rapidly, to the end he has in view, but, on the contrary, keeps long on the wing, and aims, in his flight, to warm the mind, and to gratify its vast desires, by frequent views of the grandeur, magnificence, and beauty of Nature and Providence; so the historian diversifies his narrative by incidents, circumstances, and digressions. Various scenes are opened, various actors introduced, various characters and manners; and the variety of the style is suited to the variety of the matter. If we examine Mr. Cunningham's History by these canons of criticism, we shall find reason to pronounce it a just and legitimate composition, and perhaps to rank its author in the first class of our historians."

(To be continued).

78. *An Essay on pronouncing and reading French; to show, that, by Study and Application, the English may acquire, with Certainty, and in a short Time, the true French Accent.* By Mr. Des Carrières.

THE chief purport of this performance is, to give the true doctrine of pronunciation; the knowledge of which, Mr. Des Carrières says, ought ever to precede that of spelling, which, though the basis of orthography, by no means facilitates pronunciation.

"When we say, that pronouncing must precede spelling, we do nothing but follow the path traced out by Nature. How does a child in England, for instance, obtain his mother-tongue? In his cradle, all objects arrest his looks, all sounds strike his ears; but, excepting crying, he seems almost dumb. We hear nothing, at first, but an obscure and insignificant humming; at the same time the caresses of his mother attract his whole attention; he listens to her repeated whispers, and, at last, to repay, if I may say so, her maternal cares, when his organ begins to display itself, the first articulation he drops

is *ma, ma*. Does he know what is an *m*, what is an *a*? The child grows up insensibly, and his memory becomes a magazine of words. When he is four or five years old, he is able to ask for all he wants, to understand all that is said to him, and yet he knows not a single letter. At this age he is sent to school, to learn reading. They make him spell, that is, unite sounds which he knows already, for the most part, to the images of them, so that he may be able afterwards to represent, in his turn, his thoughts by writing. Why would you not do the same when he is to get another language, French, for instance, which, being a living one, may become for him another mother-tongue? Why would you not inculcate the true sounds of it into his ears the first time you present the images of them to his eyes, instead of pronouncing to him idle names, which are not the sounds he is to retain? When he knows the true sounds thoroughly, and without hesitating, when he is able to utter syllables, and to form words, since a great many of them, though alike in sound, differ very much in signification and spelling, it is the proper time to make him observe those differences, to acquaint him with that divorce between orthography and pronunciation, so that he may be prevented from presenting, as the unlearned do, one idea for another. This, I think, is the surest way to get the utterance of a living language, the pronunciation of which may be obtained with certainty; very different, in that respect, from a dead language, like Greek or Latin, the true utterance of them being lost, and become arbitrary."

The author proceeds to illustrate his doctrine by various rules, which are at least ingenious, and may be useful; and concludes thus:

"Such are the principles which, I think, may facilitate the proper utterance of a language, the acquisition of which this enlightened nation has in some measure associated to that of its own. If any thing of consequence has escaped me, the candid reader is intreated to favour me with his observations, which will be duly attended to. I return him, beforehand, the warmest thanks, as no other object is in my view but the public utility, and contributing, like a good patriot, to promote the mutual intercourse so long wished for. Excited by the same zeal, some English grammarian, perhaps, will attempt to make more obvious and easy the utterance of his language to a nation that values merit, and longs more than ever to behold, in their original beauty, those celebrated writers who deserve so well of human kind. So generous a return, such tokens of friendship, cannot fail to please; nay, I dare assert, it is now the duty of both nations. And a more favourable circumstance can never be met with than this prosperous epoch, wherein Peace, having

locked up War in his den, and brought with her Concord and Harmony, will now display an un fading olive; will join, by the tie of commerce, the real nerve of union, two powerful nations, worthy one another, and too long divided by an impolitic rivalry. Long, very long, may virtuous Kings, the fathers of their people, contemplate so landable a work of wisdom and prudence! May I see erased from our annals the words *Envy, Malice*; and engraved in adamant, as they are in my heart, those of better omen, *EMULATION, BENEVOLENCE*! 1787."

79. *The Gentleman's Guide in his Tour through France, with a correct Map of the Post Roads, the Expenses of travelling in a Post-Chaise, Stage Coach, or Inland Water Carriage; also, the Distances of the Towns, and the best Houses of Accommodation. The Ninth Edition, with considerable Additions, particularly an Account of the Products, Manufactures, Finances, &c. from Mr. Neckar, and a Tour through Switzerland, by the Author of the "Guide through Italy."*

THE publisher is indebted to the author of the "Gentleman's Guide in his Travels through Italy, with a correct Map, and Directions for travelling in that Country," the Rev. T. Martyn, professor of botany at Cambridge, and F. R. S. who was two or three years on the tour of Europe, for the considerable additions and improvements made in this edition. Mr. Martyn has also done him the favour to draw up entirely the

80. *Sketch of a Tour through Switzerland, with an accurate Map;*

intended to fall within the compass of the generality, and chiefly transcribed from a Journal written on the spot. Whoever would penetrate deeper into the national beauties and variety of political constitutions in this interesting country must consult Mr. Cox's Travels, *De Luc's Letters*, *M. de Saussure's Voyage dans les Alpes*, *Dictionnaire de la Suisse*, &c. &c.

This Sketch may either be had singly or at the end of the "Guide through France."

81. *A brief Account, historical and critical, of the Septuagint Version of the Old Testament. To which is added, A Dissertation on the Comparative Excellency of the Hebrew and Samaritan Pentateuch. By the Rev. Dr. Henry Owen, F. R. S. &c.*

THE learned author of this little tract, who has distinguished himself in biblical criticism, divides it into VII sections. In the 1st he treats of the

LXX version; when and by whom made; and is of opinion that the LXX interpreters translated only the Pentateuch, and perhaps not *all that*, and the other books at different times by different persons, whose merits he examines. "The Pentateuch is by far the most exact and accurate part of the whole Greek version, having been examined, approved, and confirmed by the Jewish Sanhedrim of Alexandria, which consisted, like that of Jerusalem, of 70 persons, whence it was probably called *The Septuagint* and when the other books were added, the same name was given to the whole version."

The Hebrew copies, whence it was made, belonged to Jews of the same stock or lineage with those of Palestine, and being made not more than 160 years after the death of Ezra, may be supposed of perfect authority. But the fact is, that the version was made from *Samaritan*, and not from *Hebrew*, copies. The books which have no Samaritan counterparts, nor Hebrew copies of sufficient authority, contained readings very different from the present Hebrew text. This is the purport of the IIId section.

The IIIId treats of the manner in which the LXX version was executed, which was in general very literally, sometimes paraphrastically, and sometimes inclining to Jewish traditions, and agreeable to the Syriac, Chaldaic, Arabic, or Coptic roots, with which languages the translators may be presumed to have been acquainted.

Section IV contains remarks on the fidelity of the version, which is fully vindicated, and the faults ascribed to the different skill of the translators in the Hebrew, and not to their wilful corruptions. "Even the Greek of Isaiah, which is reckoned among the least exact, enabled Bp. Lowth to correct several errors, and supply several defects in the printed Hebrew."

From section V we learn, that this version stood alone in use for about 400 years, from its first compilement to the days of Aquila, and against the objections of the Jews in the reign of Justinian, A. D. 552, and has been translated into the Syriac, Arabic, Latin, Coptic, and other languages. The alterations made in it, the Doctor conceives, were by the Synagogue rulers in regions remoter from Egypt, attentive to the common utility, and, for the sake

of perspicuity, to adapt it to their own idiom; and this is confirmed by Saint Jerom, in whose time it was called the COMMON edition, and it is illustrated by a comparison of the Alexandrian with the Varican MSS. whence, as well as from the differences observed by Origen, it will seem that the transcribers are chargeable therewith; section VI.

The last section states the injury done to this version by Origen in his Hexapla, by adjusting it to the false and imperfect standard of his Hebrew copy.

To the whole is subjoined, "A Dissertation on the comparative Excellency of the Hebrew and Samaritan Pentateuch." All copies of the Pentateuch before the Babylonian captivity were written in *Samaritan* characters; and the book of the law which Hilkiah the high priest found in the temple, 2 Kings xxii. 8, seems to have been that of the hand-writing of Moses, and consequently in the *Samaritan* character. After being preserved 864 years, it was burnt, with the temple, in the year before Christ 588. After the return from the captivity the Chaldaic characters were adopted, and from that time many grievous errors were committed by transcribers. The Masorets, who had studied in the schools of the Arabians, gradually corrected, and reformed, in a high degree, the more ancient textual errors; but at the same time, by that contracted mode of pointing borrowed from the Arabians, made their own improved text unwarily liable to many other different errors, not by interchanging letters, but for want of attending to the orthography of words so much as to their sound. Dr. Kennicott's collation has shewn that the text of the Hebrew and Samaritan Pentateuchs approached much closer to each other than could have been conceived. The Hebrew text, however justly chargeable with many omissions or defacements, may be supplied from the Samaritan, which, notwithstanding, has indulged very unwarrantable liberties in the correction or reformation of the text, by glossing on it or dilating it as much as the Jews contracted it. The chronology of the LXX being supported by Josephus, as well as more consistent with itself, is preferable to the Hebrew and Samaritan Pentateuchs, whose imperfections and errors can only be corrected by an edition in which are the

Masoretic points, and restoring the letters preferred by the Samaritan text.

The Doctor concludes with the following just compliment to Dr. Kennicott's edition of the Hebrew Bible: "A work which I heartily wish, for the advancement of sacred literature, was more studied by divines *than I find it is*. A work which contains, with all its imputed defects, a vast treasure of Hebrew learning; which, judiciously applied, will contribute more to rectify and restore the Hebrew text than all the methods hitherto practised. I record my friend's memory with reverence; and posterity, *whatever the present generation may think*, will doubtless revere it too, and finally do it justice."

32. *The Evidence of a future Period of Improvement in the State of Mankind, with the Means and Duty of promoting it; represented in a Discourse delivered on Wednesday, 25 April, 1787, at the Meeting-house in the Old Jewry, London, to the Supporters of a new Academical Institution among Protestant Dissenters.* By Richard Price, D D F. R. S.

THE Protestant Dissenters have now got an university of their own*—not like the two universities of this land, "fortresses erected for the security and preservation of the Church of England, and defended for that purpose by tests and subscriptions," nor like "most of the seminaries among themselves, intended for conveying instruction in the particular systems of the sects that support them, and for making Baptists, Independents, Calvinists, and orthodox believers." No. "The founders of *this* institution, while they neglect no proper means of making good scholars and enlightened philosophers, will," the Doctor doubts not, "be anxious, above all things, about making good men, upright citizens, and *honest* and *candid* believers." These are specious pretences, and such as have been held out by the founders of all new plans, in every age;—by no set of men more than by the Protestant Dissenters, we

* A house has been purchased at Hackney for 5,600l to which a wing is to be added, and they had 9000l. in hand. An anonymous benefactor, who chooses to be concealed, has just sent 500l.; for which their gratitude is expressed in the News-papers. The expence of board, lodging, and tuition, for three sessions or years, is 60s. each, to such as are not on the foundation.

mean that part of them commonly (though Dr. Price says *improperly*) called *Presbyterians*; with what success let the academies at Exeter and Warrington declare. We may add, too, that just established at Manchester; "which at first (the Doctor says) it was feared, by dividing our strength, would weaken it too much; but the contrary seems now to appear, and there is reason to hope that both institutions will prosper. The one secondary left among the Dissenters of the Presbyterian denomination was, by the founder of it, intended to form *Independents* and *Calvinists*; but the moderation and wisdom of its trustees and tutors have indeed given it a liberal turn and made it useful."

After these fair confessions that the house is, or has been, divided against itself, (how then can that kingdom which this plan is to advance prosper?) exertions are now making, and the preacher acknowledges that he has worked himself up *beyond his strength* at the prospect, to establish *Theism* on the ruin of Christianity, and the "independence of the three states of the British government on one another in which its essence consists."

"An experiment is now making," the Doctor says, "by our brethren on the other side of the Atlantic of the last consequence, and to which every friend of the human race must wish success." Order may certainly, under the interposition of Providence, spring out of confusion. But to us it appears, in the present state of things on the other side the Atlantic, that "Chaos is come again."

Nothing but time and experience can authenticate the designs of the present institution, which, like all others, wants not specious words to set it off.

That the great Disposer of hearts and human events may bring about the best designs by the best means, every good and honest man must join with us in wishing.

83. *Memoirs of the Protestant House of Cromwell, &c.* By Mark Noble, F. A. S. of London and Edinburgh, Rector of Barming in Kent. The Second Edition, with Improvements. 2 Vols. 8vo.

WE hope and trust Mr. N. has found his advantage in the large and respectable list of subscribers to this second edition of his ill-digested, over-loaded work. But we cannot look up to his authorship

authorship with that respect which his subject seems to demand. We may overlook his incorrectness of language, and want of arrangement, and the vanity of having a portrait of himself for each edition, but we cannot forgive that affectation which runs through the whole work in always writing *Mr. Dr. King, English, French, Dutch, &c.* with small initials, or single letters, or printing as concisely as an author writes half-names*, and many other gross inaccuracies†. Many proper names had little initials in the first edition, which are here altered.

Mr. N. feels the propriety of adopting the corrections that have been suggested to him in the XXXIst number of the *Bibliotheca Topographica Britannica*, and acknowledges himself indebted to them; notwithstanding the unkindness with which he thinks he has been thereby treated; but as there is an attempt at wit in his resentment, let it work itself off in a joke‡.—Mr. N. however, is a pretender to authorship without any

pretensions—an antiquarian without knowing how to spell names of persons or things; for what might have passed for his printer's errors in the former edition, remaining uncorrected in the second, must be put to the account of the author, and the Birmingham press vindicate its credit.

In the article of descents Mr. N. has made the following alterations, perhaps in consequence of hints thrown out by his antagonist.

He gives Sir Richard Cromwell by Frances Murfyn only two sons, whereas he had before given them four, contrary to the pedigree in the hands of Miss C, which is here engraved.

In the first six descents in the pedigree as now made out by Mr. N, we have been able to trace only these few variations from that in the *Bibliotheca Topographica Britannica*.

He makes *Elusai Jones* wife of *Henry C*, instead of his brother *Richard*, to whom he gives neither wife or child.

Anne, first, and *Mary*, second daughter of Sir Oliver, by his second wife *Anne*, and this daughter *Anne*, wife of *John Baldwin*, instead of *Hannab*, his daughter by his first wife *Elizabeth*; and he makes *Jane*, who married *William Baker*, daughter of this Sir Oliver, by his first wife, instead of his niece, the daughter of his brother Sir Philip.

Sir Oliver's third son *Thomas* is now first noticed. He gives Sir Oliver a third son, *John*, who married *Abigail* and had a son of his own name.

He marries Sir Oliver's daughter *Catherine* to Sir *Henry Palawicini*, eldest son of Sir *Horatio*. She is the lady mentioned by *Salmon, Essex*, p. 86.

In the issue of Sir *Philip C*, he makes *Jane* a different person from what she is called in the other pedigree; and rejects a second *Henry*, the supposed clergyman, whom Mr. N. entirely annihilates.

He gives some of the dates of births or baptisms differently; the most material is that of *Richard of Upwood*, 1628 for 1620.

He makes *Battina* first, *Lucy Carr* second, and *Elizabeth Lucy lady Ferrers* third, wife of *Henry* eldest son of Sir *Oliver*. The second lady is here corrected.

In all these Mr. N. and his obnoxious rival concur.

Mr. N. determines *Henry C*, the friend and correspondent of Mr. *Pope*, to be a grandson of Sir *Philip*, by

* The *Prot. Oliver*—Sir *Rich.* perpetually for Sir *Richard*—the *Prot. R. ch.* and the *Prot. Ol.* for the *Protector Richard* and the *Protector Oliver*.—"Sir *Rich.* married, in 1518, Fra. daughter of Sir *Tho. Murfyn*, lord mayor of London. Lady *Fra.* died at *Stepney*, and was there buried Feb. 20, 1533." p. 19.—"He mar."—*Crofs-crofs-lets*.—A gold ring inscribed '*Avi numerentis avorum*.'—P. 33. "To these two daughters *H. C.* bequeathed by his will 2000*l.* and to whom the probate was given."—*Anna* was in 1638 at Sir *Wm. Mafham's*, of *Oates* in *Essex*, and to whom *Oliver* desires his love." We cannot help noticing this affectation of style in our present translators, and inferior writers, as a corruption of our language, which ought to be checked before it acquires a stamp of authority. Thus, I. 307, "had a fine one, but which was taken away"—"has been my guide, and whose words I have made use of." Some of these in the present edition are corrected, and others added. P. 425. "His wife, whom, though she durst not go with him, retained her affection." See also II. 223, 295, 394. Grammatical correctness is not Mr. N's forte; nor have his errors been corrected by his numerous friends, nor have "the two reverend and learned gentlemen, whose learning and knowledge is very extensive," assisted him in any thing beyond the orthography of names.

† This we have *Hollingshed*—*Tourney*, the verb, with a great initial—in his dexter gamb a jem or.

‡ See vol. L p 298, 299, 2.

third son *Thomas*, and to have had an elder brother, *Thomas*, and a sister, *Barbara*.

The corrections in the subsequent descents are only in a few dates. To what the charge of *incest*, brought by the chaste Mr. N, amounts, he must himself make out.

We cannot see what there is so ridiculous in supposing, with honest Fuller, that *Thomas C*, sheriff of Cambridge and Huntingdon shires 28 Henry VIII, might have been father of Sir Richard Cromwell.

But what shall we say to that stretch of conjecture which supposes *Elizabeth C*, buried at Wicken MDCLXXII, æt. LXXIII, to be Elizabeth sister of the Protector, baptized 1593? "It is no unusual thing," Mr. N. believes, "for ancient spinsters to lose their memory respecting their age: four or five years deficiency, by this means may, I think, be accounted for."

Mr. N. has not yet obtained all the information it is in the power of Miss C. to give him; for he says he has heard they have Richard's trunk full of addresses, and a portrait of him, &c. &c. Why has he not seen these?—or has the silly story he before told of Miss Anna, and now contradicts, offended those high-spirited ladies? Richard died in the arms of his own servant, who was afterwards clerk of the parish of Cheshunt, and died within these 25 years.

In the Appendix to the first volume the new articles are, A Letter from Sir Richard Williams, alias Cromwell, Knight, to Thomas Lord Cromwell, his uncle, from the British Museum; The Funeral Charges of Sir Henry Cromwell and others; Further Description of the Armorial Windows at Hinchinbroke. Mr. N. has introduced a Letter from the noble owner of that house, to refute a mistake about the demolition of some of these arms, which had been committed by a very respectable friend of both biographers, since deceased, &c. &c.

Mr. N. does not own any obligation to Mr. Cole's extract, printed in *Bibliotheca Topographica Britannica*, p. 11, &c. but to Mr. Pingo, by Mr. Longmate. l. 356.

He might have satisfied himself what portraits were at Chippenham from the Appendix to *Bibliotheca Topographica Britannica*.

Sir John Ruffel, who married the Protector's youngest daughter Frances,

was born 1640. His nephew Rich. not Richard, died 1672, and his brother married a second wife, Joan, daughter of Serjeant Thurban, of Checkers, co. Bucks, by whom he had only one daughter, and by the first marriage three daughters and one son, Charles, who married Mary Rivett. She died 1764, he 1754, leaving Sir John, barrister at law, who died 1782, and his lady 1783, and they left two sons.

84. *Prestwich's RESPUBLICA: or, A Display of the Honours, Ceremonies, and Emblems of the Commonwealth, under the Protectorship of Oliver Cromwell; together with the Names, Armorial Bearings, Flags, and Pennons of the different Commanders of English, Irish, Scotch, Americans, and French; and an Alphabetical Roll of the Names and Armorial Bearings of upwards of Three Hundred Families of the present Nobility of England, Scotland, and Ireland.* 4to.

OUR readers will learn the contents from the title of this compilation, which its well-meaning compiler inscribes to Lord Sydney, with the warmest professions of attachment to the illustrious house of Hanover, and entire devotion to the interest and permanency of this our commonwealth;—professions the more necessary in this democratic age, when the independency of three estates on each other is so eagerly aimed at on the continent of America, and the annihilation of one of three as furiously contended for on that of Europe.

We know not how the writer reviewed in the preceding article may relish this rival work; but we can assure him, on the best authority, that no part of it was ever his property; consequently he need not appeal to the Court of King's Bench, or a junto of agitators, to restore it. It is a very innocent muster-roll of banners, commissions, honours, and summonses to parliament, under the administration of the Protector, and a full, true, and particular account of his funeral, in which is let out the secret that "his remains were privately interred in a small paddock near Holborn, in that very spot over which the obelisk is placed in Red Lion Square, Holborn."

The whole concludes (to be continued, God willing, in a second volume,) with an Alphabetical Roll of the Names and Armorial Bearings of most of the present Nobility and ancient Families of these Kingdoms, together with those of Germany, France, Spain, &c. &c.

85. *Philosophical Transactions, Vol. LXXVII.*
Part I. 4^{to}.

THIS volume contains XX articles, chiefly electrical, or astronomical, or algebraical, which do not admit of extracts or abridgement.

From Articles I. II, and XII, we learn the discovery of a new comet by Miss Herschel, sister to Dr. William H, assistant to him, and almost as zealous an astronomer as himself, who, during his absence in Germany, swept * the heavens with her telescope for that purpose.

In Art. VI. we have an account of an earthquake felt in Lancashire and Cumberland, 1786. (See before, p. 494.)

Art. VIII. contains a set of Halos and Parhelia, seen in North America, 1771.

Articles IX. and X. Observations on the Transit of Mercury at Petersburg and Dresden, 1786.

Art. XI. Account of the strata in sinking a well at Boston in Lincolnshire. (See before, p. 495.)

Articles XIII. and XVII. A thunder storm in Berwickshire, June 19, 1786; and an earthquake felt there August 11.

Art. XVI. Mr. Herschel's discovery of two satellites revolving round the Georgian planet.

Art. XX. His account of three volcanoes in the moon; which we must defer till next month.

Art. XVIII. Professor Maskelyne's interesting remarks on a memorial of the late M. Cassini de Thury, concerning the latitude and longitude of the Royal Observatory at Greenwich.

Art. XIX. Major General William Roy's most accurate account of the mode proposed to be followed in determining the relative situation of the Royal Observatories of Greenwich and Paris.

86. *The Lousiad. An Heroic-comic Poem.*
Canto II.

"And now to thee, O lovely Fame, I bend;
"Let all thy trumpets this great work commend.
"Give one a-piece to all the learn'd Reviews,
"And bid them sound the labours of the Muse.
"Give to the Magazines a trumpet each,
"And let the swelling note to doomsday reach."

* This phrase brings to our mind an old song about an old woman

'Brushing' the cobwebs away from the 'moon.'

Dear Peter, pr'ythee give THE GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE two trumpets, that its joint Editors, whose labours will go down to immortality together, may ensure it to thee, whom they admire as the best satirist, compared to whom, Jack Churchill the poet, and Sir Richard Hill and Courtenay, the wag speech-makers, are fools.—In this land and age of liberty every man, whether scullion, cook, esquire, peer, or prince, has a full right to say what he thinks, as much as Priestley or Price, who imagine they can make the remaining 9-10ths of mankind think as they do, because they have persuaded 1-10th to betray the good old cause, and, if they had complete toleration themselves, would worry and tease all their fellow-subjects till they thought, or made believe they thought, as themselves.

Peter, thy satire should vary its objects. There are so many, it would be inexhaustible; and we poor reviewers would sooner give 2s. 6d. for thy lines than 3d. or 6d. for the dull squibs that are thrown about. There are who say, "thou art a d—d saucy fellow, too impudent to please." We declare, from the most disinterested motives, and not because thou hast paid us a compliment, that we think thee "a fine wag." We know that fashion governs the world: the arts, the politics, the religion of the day, as much as the dresses, hang on it. Thy potent wand has powers to break the spell: and, if the President would forgive thy arch insinuations about him, with the same generosity as he forgave his deceased late secretary, thou wilt be forthwith enrolled F. R. S. And, as thou hast thrown neither censure nor applause at the head of the other President, we will venture to insure thee a certificate of personal knowledge to make thee an A. S. S.

What greater honours can we wish thee,—except that the pretended prosecution against thee be never filed?

87. *An Apologetic Postscript to "Ode upon Ode," or a Prep at St. James's."* By Peter Pindar, Esq.

"By all the rhyming goddesses and gods,
"I will—I *must* persist in Odes;
"And not a power on earth shall hinder.
"I hear both Universities exclaim,
"Peter, it is a glorious road to fame!
"Euge Poeta *prope*!—Well said, Pindar!"
"Well said, Pindar," re-echo we.

"We

"We wave our hats with loud huzzas,
 "In loud acclaims of Peter's praise :
 "Could *Magazine-men* give the bays,
 "All bards should stoop to Pindar's lays."

The dumpling story—exquisite! Not Hall, in his *Crazy Tales*, could match it. No, Peter, neither Arden nor Pepper, nor Pepper Arden himself, can ever find it in his heart to hurt the smallest feather of thy quill.

88. *More Odes upon Odes; or, A Peep at Peter Pindar; or Falshood detected; or What You will.* 4to.

"AUDI ALTERAM PARTEM."

"Blown by rumours, jealousies, conjectures."
 SHAKESPEARE.

THE author of this rebuke (Mr. A. Bicknell, we are informed,) has here gravely undertaken, *poeticis pailibus*, to follow the footsteps of Proteus Peter.—Whether Mr. B's assertion be true, that

"In most the love of scandal is so strong,
 "That the hag wears a fair bewitching face,
 And the theme pleases, how'er vile the
 "song;"

or from whatever other motive it may proceed; it certainly requires, at least,

"A double portion of Parnassian fire,"
 to turn the tables against such a tower of strength as the batteries of Peter Pindar. In short, if the assertions of the satirist were still more exceptionable than they are, Poetry is not the most proper vehicle for expounding them. An old fable, however, not unaptly verified by Mr. B, may be recommended to Peter's notice:

"A country girl, so books and pictures tell,
 Oft took her earthen picher to the well.
 Now on her head, her shoulder, or her back—
 A pitcher, free from flaw, from nip, or crack—
 But being frolicksome, she'd sometimes stay,
 And with the neighbouring lads and lasses
 play;

She then would place it on a stone or wall,
 By which it ran the risk of many a fall;
 Or lay it on the firm enamel'd ground,
 Whilst with some favour'd swain the game-
 bo'd round.

Her mother often bid her to beware,
 And of her brittle pitcher take all care.
 Her mother, in her youthful days, was wont
 To fetch her water from the self-same font;
 Great risk and hazard did she therefore know,
 Attends a pitcher going to and fro;
 And fear'd, so whisper'd her prophetic soul,
 Her daughter's pitcher would not long be
 whole.

Behold, at length, were realiz'd her fears!
 One learnt, ere many waning moons were
 past,

From the dishevel'd damsel's sobs and tears,
 That (fatal hour!) 'twas come home
 crack'd at last."

"Now, Peter, in thy turn, my counsel
 hear;

For some unlucky fall, too much I fear,
 Will stop, at length, thy furious career.

Less vent'rous be thy flights on Scandal's
 wings—

Sport with the pompous nothings of Piozzi;
 Or lash the trifling anecdotes of Boszy;
 On academic painters vent thy ire;
 Reviewers singe with thy satiric fire,
 But spare the sacred Majesty of Kings."

89. *Two Dialogues; containing a Comparative View of the Lives, Characters, and Writings of Philip the late Earl of Chesterfield, and Dr. Samuel Johnson.* 8vo.

IN the work before us, the excellencies and defects of these two illustrious characters (for such, notwithstanding every abatement, will they both be considered by posterity,) are with accuracy and elegance delineated, under the pleasing form of Dialogues between an Archdeacon and a Colonel; in which the Divine is professedly the advocate of Johnson, the Soldier for the merits of the noble Earl. An amiable Female, with peculiar propriety, "like the president at one of our ancient tournaments," is introduced, "to see that the knights engage only
 "in a generous and friendly conflict."

"Let each," says Lady Caroline, "be as zealous as he pleases to maintain the honour of his own idol, but without reviling that of his antagonist. I proscribe, therefore, all bitter sarcasms, as poisoned weapons, that ought to be banished from our lists. To drop my metaphor, which, I confess, I cannot very well support, let me remind you, that I expect a full and candid comparison of the two illustrious authors whom you respectively admire.—I wish to have a fair, comparative estimate of both; first, in their general character, as men or citizens; secondly, as moralists, or periodical lecturers on life and manners; finally, as writers, regarding only their style."

To pursue regularly the turn of reasoning in the Dialogues we are describing, would be inconsistent with our plan, and an unhandsome anticipation of the pleasure our readers will find in this masterly performance. A few casual extracts only, with the summary award of the amiable judge, shall therefore be selected.

The grand accusation adduced against Lord Chesterfield, of "pouring the oil
 "of

“of licentious admonition on the blazing fire of youth,” and “the horrid image of a father preaching adultery to his son,” are endeavoured to be palliated with no small adroitness.

“If,” says the *Colonel*, “we are to be condemned so cruelly, on a few idle or wanton words that escape in some luckless or unguarded moment, where is the mortal of sufficient purity to support this rigorous inquisition? . . . Let us judge of books, and of men, not from a few scattered failings in sentiment, style, or conduct, but from the full and fair impression which a complete and deliberate survey of their blended merits and defects may leave upon our mind.” . . . “The women who are most faithful in the practice of virtue still delight in being told that they are equal in loveliness to the famously elegant daughters of frailty.” . . .

“And the men,” *Lady Caroline* retorts, “who fancy themselves most deeply skilled in the science of reading the female heart, are generally the greatest strangers to its most delicate sensations.” . . .

Col. “It is particularly cruel to give the darkest interpretation to the licentious levity of these motley letters, when the same correspondence affords us many serious passages of the purest morality.” . . .

Archd. “The Miscellaneous Essays of Johnson are a heaven-defended city, whose pædium is pure and perfect morality. . . . To me the *Ramblers* exhibit a mental paradise, in which fancy and reason alternately entertain me with a succession of new delights, under the guidance and patronage of Virtue and Religion.”

Col. “To read the *Rambler* is, to my feelings, to walk through a stupendous Egyptian temple of black marble, furnished with some Colossal statues of ebony, and with here and there a little grotesque image, very lamely copied from ordinary life.”

Archd. “His Lives of the Poets, though not free from little defects, and inclining, perhaps, to an excess of severity in a few articles, yet contain a mass of criticism superior, perhaps, to all the united critical labours of the ancient and modern world. Different objections may be made to different parts; but all voices conspire in celebrating the whole as the rich production of the most profound and acute understanding that was ever employed in the illustration of any single art. . . . The Lives, taken altogether, strike me as the most radiant crown of glory that poetic genius ever received from critical admiration.”

Col. “I believe I can point out to you some very dark flaws in the brilliants you admire. But first answer me one question: Shall you not think the malevolence, and, I might add, the absurdity, of the critic sufficiently proved, if, in his characters of many

poets, I shew you passages where the censure is not only too vehement, but infinitely more applicable to his own writings than to the poet whom he is censuring?”

Some of these examples shall be exhibited next month.

90. *A Letter to Samuel Johnson, LL. D. on the Subject of a future State.* By John Taylor, LL. D. *Prebendary of Westminster, Rector of Bosworth, Leicestershire, and Minister of St. Margaret's, Westminster.* 4vo.

THIS Letter is inscribed to the Duke of Devonshire, and was published at his command.

“The author of it having heard that his friend Dr. Johnson had said, that he would prefer a state of torment to that of annihilation, waited upon the Doctor, and told him that such a declaration, coming from a person of his weight and character, might be productive of evil consequences. Dr. J. desired him to arrange his thoughts on the subject. This request was complied with; and the arguments then drawn up have, since the Doctor's death, been enlarged, at the request of some particular friends who saw and approved of them.—The reader will meet with a reference to the above in Mr. Strahan's publication of Dr. Johnson's Prayers, where he says, “At Ashbourn I hope to talk seriously with ———.”

The argument of this well-intentioned Letter is decently handled, but not placed in any very novel shape; nor can we suppose that it exhibits any one point of view which Johnson himself would not have produced with infinitely more propriety. It appears, indeed, from a paragraph given us by Dr. Taylor, that there was little real ground for the apprehension which occasioned the epistle:

“When I told you,” says he, “that I had heard, from Mr. Jodrell, of your conversation with Dr. Brocklesby about annihilation, you said, “that nothing could be more weak than any such notion; that life was indeed a great thing; and that you meant nothing more, by your preference of a state of torment to a state of annihilation, than to express at what an immense value you rated vital existence.”

Three letters of Dr. Johnson are added to the pamphlet, “selected from a great number, which contain similar expressions of friendship and esteem.” Of these, one was written in 1752, on the death of Mrs. Johnson; the second, June 17, 1783, on his being attacked by a paralytic stroke. The third is here transcribed:

"To the Rev. Dr. TAYLOR, Ashbourn, Derbyshire.

"Dear Sir,

"What can be the reason that I hear nothing from you? I hope nothing disables you from writing. What I have seen, and what I have felt, gives me reason to fear every thing. Do not omit giving me the comfort of knowing that, after all my losses, I have yet a friend left.

"I want every comfort. My life is very solitary and very cheerless. Though it has pleased God wonderfully to deliver me from the dropsy, I am yet very weak, and have not passed the door since the 13th of December. I hope for some help from warm weather, which will surely come in time.

"I could not have the consent of the physicians to go to church yesterday; I therefore received the holy sacrament at home, in the room where I communicated with dear Mrs. Williams, a little before her death. O, my friend, the approach of death is very dreadful. I am afraid to think on that which I know I cannot avoid. It is vain to look round and round for that help which cannot be had. Yet we hope and hope, and fancy that he who has lived to-day may live to-morrow. But let us learn to derive our hope only from God.

"In the mean time, let us be kind to one another. I have no friend now living, but you and Mr. Hector, that was the friend of my youth. Do not neglect, dear Sir, yours affectionately,

SAM. JOHNSON.

London, *Edinburgh Monday, April 12, 1784.*"

Our readers, probably, will join us in wishing that this *selection* had been much more copious; or rather, that the whole series should be preserved unmutated.

91. *The Life of Samuel Johnson, LL. D.*

By Sir John Hawkins, *Knt.* 8vo.

(Continued from p. 435.)

WE shall give praise where praise is due. The worthy Knight, in his *new* edition, has thus softened down the most obnoxious epithets he had bestowed on the original Sylvanus Urban (see our Mag. for April last, p. 285).

Ed. 1.

P. 50. "whom, for many reasons, he could not but hold cheap," &c.

P. 60. "It is pretty certain, that, in his offer of the poem to Dodsley, Cave stipulated for the printing of it; for it came abroad," &c.

P. 123. "that he might avoid," &c.— "he displayed," &c.

Ed. 2.

"whom, in respect of his mental endowments, he considered as his inferior," &c.

"It
"
"
"
" came abroad," &c.

"that he might not incur," &c.— "he disclosed," &c.

The idle story, in p. 290, of the Rambler being translated into the Russian language, is contradicted; and several of the hints we gave in p. 253, prudently adopted. There is still, however, a plebeian harvest of error and malevolence.

We wish to know *on what authority* Owen Ruffhead is constituted a Reviewer in our Magazine; and how Dr. Hawkesworth acquired the office of "Curator" to Mr. Urban; "an office," Sir John says, "which gave him great opportunities of improvement, by an extensive correspondence with men of all professions. It increased his little flock of literature, and furnished him with more than a competent share of that intelligence which is necessary to qualify a man for conversation."

Of Sir John Hill our Biographer still reports (we presume on good authority), "that when he met, in any botanic garden, with a curious plant that was portable, he would convey it away, and that he was once detected in an attempt of that kind;" and that, "towards the end of his life, his reputation as an author was so sunk by the slovenliness of his compilations, and his disregard to truth in what he related, that he was forced to berate himself to the vending a few simple medicines, namely, Essence of Water-dock, Tincture of Valerian, Balsam of Honey, and Elixir of Bardana, and by pamphlets ascribing to them greater virtues than they had, imposed on the credulity of the publick, and thereby got, though not an honest, a competent livelihood."

It is not so much to *our* purpose to enquire, but the curious reader may perhaps be tempted to ask, why the following remarkable circumstantial narrative was omitted in the *first* edition, or how it happens that the regular chronology is *now* varied to introduce it?

"While he was dressing and preparing for this solemnity [the receiving of the holy sacrament], an accident happened which went very near to disarrange his mind. He had mislaid, and was very anxious to find, a paper that contained private instructions to his executors; and myself, Mr. Strahan, Mr. Langton, Mr. Hoole, Frank, and, I believe, some others that were about him, went into his bed-chamber to seek it. In our search, I laid my hands on a parchment-covered book into which I imagined it might have been slipped. Upon opening the book, I found it to be meditations and reflections, in Johnson's own hand-writing; and having been told a day or two before by Frank, that a person

person formerly intimately connected with his master, a joint proprietor of a newspaper, well known among the booksellers, and of whom Mrs. Williams once told me she had often cautioned him to beware; I say, having been told, that this person had lately been very importunate to get access to him, indeed to such a degree as that, when he was told that the Doctor was not to be seen, he would push his way up stairs; and having stronger reasons than I need here mention, to suspect that this man might find and make an ill use of the book, I put it, and a less of the same kind, into my pocket; at the same time telling those around me, and particularly Mr. Langton and Mr. Strahan, that I had got both, with my reasons for thus securing them. After the ceremony was over, Johnson took me aside, and told me that I had a book of his in my pocket. I answered that I had two; and that, to prevent their falling into the hands of a person who had attempted to force his way into the house, I had done, as I conceived, a friendly act, but not without telling his friends of it, and also my reasons. He then asked me what ground I had for my suspicion of the man I mentioned. I told him, his great importunity to get admittance; and further, that immediately after a visit which he made me, in the year 1775, I missed a paper of a public nature, and of great importance; and that a day or two after, and before it could be put to its intended use, I saw it in the news-papers. At the mention of this circumstance, Johnson paused; but recovering himself, said, 'You should not have laid hands on the book; for had I missed it, and not known you had it, I should have roared for my book as Othello did for his handkerchief, and probably have run mad.' I gave him time, till the next day, to compose himself, and then wrote him a letter, apologising, and assigning at large the reasons for my conduct; and received a verbal answer by Mr. Langton, which, were I to repeat it, would render me suspected of inexcusable vanity. It concluded with these words: "If I was not satisfied with this, I must be a savage." (To be continued.)

92. *Ode on General Eliott's Return from Gibraltar.* By Anna Seward. 4to.

"Sighing I feel, as I approach the lyre,
"My talents sink beneath my proud desire."

HAYLEY'S *Essay on Epic Poetry*, Ep. iv. 413.

AFTER paying just applause to the heroic Eliott, and to his "great ally,"

"His valiant Curtis, bending o'er the prow,
"With all the twice-bless'd Angel in his eye,"

and after a handsome compliment to former conquerors, to Marlborough, to Cumberland, and to Wolfe, this poem concludes with a panegyric for deeds still more heroic than those of conquest:

"A meaner mind, such signal conquest gain'd,
Had rush'd to meet its country's pæans warm;
But ELIOTT, calm, through circling years,
Beneath the Rock, defended by his arm;
Her shatter'd ramparts to restore,
And firm through ages bid them tower;
That from her brow the British flag may stream

To proud Iberia's gales, in majesty supreme.

"Not the trophies, not the strains
Of transport, on his Albion's shore,
When ELIOTT's deeds rung through her vaulted fanes,
Th' acknowledg'd bulwarks of her falling power,
Could lure, with all that joy prepares,
The hero from his guardian cares;
No praise, no meed, no trophy he desir'd,
Save that which conscious worth, in all its glow, inspir'd.

"His toils accomplish'd, to his native clime,
In unassuming greatness, lo! he comes!—
And can it be, that the elapse of time
The sacred sense of gratitude consumes?
No, Britain, no!—thy raptur'd gaze,
Thy fairest meed, thy warmest lays,
Shall chase the doubt, and shame th' injurious fear,

In thy resounding ports, when ELIOTT's sails appear!"

This publication is particularly well-timed, as the gallant veteran arrived in London on the 18th of this month.

93. *A Poem to the Memory of George Frederick Handel, Esq.*

THE name of Handel interests every heart softened with a love of harmony. To say, therefore, that this Poem does not discredit it, is giving it a sufficient character. Blank verse has been so abused of late, that it now appears with the greatest disadvantage; every idle person, who has a mind to be thought a poet, at the same time he is incapable even of the lowest qualification of the name, Rhyme, venting his wild, crude rhapsodies under this title; but where intrinsic sublimity of sentiments and harmony of numbers animate a happy composition, every meaner, exterior ornament is overlooked, or reckoned only an incumbrance.—This Poem (written in the year 1760, by the late Dr. Langhorne,) is so short, and so equal throughout, that it is injustice to the rest to instance the beauties of any particular part.

94. *Memoirs of the Medical Society of London.*

ONE of the most early societies of medical gentlemen, uniting in a body, for the purpose of communicating the fruits of their labours, was instituted at Edinburgh about the year which gave

to the publication a series of Medical Observations, in 6 volumes 12mo. Not long afterwards, a physical and literary society was formed in the same city, whose labours are comprised in 3 volumes 8vo. The success of these institutions probably gave rise to a society of physicians in London, whose excellent papers have been extended to 6 volumes 8vo, under the title of "Medical Observations and Inquiries." This society never exceeded ten or twelve members, of which number were, Dr. J. Fothergill, Dr. Hunter, Dr. Wilbraham, Dr. Russel, Dr. Dickson, Sir William Watson, all once active, but now members in the community of spirits.

The Royal College of Physicians, following the example so laudably set by the licentiates, have given us 3 volumes in 8vo, under the title of "Transactions of the College of Physicians in London."

Last year, a society of gentlemen, consisting of physicians and surgeons,

* * *The Poems of Burns, &c. &c. &c. are unavoidably deferred for want of room.*

published their first volume of Medical Communications, and gave expectation of a second volume soon succeeding.

Except in the College of Physicians, there seem to be the seeds of dissolution in the constitution of all these societies; for want of a certain establishment, or fixed property. Thus we have seen most of these societies expire with the death of their original active members.

The Medical Society of London, instituted in the year 1773, is formed on a plan of more promising permanency; in the purchase of a freehold estate; in the collection of a library; and in insuring property in the funds; so that the death of its most active members would have no influence on property, which will ever draw together the professors of a science so amply secured and benefited.—The first volume of the Memoirs of this society has just been published. It contains 35 original memoirs, of which we shall give an epitome, with some cursory remarks, in our next number.

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...	...

**White
Debris**

ODE ON HIS MAJESTY'S BIRTH-DAY.

Written by Mr. WARTON.

And set to Music by Mr. PARSONS.

I.

THE noblest Bards of Albion's choir
Have struck of old this festal lyre.
Ere Science, struggling oft in vain,
Had dar'd to break her Gothic chain,
Victorious Edward gave the vernal bough
Of Britain's bay to bloom on Chaucer's
brow: [sublime
Fir'd with the gift, he chang'd to founts
His Norman minstrelsy's discordant chime;
In tones majestic hence he told
The banquet of Cambuscan bold;
And oft he sung (howe'er the rhyme
Has moulder'd to the touch of time)
His martial master's knightly board,
And Arthur's ancient rites restor'd;
The prince in sable steel that sternly
frown'd, [renown'd.
And Gallia's captive king, and Cressy's wreath

II.

Won from the shepherd's simple meed,
The whiffers wild of Mulla's reed,
Sage Spenser wak'd his lofty lay
To grace Eliza's golden sway:
O'er the proud theme new lustre to diffuse,
He chose the gorgeous allegoric Muse,
And call'd to life old Uther's elfin tale,
And roiv'd thro' many a necromantic vale,
Pourtraying chiefs that knew to tame
The goblin's ire, the dragon's flame,
To pierce the dark enchanted hall,
Where Virtue fate in lonely thrall.
From fabled Fancy's inmost store
A rich romantic robe he bore;
A veil with visionary trappings hung,
And o'er his virgin-queen the fairy texture
flung.

III.

At length the matchless Dryden came,
To light the Muse's clearer flame;
To lofty numbers grace to lend,
And strength with melody to blend;
To triumph in the bold career of song,
And roll th' unwearied energy along.
Does the mean incense of promiscuous
praise,
Does servile fear disgrace his regal bays?
I spurn his panegyric strings,
His partial homage, turn'd to kings!
Be mine, to catch his manlier chord,
That paints th' impassion'd Persian lord,
By glory fir'd, to pity su'd,
Rous'd to revenge, by love subdu'd;
And still, with transport new, the strains
to trace [deadly vase.
That chant the Theban pair, and Tancred's

IV.

Had these blest Bards been call'd, to pay
The vows of this auspicious day,
Each had confess'd, a fairer throne,
A mightier sovereign, than his own!

Chaucer had bade his hero-monarch yield
The fame of Agincourt's triumphal field
To peaceful prowess, and the conquest's
calm, [palm:
That braid the scepter with the patriot's
His chaplets of fantastic bloom,
His colourings, warm from Fiction's
loom,
Spenser had cast in scorn away,
And deck'd with truth alone the lay;
All real here—the Bard had seen
The glories of his pictur'd Queen!
The tuneful Dryden had not flatter'd here,
His lyre had blameless been, his tribute all
sincere!

MAY. A PASTORAL POEM.

“For thee, sweet month, the groves green
“liveries wear,
“If not the first, the fairest, in the year:
“For thee the Graces lead the dancing hours,
“And Nature's ready pencil paints the
“flowers” DRYDEN'S *Pal. & Arc.*

PROFUSE of her beauties, the May
Luxuriant comes dancing along;
In purple she dresses the day;
And calls up the picturesque song;
Bids rise the soft blossoms of snow,
Her bounties unbounded we see,
From her lap of green verdure below,
She strews o'er each bush and each tree.

On her bosom ambrosial behold
The Zephyrs in amorous sport;
In her locks of live silver and gold
The Graces establish their court.
Unfolding her incense, the Earth
To her festival pours all her powers,
Gives odours most lavishly birth,
The soul of innumerable flowers.

Approaches the mother of Love,
The month of unfulfill'd delight;
Her hand is the throne of a dove,
Her garland's embroider'd with white.
In colours which glow on the view
The pallet of Flora is found;
Whose garments of sky-brighten'd blue
Reflect the magnificent ground.

How sweetly she presses the plain!
In aspect most lovely are seen
The daughters of Spring in her train,
Rob'd in all the rich drefs of the scene.
Fertility, bountiful maid!
Awak'd by her genial ray,
Bursts forth in each bud and each blade,
To cheer and enliven her May.

O let not her empire so bright
The mildew pernicious invade,
Her bloom and her foliage by blight
A waste of distemper be made.
Ye powers of Spring then intreat,
Apollo your fears still behold;
Establish your May in her seat,
Protect her from wind and from cold.

The Novel of Nature we read;
How pleasing her prospects expand!
O'er woodland, inclosure, and mead,
New beauties emerge from the land.
The carols of Spring from the grove
Re-echo harmonious notes;
'Tis the innocent music of Love,
On the bosom of Æther which floats.

Come, Pales, if pastoral lay
Your fancy to transport has led;
Panegyrics I sing on the May,
Assist me the portrait to spread.
Come, Pan, with thy seven-form'd reed,
Sylvanus thy neighbour invite;
The Muse, in her progress to speed,
Enlarge her unpolish'd delight.

See, Pales herself treads the plain,
Her robes of the dew-freshen'd green;
Undaunted I utter my strain,
So mild and compos'd is her mien.
Ye shepherds, your fleeco-coated charge
Her mandates permit to release;
Young bleaters, go ramble at large,
Unfolded go wander in peace.

The maple and plane tree in bloom
Emblazon each sylvan retreat;
And Flora purloins from her loom
To canopy over each seat.
By the side of the park in the vale
The hawthorn, young minion of May,
Her bosom unfolds to the gale
In blossoms exuberant and gay.

The pink, many-varied of vest,
The yellow and white asphodel,
And tulip, in pageantry drest,
Are emulous each to excel.
The rose, royal empress of sweets,
In the path of the fashion'd parterre,
The fuckle and jessamine greets,
Sweet maids that her presence revere.

Deep sunk in the lap of the dale,
Of elegance simple the queen,
To lavish her sweets of regale,
The lily, dawn-bosom'd, is seen.
The orchis and fox-glove appear,
The hare-bell has crimson'd the shade.
Sweet goddesses, that paints the young year,
Thy pallet each landscape is made.

Come, Delia, dear Hebe of youth,
O come, with thy dark azure eye;
How sweet to my heart is thy truth,
To the arms of thy Corydon fly.
See May, from yon rose-shedding cloud,
Restorers of pleasure, descends;
Zephyrus awaits on the croud
Of sports which her levee attends.

Of Sol, the bright daughter, each hour
As devious we wander along,
Shall smile like a beam on the shower,
And Philomel lavish her song.
With Innocence fix'd as our guide,
Thou sweeter by far than the May,
With mutual Consent by our side,
Let Flora her rival survey.

The prais'd renovation enjoy,
My fair, with serenity blest,
O let not one trouble annoy
The halcyon May of thy breast.
May pleasure that's virtuous and pure
To your heart true felicity bring,
Through a series of time to insure
In your mind a perpetual spring.

And now, when the star of the morn
Comes dancing, on dry-break's first gleam,
Shall I pluck from the fleece-bearing thorn
The nest by the side of the stream?
Two blackbirds, whose conjugal care
I guarded for Delia's dear sake,
Have finish'd their tenderness there,
The young ones are ready to take.

Does Pity, dear maid, give you pain,
I see her own pearls in your eye;
My hand from the deed shall refrain,
The younglings be suffer'd to fly.
Their parents, as well as the young,
In thanks shall their harmony join;
I'll hear their soft gratitude sung,
Abash'd that the offer was mine.

'Tis Nature, spontaneous, thy smile,
With gladness the earth is elate;
One carpet of velvet the soil
Has spread in superlative state.
The plume-painted minstrels of song
Commingle their generous lays
In notes which to rapture prolong
The season's Creator to praise.

Shall man be deficient in grace?
Let Gratitude banish the thought;
The hand of Divinity trace,
Through May, with munificence fraught.
The Muse, Admiration thy friend,
Shall join in the pious repast,
The knee of Thanksgiving to bend,
For mercies both present and past.

MALLING.

*An IMITATION of VERSES * written by a
LADY in the Reign of HENRY VI.
or EDWARD IV.*

OH! may these artless lines a maid commend
[Friend!
To you her noble Knight, her more than
This billet then with gentleness peruse,
Nor blame the rash intrusion of the Muse,
Which, unpermitted, struggles to impart
To you the tenderest dictates of her heart.
The wretch whose veins a restless fever burns,
Whom chill and heat assail, afflict by turns,

* These verses are to be found (vol II. p. 505) in a Collection of Original Letters written during the Reigns of Henry VI, Edward IV, and Richard III, lately published by John Fenn, Esq. M.A. F.A.S. The merit of the Editor has been much admired by the literary world, and rewarded by the patron of true genius, our gracious Sovereign, with the honour of knighthood.

A parching

A parching anguish while his soul sustains,
Will search all medicine to relieve his pains;
Will every means, will every effort try,
Rather than idle linger, helpless die.
Ere I'll unpy'd or unnotic'd be,
Thus trembling I address myself to thee.
Whene'er I hope on thee again to gaze,
The flames of maiden love elated blaze;
This stricken breast with warmth divine in-
spire,

And make it beat with rapture and desire;
But when I think thy precious form's away,
Smile then mine eyes, or are my spirits gay?
Thy face again I never may behold;
At this my heart but not my passion's cold.

Absence, thou torment of the love-lorn
fair,

My mind thou fill'st with sadness and despair;
For what shall my rude pen essay to write,
Which well may claim the notice of my
Knight?

These words, which lifeless now this paper
stain,

Would, from Affection's looks, persuasion gain.
My suit would'st thou, my dearest Lord, de-
spise,

Were I to meet the glances of thine eyes?
Oh bear me then, ye powers who rule above,
To joy and bliss in presence of my love!

Farewell, my Lord, for I can write no more,
Not e'en to thee, I ever shall adore;
For Grief does now my senses all controul,
And Envy sheds her poison in my soul;
*Tis not that caught and fir'd by foreign charms,
Thou fold'st a brighter damsel in thine arms:
To one who loves, e'en trifles light as air
Can transport give, or agonizing care.
I envy (blushes tinge my maiden cheek
While these frank lines the bitter truth must
speak)—

I own I envious am, that even they
Should meet thine eyes while I am far away.
Thine hands these happy messengers shall
press,

While I am absent from thy fond caress;
Nay, e'en these words (the very thought is
bliss!)

May have from thee the treasure of a kiss.
Though in thy presence they these trans-
ports share,

My heart, believe me, is before them there;
Where'er thou art, & there will ever be,
A willing, faithful slave, thou canst not free;
While I, bereft of it, must sighing grieve,
That thou for other scenes these groves should
leave.

Ne'er may'st thou wish to lose that heart of
mine,

But prove thou lov'st it by returning thine.
Since thou art gone, a heavy change I
know;

Where once was lively joy, is moping woe;
Where once the flower of knighthood I have
seen,

I now behold a solitary green:
The belles, who came thy prowess to admire,
To other haunts and other lawns retire;

With thee, my Lord, the brilliant pleasures fly,
And pining sadness must their loss supply.

Here oft the archers took their surest aim,
Anxious to hear thy voice confirm their fame;
Or in the court*, obedient to thy call,
The youth with rackets urg'd the flying ball.
Alas! with thee these festive hours are flown,
And Grief now makes my residence her own.
Alas! whate'er was gay shall sombre be,
Till thou, my Hero, art return'd to me.

EMOLÉ.

On the DEATH of a YOUNG PERSON.

*Written by Master DREWITT, of the
Grammar-School in Plymouth, at the
Age of Fourteen Years, and in the
Midst of his own severe Illness.*

As op'ning flowers, that with the morn
appear,
Lift their frail heads, and with the day arise,
When Phoebus' darting rays all nature cheer,
Dispel the dew, and gild the Eastern skies;

So rose Castalio, though of low descent,
Young, and with ardent love of Virtue fir'd,
Climb'd its high summit, seeking mild Con-
tent,

And all the joys Religion e'er inspir'd.

The seeds of Virtue, noble and refin'd,
By Reason cherish'd, and by Sense improv'd,
Were early planted in his active mind,
And every vice and folly far remov'd.

Did he another's misery behold?
Ne'er could his breast restrain the heaving sigh.
And when he heard a tale of sorrow told,
A tear of pity often dimm'd his eye.

But, as the flowers that for a short time bloom,
While Sol with beaming splendor fills the sky,
And when the Night extends her sable gloom,
Lose all their beauties, droop their heads, and
die;

So fell Castalio—all the promis'd joys,
And all the pleasure youth and vigour gave,
Were lost in Death, whose hand all power
destroys,

And crush'd his rising prospects in his grave.

Senseless and cold the reliques of that youth
There sleep—yet Earth contains no more his
soul,

Where Honour, Love, Complacency, and
Truth,
Reign'd undisturb'd, and rul'd without con-
troul.

Though wrapt in silence low the body lies,
The spirit free, prepar'd to meet its doom,
To endless bliss ascending through the skies,
Now triumphs o'er the horrors of the tomb.

* The note in the second edition of these
curious, original, and entertaining Letters
point out the Paume to be a place of resort
for the game of tennis.

MR. URBAN,

Kensington, June 11.

THE following Pastoral, though its author may not presume the smallest hopes of rivaling that *original* composition in a similar walk, admired as greatly as it has been frequently read, which the *Spectator* has adopted from the pen of Dr. Byrom, may at least derive a portion of merit from the attempt to unite morality with ease, too familiarly separated by writers of eclogue.

Yours, &c.

E. B. G.

'T WAS at Chelsea, where, built by the wealth of the land,

Ever open'd to Courage its liberal hand,
Hospitality raises the wide-spreading dome;
While the waves of the Thames as in gratitude roam

To welcome the Soldier from tumults and wars;

Who there dwells with delight on the tale of
Of himself and dear country recording the praise;

Who dozes and drinks all the rest of his days.

'T was at Chelsea a daughter of Kenna I met;
A moment so precious I ne'er shall forget;
Though that spoiler, stern Winter, had chill'd
ev'ry scene,

The meadow appear'd in its liv'ry of green;
The sky, like herself, was good-humour'd and mild;

I was bless'd—by my side it was Beauty which
The footpath was slipp'ry—and where was
the harm

If she deign'd to accept the support of an arm?

Ye virgin-antiques, whose small reliques of
prime, [time,

In peace may lament mis-employment of
While around you flew copious the arrows of
Love,

Give no flutter of fancy your bosoms to move;
Let not Envy look black on a fortunate swain,
Be calm while the truth, the whole truth, I
explain: [her station;

In ———, she adorns with her charms, was
I protest, when we met, it was—no assignation.

I attend'd her home; and pray, where was
the blame? [name.

Cries Scandal, 'I know both her mansion and
"Known the name, and the mansion; thee,
friend, can she fear, [ear?"

With thy harvest of spleen ever ripe in the
At our parting her looks were benignant and
bland;

With a smile reluctant she yielded her hand,
And I wish'd to have kiss'd it, I freely declare,
When her thanks she indulg'd the reward of
my care.

'T was a touch of soft innocence, stranger to
art; [heart?

Had I err'd, if the hand I had held to my
She is fair as was Hebe,—as Hebe, is young,
And sweet is the accent that flows from her
tongue.

Health sheds ev'ry grace on the smile of her
cheek,

Which long may its roses unfadingly streak!
May her moments each with of her bosom
be full, [ill!

And foul belief baseness that thinks her an

Soft Innocence, ne'er was a page of thy book
Distain'd by the sullen demureness of look!

Demureness, that watches each glance of an
eye, [descri.

Some meaning, which never was meant, to
Why catch at the will from a comment on
thought? [sought?

Why seek what by Innocence never was
In the mirror of self ye another survey,
Who gravely rebuke, if the spirits are gay.

The spirits? in ——— unfully'd their birth,
They're the tribute of Nature to Beauty and
Worth;

A sunshine of temper they light in the breast,
With sweet Humour, their hand-maid, to
polish the jest: [found,

Sweet Humour, companion of Pity, ne'er
Herself still unwounded, one creature to
wound [the walk;

In the dance she is pleas'd; she is pleas'd in
And the music of Philomel dwells in her talk.

In the dance, in the walk, in the converse, to
see [ev'n on me;

A return of those charms which have smil'd
To mark o'er her frame ev'ry motion that
plays [maze

In the walk's softer grace, and delectable
Of the dance swiftly gliding, when Friend & P's
the Muse,

Will Beauty NO TRAIT'ROUS petition refuse?
To chance ne'er in future our interviews
yield, [field.

But, accepting my challenge, myself fix the

FRENCH VERSES on the Door of the Passage
through the Burying-Ground of St. SEVERIN^s.

SERIA LUDO.

THINK'ST thou this passage, passenger,
to pass,

Where, thinking, I have pass'd before?
Pass'd without thought, thou art a passing ass;
Unthought the passage, till no more
Thou thinkest, and thy pass is o'er. E. B. G.

EPITAPH on the Hon. Captain MURRAY.

MURRAY too early mingles with the
dust,

That Face by Nature form'd for Virtue's bust;
Where sweet composure stamp'd th' heroic
mind; [sign'd,

That frame by banish'd health to pangs con-
Pangs, ne'er betray'd to Passion's murmur'ing
zeal,

Which left an heart for others' woes to feel:
Of corp'ral suff'rance clos'd by death the strife,
Free springs the soul to rapture and to life.

E. B. G.

* Inserted in p. 79 of our January Mag.
SEPUL.

SEPULCHRAL LINES,

TO THE MEMORY OF

Mrs. YATES. (See p. 516.)

TOO true the lesson of the Poet's page,
That man but "frets his hour upon the stage!"
Alas! behold this monumental stone,
Which tells us, YATES's "occupation's gone!"
Shall *she*, whose powers the passions could controul,
And with feign'd terrors "harrow up the soul;"—
Anon could steal into the soften'd heart,
And wake the sigh "by her so potent art;"—
Shall *she*, unwept, descend into the grave?
No:—grief is pious, though it cannot save.
Painful remembrance! let me offer here
The grateful tribute of an artless tear!
What tho' the mock'd grim Death in pageant shew,
And fed the transports of unreal woe;
No more our fancy 'wails the Tragic Queen,—
For Heaven has *verifid* the DYING SCENE.

THE SNOW-DROP.

By a Young Lady, the genuine Child of Nature.

HALL, lovely flower, sweet messenger of
Spring,
Welcome, fair Snow-Drop, to our vernal plains!
Emblem of spotless Innocence and Peace!
See with what bashful modesty *she* blooms,
And droops her head, unconscious of her charms!
Why, lovely flower, art thou forbid to bloom
Upon the bosoms of the British fair?
Art thou deserted for the worthless tribes
That flaunt in grandeur on the gay parterre?
Cold nipping frost, that thou canst well endure,
Without one stain upon thy spotless leaves,
Would in an instant wither all their charms,
And blend their boasted beauties with the dust.
So Merit lives neglected by the great,
The scorn of Fortune, the contempt of Fame,
Yet bears the strokes of adverse fate unhurt,
While flattering and presumptuous Eloquence
Feeds on the smiles and favours of a court.

MOON-LIGHT.

By W. HAMILTON REID.

HOW sweet the Moon-light sleeps upon the
ground!
Was Nature's transport through her Shake-
speare's tongue:
How rich the spacious canopy around,
With silver shafts and golden circlets hung!
Immensely wide the lambent effluence streams
In paly lustre o'er the crystal rills;
Through verdant bowers a deeper radiance gleams,
That every eye with delectation fills.
What pictur'd forms, in Gothic order, shew
Romantic visions on the vest of night!
In solemn pomp, majestically slow,
On clouds they sail through fields of æther bright.
High on yon glittering mount some soul sublime,
With breast attun'd as Philomela's lay,
In thought pervades the mighty stretch of time,
Till less'ning stars bespeak the god of day.
GENT. MAG. Jan, 1787.

MR. URBAN,

ATTENTION has been called of late
very forcibly to the lyric merits of
Horace, by the admirable versions of that
charming Poet, which Miss Setward, has
presented to the publick in your Magazine.
Her translations must gratify the classical,
as well as the mere English, reader; *him*
who has it in his power to compare them
with the original, and *him* who has only
tasted Horace in the rapid and spiritless
transfusion of inelegant poetasters. The
true forte of Horace, in his Odes, is not
perhaps the sublime. It seems to me that
he is never so much at *home* as when he
expatiates upon common topics, where he
can indulge his genius in a certain vein of
delegant familiarity. To corroborate with
opinion, I send you the following attempts

Yours, &c. M. G. S.

HORACE, ODE VII. BOOK III.

TRANSLATED.

WHY fall those tears on fair Asterie's breast?
Spring's earliest zephyrs shall rest,
With faith that cannot change, with fortune blest,
Thy lover to his native shore.
A distant port withholds him from thy sight,
Whilst adverse tempests rend the deep;
And his lone pleasure thro' the wakeful night
Is but to think of thee, and weep.
In vain fair Chloe spreads her festive snare,
And bids her prompted friend in vain
With words of artful sympathy declare
The sighing progress of her pain:
In vain *she* tells, his constant heart to prove,
How from the dame cold Peleus fled;
And found a fit reward of slighted love,
The verge of Hell for Beauty's bed:
How Argos' amorous queen, with cruel thought,
To heal a woman's wounded pride,
Her credulous lord to her dire humour wrought,
And the *chaste fool* had nearly died.
In vain her treach'rous eloquence assails
With soft insinuating aim;
Deaf as a rock to her allusive tales,
His ears, his heart, reject her claim.
But thou, whilst thus his manly faith disarms
Th' artillery of the wanton fair, [charms,
Beware thy gallant neighbour's graceful
Ah, lest he *charm too much*; beware!
What tho' he winds at will the fiery steed,
The martial plain's superior pride;
What tho' his arms victoriously precede
Each youth who swims the Tuscan tide;
Still from thy threshold, at approach of eve,
Let thy barr'd gate his steps deny;
And tho' his lyre melodiously may grieve
With airs of tenderest minstrelsy,
Trust not the open'd casement with thine ear,
But let the baffled gale at find,
That whilst he artful sweareth thou art severe,
He may not hope to prove thee kind.

ON

ON the first of June arrived in London Messrs. Tenon and Colomb, appointed by the Royal Academy of Sciences at Paris, by order of the French Council of State, to visit all the Hospitals, of every sort, in Great Britain and Ireland, and make, on their return, a particular and minute report and description of every institution, and its several arrangements, management, and advantages. This commission is in consequence of the French Government having resolved, on the representations of the Royal Academy of Medicine, to remove the Hotel Dieu at Paris from its situation in the middle of the city; and to erect four or more grand Hospitals at the outskirts of Paris, and such convenient small Infirmeries in different airy parts of the city, to receive accidents, and such sick whose cases could not admit of being conveyed so far from their habitations as to the intended Hospitals.

By order of the French Government, Messrs. Tenon and Colomb delivered to Sir Joseph Banks, Bart. President of the Royal Society, a letter from the President and Royal Academy of Sciences of Paris, requesting the President and Royal Society to assist those gentlemen in their examinations of the several Hospitals.—They were received and entertained by Sir Joseph Banks with that zeal and liberality which constantly distinguishes his excellent heart; and, deeming this deputation from France as an high honour and compliment paid to the British nation and empire, Sir Joseph Banks has taken every step, by application to the British Ministry, to the several official departments, and every society or person who, by their authority, recommendation, or assistance, could give those gentlemen the information they desired.

On the 6th instant the Commissioners were introduced to the meeting of the Royal Society, by Dr. Blagden, one of the secretaries, and the Rev. Dr. Layard, secretary for foreign correspondence. They began their visit of the Hospitals (attended by Dr. Simmons, &c.) by the royal foundations of St. Thomas, St. Bartholomew, and Christ, Bridewell and Bethlehem; afterwards proceeded to St. Luke's, the Hospital for French Refugees, Guy's, the Westminster, St. George's, Middlesex, Magdalen, Asylum, and Lock.

On the 7th the Commissioners, attended by Dr. Garthshore, visited the British Lying-in Hospital; and, it being Board-day, they were received by Dr. Layard, one of the Vice-presidents, and the Committee. The whole proceedings of the Committee were explained. After which, Mr. Graves, senior surgeon, shewed them the lecture-room, preparations, casts, library, as also the plan of an intended Hospital, consisting of an ele-

vation and section of an Hospital, with proper references, as drawn by the late Mr. Edwin, architect, by the direction of Dr. Layard. The Commissioners requested the favour of having a copy of those drawings.

On the 8th they visited the London Hospital, founded by the late John Harrison, esq. where the Commissioners expressed their high satisfaction at the great additions and improvements made by Mr. Blizard's directions, particularly the theatre, and separate particular apartments allotted to the several preparations for the lectures.—They went also to the Westminster Lying-in Hospital, attended by Dr. Leake and Mr. Poigmand; to the General Lying-in Hospital, in St. George's Row, attended by Dr. Walfsh; and in Store Street, attended by Dr. Osborn.

On the 14th, by an order from the Admiralty, on the application of Sir Joseph Banks, the Commissioners, attended by the Marquis d'Aubeville and Dr. Layard, were received at Greenwich Hospital by Capt. Ferguson; and all the officers of the house; and every part of the Hospital, Infirmary, and Royal School for the boys, the brew-house, bake-house, &c. were shewn, and minutely examined and explained. The Commissioners, after expressing how highly they were pleased with the attention, and pains taken to inform them, proceeded to the Royal Observatory in Greenwich Park; where Dr. Maskelyne, the Astronomer royal, shewed them every part of the Observatory, the several astronomical and mathematical instruments, and many improvements. And, after having conversed long on a variety of subjects relative to the objects of the enquiries of the Royal Society and Royal Academy, Dr. Maskelyne entertained the company in a most elegant and splendid manner.

It is impossible to describe exactly how minutely the Commissioners made every observation necessary towards gaining all the information they could collect to form such a complete report as may fully answer the end of their commission. Suffice it to say, that the smallest article of convenience or use was noted down. Nor can the affability, politeness, and readiness, of every person who attended or assisted them, be related to as to do justice to that British spirit of humanity and generosity ever conspicuous in the British nation, who, like true citizens of the world, delight in nothing so much as to be useful to their fellow-creatures, indiscriminately, in every part of the world.

On the 25th the Commissioners, with the Marquis d'Aubeville, set out on their tour of Great Britain and Ireland, to visit all the Hospitals in the cities and towns, at Haflar, near Portsmouth, and at Plymouth, in which visit they expect to spend near two months.

* * I. L. L. E. is desired to keep his insane Reveries within the Limits of Bury.—The "Character of Johnson, supposed to be written by Miss Seward," has already appeared in print; or it should readily have been inserted.

June 6. Lord George Gordon was tried before Justice Buller, at the Court of King's Bench, on an information for having written and published a pamphlet, intitled, "A Petition to Lord George Gordon from the Prisoners in Newgate, praying for his interference, and that he would secure their liberties, by preventing them from being sent to Botany Bay."—This strange performance, being read, appeared to be a sarrago of vague reasoning, and absurd reference, interlarded with a great number of Scripture phrases. The passage quoted in the information was to the following purpose: "At a time when the nations of the earth endeavour wholly to follow the laws of God, it is no wonder that we, labouring under our severe sentences, should cry out from our dungeons and ask redress. Some of us are about to suffer execution without righteousness, and others to be sent off to a barbarous country. The records of justice have been falsified, and the laws profanely altered by men like ourselves. The bloody laws against us have been enforced, under a nominal administration, by mere whitened walls, men who possess only the shew of justice, and who have condemned us to death contrary to law, &c."

The Attorney General opened the prosecution by remarking, that nothing could be more obvious than the purpose for which this publication was intended.—It, purported to be an address to Lord George Gordon; but, as it would appear, had been actually written by himself, with a view either to raise a tumult among the prisoners within, in an endeavour to procure their deliverance; or, by exciting the compassion of those without, to cause a disturbance, and produce the same effect. It was now but a few years since, he said, without meaning any particular application in the present instance, that the citizens of London had seen those effects completed, which this pamphlet went to produce; and the consequences were too well known to need a repetition. It included the Law and the Judges in indiscriminate abuse. He would not contend for absolute perfection in the former; but those who condemned our laws, should not reside under their jurisdiction. The criminal law was no where attended to with more care, or enforced with so much lenity.—This, however, had nothing to do with the present case, as the defendant had sufficiently shewn, by his conduct, that information was not his object.

John Pitt, the turnkey of Newgate, was then called. He deposed, that, in the month of December last, Lord George Gordon had repeatedly visited the Lodge, and asked to see the prisoners, particularly those under sentence of death, which request was often denied. On the publication of the pamphlet in question, Lord George, he said, had sent a copy to him, and others to Mr.

Akerman, and Mr. Vilette the Ordinary. A few days after, he found a man and woman distributing them in great numbers at the door of the prison. In consequence of this, he waited on Lord George at his house in Welbeck-street, and told him that there was sad work about the distribution of the pamphlet; to which his Lordship replied, "No matter, let them come on as soon as they please; I am ready for them." He then saw a great number of the books in the room, and took one to Mr. Akerman, at Lord George's particular desire; and also gave a direction to the residence of those persons who had distributed the pamphlets in the Old Bailey.

The records of the conviction of several persons were then read and authenticated; and Akerman, and Hall the keeper of the New Jail, Southwark, were called on for the purpose of proving, that there existed, at the time, convicts of the same description as those who were supposed to have addressed the pamphlet to the defendant.

Lord George asked the witnesses, severally, whether he had ever any conference with the persons mentioned in the record; to which they replied in the negative.

His Lordship then entered on his defence; which was delivered in a desultory manner, and made up of materials as heterogeneous as ever went to such a composition. A petty fraud, he said, committed in his own family, had first drawn his attention to the laws against felony, when he found that it constituted a capital crime, though the sum taken was no more than *eighteen pence*. He then entered into a history of our criminal law, from the time of Athelstan, for the purpose of proving that code in its present state to be by much too sanguinary. This, he said, was a subject which struck his heart. He had communicated his ideas to Earl Mansfield, and to the Recorder, who had admitted their propriety; and to Judge Gould, who had desired him to put his thoughts on paper. This was all he had done in the present instance. His idea was only to enlarge the powers of the Judges; though wicked lawyers had attributed to him another intention. He quoted the act of Parliament for sending the convicts to South Wales, as a proof that the Legislature thought with him on the subject: he quoted the Gazette of last Saturday, as a proof of his Majesty's attention to God's laws, which he said were directly contrary to the present practice; and he assured the Court, that, if he had time to send for his books, he could shew them that every word of his pamphlet was actually in the Bible!—His Lordship complained very much of those vexatious prosecutions which were instituted against him. He quoted Blackstone's Commentaries, book iv. cap. 23. who says, "that informations filed at

officio, by the Attorney General, are proper only for such enormous misdemeanors as peculiarly tend to disturb or endanger the King's government, and in the punishment or prevention of which a moment's delay would be fatal." This, he said, had by no means appeared in his case, as one of the informations against him had been pending for ten, and the other for six months. This extraordinary mode was therefore a grievance on him, which was not justified, as it appeared, by any pressing necessity. He exhorted Judge Buller not to lose the present opportunity of instructing the jury on the disputed point, whether they were to judge of law as well as of fact. He then complained, that spies had been set over him by the Treasury for several months; and concluded with repeating his declaration, that his object had been reformation, not tumult. His Lordship spoke for upwards of an hour and a half.

Judge Buller, having briefly summed up the evidence, remarked, that there could be no doubt of the fact of the defendant's having written and published the libel, the former of which he had actually confessed. There remained therefore only to determine whether the averments in the information were equally true; that is, whether the Judges of the different Courts, his Majesty's law officers, were those alluded to, on which the jury were to determine.

The jury, without hesitation, returned their verdict, GUILTY.

The printer, Thomas Wilkins, was then tried nearly on the same evidence. In his defence, he made a very cool, deliberate, and sensible speech; in which he solemnly protested, that he knew not, at the time of printing the paper in question, that it contained any thing obnoxious to the government of the country; that he never had sold any of them; and he believed only two papers had been delivered out of the house, besides the proof sheets; all the others had been delivered to his Lordship. It would be a dreadful situation, indeed, if a printer of private works was to be answerable for every thing he executed for his customers. It was not a time to refuse an order, even should it be only to the value of four or five pounds, when public and parochial taxes were so enormously high. He could not be expected to be a lawyer, versed in every critical definition of words and phrases, so as to know what constituted a libel; or what might be safely printed, as not being under that predicament. Upon the whole, he contended, that his conduct by no means could be censured, as he had done nothing more than any tradesman would have done in the same situation.

The jury paid great attention to this defence; but the evidence was directly in point; he was therefore found GUILTY.

Lord George then presented an affidavit, for the purpose of putting off his trial on the second information; stating, that he had proceeded, accompanied by a proper person, to Mrs. Fitzherbert's, in order to serve her with a subpoena; that, on appearing at the door, he read the original subpoena, and at the same time presented the copy and a shilling; but was, together with his attendant, turned out of doors by the servants: under these circumstances, so contemptuous both to the name of the King himself, and his *dearly beloved Francis Buller*, it would, he was convinced, render it indispensably necessary for the Court to postpone his trial—and, as he considered the virtue of the Judge equal to his abilities—both of which he admitted to be bright—he trusted his integrity would still remain unsullied—and that the Court would not proceed to try him till they had evinced their power sufficient to the production of his witnesses, and believed they would not attempt to decide on him till they were first enabled to do him justice.

The Attorney General said, that he could not possibly allow the merits of this affidavit. The notice of trial had been given near three weeks since; therefore an ineffectual attempt to serve a subpoena but two days since could not form a sufficient claim to any farther delay. He wished also to know to what parts of his defence the evidence of Mrs. Fitzherbert would be applicable.

Lord George replied, by mentioning a conversation which, he said, he had with Mrs. Fitzherbert at Paris, with the relation of which he intermingled so many allusions to the situation of that lady, either too indelicate, or too absurd for repetition, that Judge Buller was compelled to interpose. His Lordship was with some difficulty silenced; and it was then ordered, that the trial should proceed.

The information was then read; which stated, as libellous and seditious, two paragraphs which appeared in the Public Advertiser, on different days in the month of August last, relating the particulars of a visit paid by Count Cagliostro, accompanied by Lord G. Gordon, to Mons. Bartholomew, the French *Charge des Affaires*, enlarging on the merits and sufferings of the Count, and concluding with some severe reflections on the French Queen as the leader of a faction, and on Count d'Adhemar, the French Ambassador, and Mons. Bartholomew, as the insidious agents of the Queen and her party.

The Attorney General opened the case, and said, that, amongst the great number of libellous papers which the gentleman now before the Court had published, it seemed to be strange that he should go so far out of his way as to libel the French Ambassador, or any gentleman left in charge

for him, as it could have no view whatever but to create a misunderstanding between the two Courts. The characters of gentlemen representing their Sovereign were not thus wantonly to be attacked; otherwise, no man could ever serve as an Ambassador from any foreign Court to the Court of London, because they would be under the apprehension of having themselves attacked in the public papers, and held up as base and infamous characters, without an opportunity of gaining redress. His first idea was to have prosecuted both the author and the printer; but, Mr. Woodfall having so speedily given up the author (he having received directions from his Lordship so to do, if called upon), and having consented to be called as a witness, it would be rather bearing too hard to commence a prosecution against him. The present prosecution was, therefore, in every respect, so proper and necessary to be carried on, that he could find only one objection to it, namely, that it would give the same person another opportunity to behave insolently to the Courts of Justice, and to treat his Majesty's government with contempt. After having made several observations to shew the nature of the offence, he submitted it to the Jury, whether such proceedings ought not to be punished, as tending to create a misunderstanding between two Courts, which were upon the strictest terms of amity and friendship.

John Bolt was then called, who purchased two newspapers at Mr. Woodfall's Office. The paragraphs were read; and they agreed with the words of the information.

Mr. Woodfall, being called, swore to the hand-writing of Lord George; and also produced a letter, wherein his Lordship promised an indemnification, in case any prosecution should ensue from the insertion of these paragraphs.

Mr. Fraser, one of the Under Secretaries of State, proved the official situation of Count d'Adhemar, and Mons. Bartholomew. He added also, that the abuse contained in these paragraphs had been known and felt in the capital of France.

Lord George then put the following questions to Mr. Fraser:—Do you know any thing of d'Adhemar's family at Paris? No.—Don't you know he is of a very low and mean extraction? I do not.—Don't you know that he bears a bad character in Paris?—The Court stopped by observing, that these questions tended to nothing, as the Count was Ambassador at this Court.

Lord George then entered on his defence; when he contented himself with re-asserting and justifying every thing he had written. There did, he said, exist a faction in Paris guided by the Queen, and the Count Cagliostro had been persecuted for his adherence to the Cardinal de Rohan; and although he had been acquitted by the Par-

liament of Paris, yet d'Adhemar continued to publish base, false, and infamous paragraphs about him in the papers, particularly in the *Courier de l'Europe* (a paper in French, published in London under the immediate patronage and direction of the Count d'Adhemar). Cagliostro therefore threw himself under the protection of his Lordship, to extend what influence he might have in his favour in this country. Count d'Adhemar, he proceeded to say, was a low man, of no family; but, being plausible and clever, had pushed himself forward to the notice of men in authority; in short, said his Lordship, whatever Jenkinson is in Britain, d'Adhemar is in France. (This allusion to Lord Hawkesbury created an universal laugh.) He had been charged, he said, with libelling the Queen of France; whereas it was impossible, as it was known what her character was in every street in Paris. The Court was going to interpose, and stop this irregular discourse; but Lord George, with a marked emphasis, said, he declared it, in the face of the Court, that the French Queen was as great a — as the Empress of Russia. He was proceeding in this strain; and said many things, which our respect to such high characters forbids us to repeat, until the Court was compelled to interfere.

The Attorney General observed—You are a disgrace to the name of a Briton.

Lord George then continued—It was in order to have these base paragraphs explained, that his Lordship, with Count Cagliostro, had waited on the French Ambassador, where not receiving the information they expected, the paragraph in question was written and published. He therefore contended it was no libel, as it contained nothing but truth in favour of Count Cagliostro, who had as much right to the protection of the laws as Count d'Adhemar, or any other foreigner.—He had nothing further to add, but left his case to the Jury.

After a short charge from the Judge, the Jury instantly returned their verdict, **GUILTY.**

Lord George asked when sentence would be passed in consequence of these verdicts; and was answered, that would come on in course in the commencement of next term.

The council for the prosecution were the Attorney and Solicitor Generals, Mess. Erskine, Bescroft, Baldwin, and Law. On the other side Lord George stood alone, and pleaded his *poverty*, as an excuse for having neither Advocate nor Solicitor.

MR. URBAN,
ARTICLES of moment, when inserted in newspapers only, are soon lost and forgotten; but, when they are laid up in so useful a Treasury as your ancient Magazine, are

June 16.

are secured and read by posterity. It must be acknowledged, *A Royal Proclamation* is an article of this kind; especially when it expresses a concern for the real welfare of a kingdom, and urges a reformation of manners, so much wanted among all orders of men in the present degenerate age. For this reason you are earnestly intreated to transmit to the rising generation, in your next Miscellany, the very late excellent Proclamation from the Throne against profaneness and debauchery; and you will oblige (hereby) many of your readers, and particularly,

Yours, &c. R. WINTAR.

By the KING.

A PROCLAMATION,

For the Encouragement of PIETY and VIRTUE, and for preventing and punishing of VICE, PROFANENESS, and IMMORALITY.

GEORGE R.

WHEREAS we cannot but observe, with inexpressible concern, the rapid progress of impiety and licentiousness, and that deluge of profaneness, immorality, and every kind of vice, which, to the scandal of our holy religion, and to the evil example of our loving subjects, hath broken in upon this nation: we therefore, esteeming it our indispensable duty to exert the authority committed to us for the suppression of these spreading evils, fearing lest that they should provoke God's wrath and indignation against us, and humbly acknowledging that we cannot expect the blessing and goodness of Almighty God (by whom Kings reign, and on which we entirely rely) to make our reign happy and prosperous to ourself and our people, without a religious observance of God's holy laws; to the intent that religion, piety, and good manners, may (according to our most hearty desire) flourish and increase under our administration and government, have thought fit, by the advice of our Privy Council, to issue this our Royal Proclamation, and do hereby declare our royal purpose and resolution to discountenance and punish all manner of vice, profaneness, and immorality, in all persons of whatsoever degree or quality, within this our realm, and particularly in such as are employed near our royal person; and that, for the encouragement of religion and morality, we will, upon all occasions, distinguish persons of piety and virtue, by marks of our royal favour: and we do expect and require, that all persons of honour, or in place of authority, will give good example by their own piety and virtue, and to their utmost contribute to the discountenancing persons of dissolute and debauched lives, that they, being reduced by that means to shame and contempt for their loose and evil actions and behaviour, may be thereby also enforced the sooner to reform their ill habits and practices, and that the

visible displeasure of good men towards them, may (as far as it is possible) supply what the laws (probably) cannot altogether prevent: and we do hereby strictly enjoin and prohibit all our loving subjects, of what degree or quality soever, from playing, on the Lord's Day, at dice, cards, or any other game whatsoever, either in publick or private houses, or other place or places whatsoever: and we do hereby require and command them, and every of them, decently and reverently to attend the worship of God on the Lord's Day, on pain of our highest displeasure, and of being proceeded against with the utmost rigour that may be by law. And, for the more effectual reforming all such persons, who, by reason of their dissolute lives and conversation, are a scandal to our kingdom, our further pleasure is, and we do hereby strictly charge and command all our Judges, Mayors, Sheriffs, Justices of the Peace, and all other our officers and ministers, both ecclesiastical and civil, and all other our subjects, to be very vigilant and strict in the discovery and the effectual prosecution and punishment of all persons who shall be guilty of excessive drinking, blasphemy, profane swearing and cursing, lewdness, profanation of the Lord's Day, or other dissolute, immoral, or disorderly practices; and that they take care also effectually to suppress all public gaming houses and other loose and disorderly houses, and also all unlicensed public shews, interludes, and places of entertainment, using the utmost caution in licensing the same: also to suppress all loose and licentious prints, books and publications, dispersing poison to the minds of the young and unwary, and to punish the publishers and venders thereof; and to put into execution the statute made in the twenty-ninth year of the reign of the late King Charles the Second, intituled, *An Act for the better Observation of the Lord's Day, commonly called Sunday*; and also an act of parliament made in the ninth year of the reign of the late King William the Third, intituled, *An Act for the more effectual suppressing of Blasphemy and Profaneness*; and also an act passed in the twenty-first year of our reign, intituled, *An Act for preventing certain Abuses and Profanations on the Lord's Day, called Sunday*; and all other laws now in force for the punishing and suppressing any of the vices aforesaid; and also to suppress and prevent all gaming whatsoever in public or private houses on the Lord's Day; and likewise that they take effectual care to prevent all persons keeping taverns, chocolate houses, coffee houses, or other public houses whatsoever, from selling wine, chocolate, coffee, ale, beer, or other liquors, or receiving or permitting guests to be or remain in such their houses in time of Divine Service on the Lord's Day, as they will answer it to Almighty God, and upon pain of our highest displeasure. And, for the more effectual

Refusal proceeding herein, we do hereby direct and command all our Judges of Assize, and Justices of the Peace, to give strict charge at their respective assizes and sessions, for the due prosecution and punishment of all persons that shall presume to offend in any of the crimes aforesaid; and also of all persons that, contrary to their duty, shall be remiss or negligent in putting the said laws in execution; and that they do, at their respective assizes and quarter sessions of the peace, causes this our Royal Proclamation to be publicly read in open Court immediately before the charge is given. And we do hereby further charge and command every minister in his respective parish church or chapel to read this our Proclamation at least four times in every year, immediately after Divine Service, and to incite and stir up their respective auditors to the practice of piety and virtue, and the avoiding of all immorality and profaneness. And, to the end that all vice and debauchery may be prevented, and religion and virtue practised by all officers, private soldiers, mariners, and others who are employed in our service by sea and land, we do hereby strictly charge and command all our commanders and officers whatsoever, that they do take care to avoid all profaneness, debauchery, and other immoralities, and that, by their own good and virtuous lives and conversation, they do set good examples to all such as are under their care and authority; and likewise take care of and inspect the behaviour of all such as are under them, and punish all those who shall be guilty of any of the offences aforesaid, as they will be answerable for the ill consequences of their neglect herein.

Given at our Court at St. James's, the first day of June one thousand seven hundred and eighty-seven, in the twenty-seventh year of our reign.

GOD Save the KING.

LITERARY INTELLIGENCE.

THE Philosophical Society at Orleans in France, which was erected into a Royal Academy of Sciences and Belles-Lettres in October 1786, have announced a prize of four hundred livres for the year 1788, for the following questions:—

1. What has been the state of arts and commerce in Orleans, from the first times of the French Monarchy to the reign of Henry IV? What have been the causes of their progress or decline from that period to the present time? and What are the means of carrying them to the greatest degree of extent and perfection of which they are capable?
2. "Whether water be a compound substance, or a simple element?"
3. "Whether the water obtained by the combustion of inflammable with vital air, be produced in the act of combustion; or whe-

ther it be only disengaged? that is, Whether it be the real produce of a combustion of vital air, or its basis, with inflammable air? or, Whether this vital air, and all elastic fluids are not themselves a modification of water, operated by its combination with the matter of fire, of light, and of heat?"

The prize for the last question is 300 livres, and the conditions as usual.

Extract of a private letter from a party at Calais, dated May 2.

"Here we are, over a bottle of Burgundy, drinking success to all friends in Old England. On Friday morning last, just as the packet in which we arrived here was sailing for this place from Dover, a gentleman and lady, with evident appearances of extreme distress, solicited a passage and came on board. Their story was soon learnt, as the gentleman took an early opportunity of telling the occasion of his lamentable voyage. This unhappy gentleman, whose name we do not recollect, but who lives in Holborn, had come down express from town in consequence of intelligence, which he had received, that his eldest son, a youth about 15, whom he had but a fortnight before left at an academy at St. Omer's, was murdered by a soldier of that place. The youth, it seems, was walking along one of the most public places, the ramparts, about half past seven o'clock. (The evening being damp, scarcely any one was near the place.) The sentinel upon duty, watching a convenient opportunity, knocked him down with the end of his musquet, and afterwards stabbed him in three different places with his bayonet; then taking his watch and money, he threw him into the fosse, or ditch, where he was found at five o'clock the next morning. The sentinel was apprehended, the father told us, and convicted of the fact; but he could not tell us any further, as the account he had received did not descend to particulars. When the packet arrived at Calais, the story was current there, varying only in a few particulars." A farther account of the above fact has since been inserted in the papers, but much exaggerated. The youth was cruelly used and robbed by the sentinel; but is since returned with his father, M^r Mairis, of Great Turnstile.

The following is said to be a copy of a paper left by the unhappy young gentleman who lately shot himself with two pistols in Queen street, Westminster.

"Let the Legislature from mine, and the example of thousands; and, if they will not, let the public at large, deprecate the head that planned, and the heart that executed, the baneful destructive plan of a lottery.

"Not that I esteem my example to merit the commiseration of numbers, as I ought to have known better than to form such an-
guine

guine expectations; but the futile hope of providing, perhaps, for a wife and infant family, and giving up a certainty, though too circumscribed to maintain them from starving, for an uncertainty, which, from the advantage taken of the public in that instance, can but rarely prove beneficial.

"Life is a jest, a bubble, a vain illusion! all shadow, and merely ideal; less desirable even than a dream! I'll be trifled with it no longer. Let those who drag along wearily the unwelcome burden, and who have not spirit to lay it down; let them endure its tantalizing! I'll no more of it."

An accurate description of the building, decorations, and conveniences of the new Royalty Theatre.

THE Royalty Theatre, for so it is denominated from the ground on which it is erected being within the precincts of a palace, is constructed of the very best materials, neither expence nor labour having been spared to render it a perfectly complete building.

The galleries of the Royalty Theatre are infinitely superior to any belonging to the various theatres in the kingdom. Being of a semicircular form, there is not a situation from which the spectators will not have a distinct view of every part of the stage; and from the last seat of both galleries the extremity of the building is conspicuously discerned without stooping, or in any manner varying the natural position of the body. The upper gallery of the Royalty Theatre will, on the most accurate computation, contain 640 persons; the second gallery will contain 1000; the pit 360; the front boxes 198; the side boxes 396. The whole length of the theatre is 120, and the breadth 56 feet.

To the elegant lightness of this building, may be added the beauty of the decorations, in which exquisite taste is displayed. The pillars, which support the upper tier of boxes, are not within any of the architectonic orders,

but of the fancy kind, and highly enriched; the middle pillars partake of the composite order: and the pillars of the lower tier incline to the doric. Over each box there is an entablature, on which trophies are painted. The ceiling of the theatre is highly finished; there are four spandrel pannels with ornaments in chiaro oscuro in the center a sky, with a border of oaken leaves, and the whole is bordered by a galea. The theatre is painted of stone colour, the borders richly gilded. A rich crimson paper has been chosen for the boxes, and they are lighted with a watered moreen of a corresponding colour; the border of the paper is of a light ground with variegated colours. The stage-box, on his Majesty's side, is decorated with the Royal arms, in chiaro oscuro; the opposite box has the arms of the Tower.

The stage of the Royalty Theatre is considerably longer and wider than that of the Opera House; and the scenes are much higher than those at any of the theatres. The pit passage is so spacious as to be capable of containing as many persons as the pit itself.

There is a most excellent box lobby, abounding with every convenience; and a drawing-room for the ladies, in the style of the Opera House.

The whole of the boxes are illuminated with glass chandeliers, made from a drawing truly elegant.

The ceiling of the boxes is considerably loftier than that of either of the Houses; and care has been taken to render the different avenues as convenient as possible.

What is theatrically termed the "drop-cloth" represents an osagon saloon, the pillars of the doric order; in two niches are figures of Prudence and Fortitude. Above the entablature there are two pannels, on each of which is represented, in basso relievo, a sacrifice; the one to Mars, the other to Diana.

A gallery, leading from the saloon to other apartments, terminates the view.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

WAR between the Turks and Russians seems now no longer to remain doubtful. The Janisaries, impatient of peace, cry out for war, in which they are joined by the voice of the people. The Grand Signior and Divan, unable to resist the popular fury, have been compelled publicly to declare, that, should the dispatches, hourly expected from Chersen, prove unfavourable to their wishes, they will that instant cause the banners of the Imperial crescent to fly in the heart of the dominions of their enemies.

In the mean time, her Imperial Majesty of Russia is suffered to proceed on her journey; and the two great Potentates of Poland and Germany to have conferences with her without interruption.

By authentic advices from Kiew, (see

p. 443.) her Imperial Majesty, after hearing divine service at the cathedral, embarked on the 3d of May with her suite on board the fleet of galleys, consisting of 50 vessels of different sizes, and proceeded down the Dniester. On the 7th the fleet anchored opposite to Kaman, at the distance of about a mile from the Polish shore, and was saluted by the discharge of an hundred pieces of cannon from a neighbouring hill, which was returned from the Imperial galley, and the other galleys in succession. His Polish Majesty having accepted of an invitation from the Empress to dine and pass the day on board the fleet, her Imperial Majesty was pleased to invest him with the Order of St. Andrew; and at eight o'clock the same evening, as the Empress intended

to proceed on her voyage early the next morning; the King took leave of her Imperial Majesty, having been in private conference with her Majesty for more than an hour.

On the 23d her Majesty reached Cherson. The Emperor had arrived at that place on the 15th; but, finding that the Empress was not expected to arrive for some days, he set out to meet her; of which the Empress having a few hours notice, she went on shore to his Majesty; and their first interview took place a little above Ekaterinoflaw, where the Empress's whole suite disembarked, and proceeded by land to Cherson. On the 28th of May their Imperial Majesties set out for the Crimea.

The Emperor, on his journey, had an interview with the King of Poland at Korsum, a palace belonging to Prince Stanislaus Poniatowski, his Majesty's nephew, where they held a conference for about an hour; after which, Madame, the King's niece, and the Count Misfzech her husband, Prince Grana, Treasurer of Lithuania, and many others of the first distinction, had the honour to be admitted.

In the mean time a body of 4000 Ottoman troops arrived at Ismail, and another was hourly expected at the entrance of the Danube, both intended to reinforce the garrison in Bessarabia; and consequently to counteract the intention of her Imperial Majesty in that district.

But while the flames of war are extinguishing in that quarter, we are sorry to find they are ready to break forth nearer home. The troubles on the side of Holland increase every day, in so much as to give serious alarm to all the friends of the United Provinces. The whole confederacy seems out of joint; and such a disunion prevails as cannot but be productive of the greatest distress in the end. Holland never displayed a situation more fair for changing her masters and the form of Government under which the inhabitants have lived more than two centuries.

On the 28th and 29th of May tumults and confusion in their utmost latitude prevailed at Amsterdam; all was anarchy and uproar. Fourteen of the Stadtholder's adherents were seized in the streets on the 29th, and hanged by the mob of the opposite party. Military law was proclaimed; all orders for payment of money from the banks were forbidden; and two cannons placed in the house of the *Hopet*, whilst every window of the opulent is planted with musquetry for the protection of their lives and property.

These acts of violence originated on the following occasion: a few days before, a petition was left to sign, at a house in a street called the Reguliers Gracht, in favour of the Stadtholder, tending to re-establish that Prince in all the privileges he enjoyed in

1766, and to annul every thing that has been done to the contrary since, and a vast number signed it: however, from the violence of party on each side, such a thing was not likely to go on long without some disturbance, which in fact happened towards evening, when the popular fury rose so high that the above house was pulled down, and other excesses committed. These however were checked by two companies of Burghers being sent to the spot in time; nevertheless, the rumor of this disturbance soon reached Kattenburgh, on which island the dock-yards are situated, and it immediately spread among the shipwrights, who attacked and plundered the houses of several patriots, drew up the drawbridge, and with some pieces of cannon seemed determined to defend themselves against any who might oppose them: however, a party of Burghers immediately went to the spot, where they were fired upon from the cannon, and were obliged to wait till the next morning, the 31st, before they could force the bridge, which they did by means of some pieces of ordnance, and entered the island with charged bayonets: six were killed, and seven wounded. Whilst this was going on upon the island, the populace plundered several houses in other parts of the town, particularly those of the Burgomasters Rendorp and Beets; that of Burgomaster Dedel was defended by a party of Burghers, who just got there in time to save it.

The following is selected from a letter written by an English gentleman at Amsterdam, dated June 1.

"Never did I behold a scene that bore so exact a resemblance to what passed in London about seven years since, than has for some days been acted here, and even now is neither at an end, nor in any probability of being speedily settled. If you substitute No Orange; No Tyrant! for No Popery! you have the public cry, and the general label of the day. The sailors, a hardy, and when heated a cruel and inveterate race, have been the chief actors on these occasions, and their body is numerous. Great fears have been entertained for the dockyard; the shipwrights having joined, and in some instances headed the insurrections; but the apprehensions on that head are now subsiding, as there is a guard of 4000 chosen men, burghers, &c. to prevent the mischiefs that might ensue.

The following is the copy of a letter written by the Prince Stadtholder to their High Mightinesses the States General: "High and Mighty Lords, the unhappy divisions which reign between the confederates, and particularly in some of the provinces of this Republic, have risen to so high a degree that the country seems threatened with a total rupture of the Union, and an overthrow of the established constitution, for which reason

we thought it our duty, both to ourselves and the country, by a public declaration, to put ourselves entirely out of any sort of responsibility, either to the nation or to posterity, and at the same time once more to throw our good will and ardent desire, in these critical times, to contribute all in our power, and by all possible means, to the re-establishment of the Union, and of good order, thereby to prevent the destruction of this Republic, heretofore so powerful and so flourishing.

"For these reasons we thought we could no way more properly fulfill this obligation than by the declaration which we herewith send to your High Mightinesses. We flatter ourselves that your High Mightinesses, and the different States, together with the whole nation, will, on their parts, individually and generally support and assist our well-intended efforts. With which we remain, &c. Signed,

WILLIAM PRINCE OF ORANGE."

Nimeguen, May, 26.

The Declaration alluded to above begins, "We William, by the Grace of God, Prince of Orange and Nassau, Hereditary Stadtholder, Captain General and Admiral of the United Provinces, &c. to all who may see or hear this read, greeting." It proceeds with "complaints of the unmerited malice poured out against him in many provinces of the United States, particularly in Holland; and recites the violent proceedings which have occurred of late, inviting the States General, the States of the different provinces, all the different departments of Government, together with all the well-meaning burgesses and inhabitants, to unite with him in using every possible means to save the country; assuring them that he, on his part, has nothing in view but to assist every one in the maintenance of their just rights and liberties, to support the religion of the country. to oppose all violence and injustice, and never to attempt acquiring more power, authority, or influence, than is lawfully his due, and heretofore delegated to him in the most solemn manner by the States. The States of Holland, and West Friesland, being now fully convinced of the dangerous crisis into which their ambitious influence has brought this Republic will, he hopes, no longer refuse to annul the precipitate and illegal resolutions they have taken against him with regard to the command of the Hague and the Captain Generalship of Holland, but will re-establish him in the full enjoyment of his lawful rights, that he may be able to return to the province in possession of those dignities to which he has a right."

In consequence of the above declaration, a counter-manifesto was drawn up by the faction in opposition to his Highness; and, from Utrecht, the city wherein it originated, it was circulated with rapidity through

the different provinces. The contents of this manifesto are, first, a positive denial of most of the assertions contained in the declaration of his Highness the Stadtholder; secondly, a direct crimination of his Highness as the sole cause of the present dissensions, and, by implication, arraigning him as the enemy of his country; thirdly, an appeal to the people of the several provinces in favour of the measures already taken, which are averred to have been absolutely necessary for the preservation of their liberties; fourthly, an invitation to every well-wisher to the United Provinces, to come forward in the present crisis of affairs, and effectually lend their assistance; and, lastly, the manifesto announces a solemn determination to persist, even to blood, in what is termed the cause of liberty, and against the usurpations, as they are deemed, of his Highness the Stadtholder, whom the faction have the indecency to brand with the appellation of Tyrant. Such is, in substance, the counter-manifesto of a desperate cabal, whose conduct, proceeding from bad to worse, will inevitably occasion the worst of evils which can befall any country—A civil war.

By the last authentic accounts from Holland, such is the present unpopularity of the English name amongst the insurgents, that at Amsterdam no Englishman's person is safe. Almost all our countrymen have left, or are leaving, that capital; and this dislike has been confirmed, from what is there understood to be the tendency of his Majesty's speech on the dissolution of parliament.

Such is the present deplorable situation of the Dutch, who, by deserting their ancient allies, and listening to the overtures of France, have so embarrassed their affairs, and are so divided among themselves, that it is doubted whether they will ever unite, as formerly, in one firm, powerful, rich, and respectable body.

While these divisions are agitating in the Dutch Republic, and men's minds are intent on the issue; an event has happened equally important and unexpected.

All Europe has beheld with wonder the success with which the Emperor has hitherto carried his plans of reformation into execution throughout his dominions; and his Imperial Majesty will, no doubt, be struck with astonishment when he receives the news, that a party has been long forming in the Low Countries, in concert with the emissaries of Rome, to counteract his views, and oppose every innovation; and that they have so far succeeded, as to oblige their Royal Highnesses, the Archduchess and Duke of Saxe-Teschen, Governors General of the Netherlands, for the sake of appeasing the tumult, most solemnly to promise to maintain the people in the same rights, privileges, and customs, which they have enjoyed for more than 200 years; that

they will take the government into their own hands, and annul every thing that has been done to the contrary; remove every obnoxious person; and restore, in its full vigour, the antient form of government. These declarations being made known to the people, and that Comptie Belgiofo had only acted by the express orders of the Emperor, the multitude dispersed, and the greatest demonstrations of joy were manifested.—How this affair will end cannot yet be foreseen; but this much may be concluded, that, how patiently soever the people seemed to submit to the religious reforms introduced by the Emperor, the clergy were no friends to them. Divisions have likewise long disquieted the Imperial city of Aix-la-Chapelle, which are not yet reconciled. The rage has been abated by the introduction of foreign troops; but the fire of discord is still unextinguished. It is hoped, however, that the general peace will by no means be effected by these petty commotions; but certain it is, that men's passions were never more inflamed upon the continent than at present.

WEST INDIA INTELLIGENCE.

A letter from Kingston in Jamaica, of the 20th ult. has the following paragraph: "In consequence of some inconsiderate and lavish appropriations of the public money by our Assembly, in their late session, the whole colony is in a kind of ferment. The county of Cornwall began it; and it is thought that most of the parishes in the other two counties will follow the example. If the same men are allowed to meet again, they may ruin the credit of the island at one blow. The news-papers will give you further information on the subject. You will observe, that the Grand Jury of Savannah la Mar have given their thanks to the Members who opposed the business of the Money-bill in the Assembly. The gentlemen, whose names are subscribed to this paper, are the most wealthy, respectable, and independent in Jamaica."

AMERICAN NEWS.

The present state of America is rather to be deplored than envied. While some provinces are passing laws for the payment of their debts by installments, Congress are exerting all their power and influence to exhort the whole united body to pass one general law, in strict conformity to the late treaty of peace with England; and to repeal all such acts, or parts of acts, as may be now existing, repugnant to the said treaty, Congress having been informed of the reasons why his Britannic Majesty still continues to occupy the frontier posts, which, by the treaty, he agreed to evacuate. We having the strongest assurances, say Congress, that an exact compliance with the treaty on our parts shall be followed by a punctual performance of it on the part of Great Britain.

What effect this friendly exhortation may

have upon the generality, cannot yet be known. Certain it is, that many of the American debts can no otherwise be paid than by installments; and how far this mode may be made reconcileable with the terms of the treaty, may perhaps depend on the parties concerned. America, like every other rising state, must have much to struggle with before it can arrive at opulence.—A part it has already overcome, but more it has still to encounter.

Extract of a Letter from Boston, April 26.

"About sunset, the 20th ult. a fire broke out in a malt-house near Liberty Pole, at the south end of this town, and was attended with a greater destruction than the inhabitants of Boston have experienced since the year 1760. The wind at N. E. blowing hard, carried the flakes of fire to a great height and distance, by which the houses, being very dry, were set on fire in so many places, as rendered it impossible to direct the exertions of the inhabitants to any point. The spire of the rev. Mr. Wright's meeting-house, situated at the distance of near fifty rods from the place where the devastation first began, was observed to be on fire at the ball just below the vane. As this could not be extinguished by reason of its height, the fire falling therefrom, and from the houses in flames, in a short time demolished that large edifice. In the direction of the wind for the space of 20 rods wide, the fire carried havoc on every side. There were several houses empty, which, with the meeting-house, shops, barns, and out-houses, may be computed at 100 buildings. Provocatively no lives were lost.

IRELAND.

The Outrage lately committed on the person of the young Lord Gormanston, was thus represented in the House of Commons of this Kingdom by the Attorney General. This young nobleman was clandestinely carried away in the month of December last. He was hurried through England with the greatest precipitation, attended by a Popish priest, and a military officer in the Austrian Service. From thence he was conveyed to France, and there for some time concealed in a convent. From thence he was conveyed to the principality of Liege where he is now closely kept, under the care of an old grandmother and an uncle. This uncle is next heir in remainder to the family estate, which is very considerable, being estimated at five or six thousands a year. It is for the purpose of being educated in the principles of the Popish religion, that the minor was thus illegally forced over seas to a foreign country. Every possible measure has been taken to recover him that the laws warranted. An order from the Court of Chancery has been formally issued, under the broad seal of Ireland, demanding of the uncle forthwith to restore

their minor Lord. This uncle styled himself Ecclesiastical Counsellor to the Prince of Liege, and, instead of surrendering the child, issued a manifesto in answer to the order of Chancery, couched in the most insolent and imperious language he had ever heard or seen. The manifesto set out in the following manner:

"Whereas I Jericho Preston, Ecclesiastical Counsellor and Privy Counsellor to his Highness the Prince of Liege, &c. having been served with a *scrap of parchment*, with a *bit of wax* annexed to it—and being informed that the said *scrap of parchment* was an order of the Court of Chancery of Ireland, and that the said *bit of wax* was the broad seal of the kingdom of Ireland; and having questioned the messenger, whether he meant to subject me to a foreign jurisdiction, &c.? I do therefore protest against the authority or force of the said *scrap of parchment* and *bit of wax*, &c."

Now, if those persons, the Attorney General said, should think proper rather to destroy the child than suffer him to be brought up in the principles of the British constitution, and in the Protestant religion, of which, however, he did not imagine there was the last intention, but a possibility of it—the uncle, as next heir in remainder, would come in for the estate. It would be necessary, therefore, to pass an act disqualifying him from inheriting the estate in remainder; for persons who commit outrage, and set the laws at defiance, should never be suffered to enjoy their protection.

At the last assizes at Clonmel, a Mr. Moor, formerly a quarter-master of dragoons, was found guilty of first ravishing, and then seducing his own daughter to a continuance of his incestuous practices. The girl herself, about 14 years of age, was the prosecuter. His father was a notary public, but had disinherited him for marrying the mother of the girl. He was found guilty, but denied the fact.

SCOTLAND.

Aberdeen, May 12. A few days ago as some workmen were digging peats on Errock Slane-brar, in the vicinity of Moffat, near the Roman causeway, one of them found something that resisted his spade; and, upon examination, it proved to be the half of a gorget, or breast plate, of a commander of the Roman army. The workmanship is exquisitely beautiful, and the characters are the same as those used at this day, if not more elegant.—It is above an ounce weight, and appears to be one half of a ring, about three quarters of an inch broad, and three inches wide, with a thin border on both sides about an inch in breadth, and meeting outwards; in the border are seen the following letters, the interstices being cut out, viz. IOVI AVG on one side,

and VOT XX on the other, which probably imports that it was dedicated to the Roman Emperor Jovian by the Twentieth Legion. There stands out from one end of this fragment, perpendicular to the centre, a hollow piece about two inches long, and shut at the outer end. It has very likely made part of the ornaments on the top of a military standard,—but of this the Antiquarian Society of Edinburgh will probably decide.

A few days ago, on digging out the foundation of an old house at Erlston, belonging to Capt. Pringle, two horns were found, containing above 200 gold, silver, and copper coins of James I. II. III. IV. and V. Kings of Scotland, and some of Queen Mary.

Edinburgh, May 28. In consequence of a former *sedes vacante* the Gen. Assembly (see p. 447) in the name of the Lord Jesus Christ, the sole King and Head of the Church, and by virtue of the power and authority committed by him to them, did depose Mr. James Macintosh, Minister at Moy and Dalarossie, from the office of the Holy Ministry; hereby prohibiting and discharging him to exercise the same, or any part thereof, within that church, in all time coming; and declare the church of Moy and Dalarossie from this date vacant; and ordain the Presbytery of Inverness to intimate the same to the parish as soon as conveniently can be."

COUNTRY NEWS.

Bristol, May 26. Some workmen digging lately for making a canal, near Coalbrook-Dale, discovered a thick glutinous substance issuing from the fissure of a rock, which on examination proved to be a mineral tar, which appears to have all the properties of the common tar.—We hear several hundred barrels of it are already collected, the quantity that issues daily being very considerable.

Some misunderstanding has lately happened between Lord L—— and the Bishop of Carlisle on the following occasion.—Lord L—— having recommended a gentleman, whose name is W——, to the Bishop of Carlisle to be ordained, upon examination he was found deficient in point of learning, and was of course rejected. The Bishop, however, wrote to Lord L. informing him of his reasons for declining to comply with his Lordship's request; and saying, that he should hold an ordination at Midsummer, when, if it should appear that Mr. W—— had in the mean time applied himself to his studies, he should then receive orders; and he also added, that, if his Lordship intended to present Mr. W. with any living, he would not take advantage of the lapse. To this very polite letter he received the following card in reply: "Ld L. presents his compliments to the Bishop of Carlisle, and desires to know if there is any other objection to Mr.

W— than that mentioned in his Lordship's note. By Lord L's recommendation Mr. W. will not offer himself to the Bishop of Carlisle at Midsummer, but will wait for better times, when he will be certain of procuring it at Lord L's request."

The two annual prizes of 20 guineas each, established at Oxford by Lord North, Chancellor of the University, for the present year, are adjudged to Mr. Benwell, A. B. of Trinity college; and to Mr. Rickards, scholar of the same college; to the former, for an English Essay on "the Arts in which the Moderns have excelled the Ancients;" and to the latter, "Latin Heroics on the late Royal visit to Oxford."

The Cambridge prizes of 15 guineas, given by Ld Euston and Mr. Pitt to two senior Bachelors of Arts, and the like to two Middle Bachelors, are assigned, the first to Mr. Heyrick, of Trin. Coll.; the second to Mr. Wollaston, of St. John's Coll. and Mr. Roberts, of King's Coll.

Wellington, Summerfairs, May 24. Between 11 and 12 at noon, there happened one of the most tremendous storms of rain, attended with a tornado dreadful beyond description, and an explosion which brought down a shower of tiles, bricks, and broken glass, that was at the same time ruinous and terrifying; houses unroofed, trees torn up by the roots; carts, wagons, and chaises turned topsy-turvy; the standings in the markets wheeled up into the air were some of the effects produced by this uncommon phenomenon, the like of which was never beheld in this country by the oldest man living. Providentially no lives were lost.

Birmingham, May 24. A most violent storm of thunder and lightning did considerable damage in this town and neighbourhood. A ball of fire fell into the chimney of Mr. Griffiths of Winson-Green, and descending into one of the lower rooms, threw from his chair a man, without doing him any sensible injury, forced out the chimney-piece, destroyed some wearing apparel, and damaged some of the furniture. At Sutton-Coldfield the whole front of the house of Mr. Whateley was laid open, a very heavy chest forced from its place, the lock broke, and the lid loose. What was remarkable, a bird that hung suspended in a cage, near the window of a neighbouring house, which was much shattered, received no hurt.

HISTORICAL CHRONICLE.

An edict has been issued by the French King, under the Great Seal of France, bearing date the 7th of May, 1787, for granting six millions of livres on life annuities, at the following premiums or rates: nine per cent. from the birth till they attain forty years; ten per cent. from forty to sixty; and eleven per cent. from sixty years upwards; or eight per cent. on two lives, without distinction of age; and all the lives

to be named or chosen by the purchaser of the annuity; all which are to be exempted from any taxes or deductions whatever. The annuities are to be paid regularly every six months, in the same manner as the other funds in France.

The plague raged with uncommon violence at Algiers, and in the district of Baccar, on the 28th of May.

At Constantinople, lat. 41. 4. N. long. 46. 33. E. from the latter end of December last till the 3d of March they had one continued frost, during which time the plague ceased; but, soon after the thaw commenced, the plague returned, and had not ceased when the last dispatches from thence were written in May. *Gaz.*

On the 22d and 23d of April they had a severe frost at Siena in Tuscany, lat. 43°; by which the vines and mulberry trees were much hurt, and the fruits of the earth blighted. The mountains were covered with snow.

Florence, May 15. M. François Giacchi de Volterra lately discovered among the ruins of Luni an Etruscan urn, in which was a metal casque, three copper arrows, and one of iron, with a short crooked sword. Near this urn was a beautiful vase, and several inferior ones, a veiled vestal in Terra Cotta, together with some other antiquities; some medals of bronze, and three of silver, one of which is of Manilia Scantilla, one of Aellius Pertinax, and the other of Cornelia Supera, with a moon under his bust; on his right hand is a bird, but it is not plain enough to discover of what sort.

Paris, May 27. On Friday last, the 25th inst. his Most Christian Majesty went in state to the assembly of the *Notables*; when, after speeches having been delivered by the King, Monsieur, the King's brother, and several of the great officers of state and principal members, that assembly was finally closed. After which they proceeded to Versailles, to return his Most Christian Majesty thanks for his gracious condescension in having called them together. *Gaz.*

His Majesty, in his speech, enters minutely into several of the artifices of finance; he says, that an account shall be given of all pensions and donations that may be dispensed by himself; and assures the Assemblée, that he will reduce the money annually paid in pensions from 30 to 18 millions, besides establishing many regulations, and enforcing others already laid down, by which the distribution of them may be more agreeable to the public good.

M. de Bruenne (Abp. of Toulouse) the new minister, complimented the *Notables* for consenting to share in common with the people in all taxes for the service of the State. He stated the deficiency in the finances at 140 millions, and intimated the means of saving 40 millions in his Majesty's household only; the Queen herself, he said, had given orders to retrench some superfluous expences;

and his Majesty's royal brothers have agreed to return to the Treasury the overplus of their appointments, to assist in restoring the national credit. Such are the reforms the French have in view.

Paris, June 7. On the 5th, between ten in the morning and two in the afternoon, the Comtesse de la Moite, according to the account of the keepers of her prison, made her escape from her confinement; but it is believed that she was fetched out at the repeated instances of several people of rank, who wished her to be in a more decent situation. It is remarked, that another prisoner went with her; and that she took away all her cloaths, and even a Canary bird in a cage.

The following is a list of the new Council of Finances:

M. de la Moignon, Keeper of the Seals; M. de Brienne, Archbishop of Toulouse, Chief of the Council; the four Secretaries of State; De Fourqueux; Villedeuil, Comptroller General; De Malesherbes, now a Minister of State; the Duc de Nivernois, d'Ormesson, and Lambert.

The old Council of Finances and that of Trade are suppressed, with all their intendants. The effective board of Finances is filled by Messrs. Deforges, De la Milliere, Blondel, and De la Bonlaye. The Board of Control will be preserved, and the *Maîtres des Requetes* of this Board reduced to four. Seventeen Provincial Administrators are also appointed. Le Noir, Boutin, De la Michaudiere, &c. are excluded from any share in the Finances. Upwards of 50 persons in office will lose their places, and about half a million of livres be saved thereby to the State.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

May 1.

At the sale of the late Mr. Bartlett's coins, which closed this day, a copper halfpenny sold for 2l. 16s.; a penny of one of our first Kings, for 8l. 7s. 6d. another for ten guineas; a third for 10l. 15s.; an eighteen-penny piece, for 16l. 16s.; the Oxford Crown (dog-cheap) at 26l. 10s. (the purchaser declared he was determined to have it, had it cost him an HUNDRED GUINEAS!) a Ramage's half-crown for 30l.

The books of the late Dr. Wrighte have sold beyond expectation well.—The *old plays*, in the last two days, have produced above 300l.—The great buyers were the King, Lord Charlemont, Mr. Malone, Mr. Stevens; Mr. Mason, Mr. Kemble.

The most conspicuous articles as to price, were *Dido*, the tragedy, 17 guineas, by Mr. Malone; *Common Conditions* (a comedy), five guineas, by Mr. Stevens (see p. 400); and a few pamphlets, by Nash, 12 guineas, the King.

The annual festival of the Society of Freemasons was held at Freemasons hall, in Great Queen-street. His Royal Highness Duke of Cumberland presided as Grand

Master. His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales was present, and seated on the right hand of the Chair. His Highness entered the rooms at four o'clock, and remained till near eight. He was welcomed with those honest and beneficent tokens of affection which characterize the true zeal and loyalty of the brotherhood.

The 19th Exhibition of the Royal Academy was opened at Somerset-house; but the improvements have by no means kept pace with the years, and seem now rather on the decline; not from the defect of the artists, but from their unwillingness to submit their best performances to vulgar taste.

His Majesty having sent down the sentence of a Court Martial held upon a private of the life-guards (for rude and improper language and behaviour to his officer) to the Colonels of the four troops, for their consideration, it was returned by them, and the purport was as follows:

SENTENCES.—"That the prisoner—Lloyd, private in the first troop of horse-guards, shall receive one thousand lashes, and then be publicly dismissed the troop."

His Majesty, we understand, but not in pity to the prisoner, whose demerits deserve a severer punishment, has remitted that part of the sentence which orders *the thousand lashes*, as corporal punishment was never inflicted on his own BODY-GUARD; and has ordered him to be dismissed the troop, with every public mark of infamy.

May 4.

The following PETITION of the CITY of LONDON was presented to the House of Commons by Mr. SHERIFF HIGGINS.

To the Hon. HOUSE of COMMONS, &c.

The Humble PETITION of the LORD MAYOR, ALDERMEN, and COMMON COUNCIL, &c.

Sheweth,

"That the great advance in the price of meat and other provisions of late years, by distressing the middling and lower classes of people, has a tendency, in the apprehension of your petitioners, immediately to injure, and at length to destroy, the manufacture and commerce of the kingdom.

"That your Petitioners are advised, and believe that such advance has been partly occasioned, and is likely to increase, by the repeal, in the 12th year of his present Majesty, of most of the laws which the wisdom and experience of our ancestors have found necessary to prevent forestalling and regrating cattle, and other articles of provision.

"That your petitioners apprehend the said evils may, in some degree, be removed, by reviving to a proper extent the laws against forestalling and regrating, and by ascertaining, licensing, and regulating the persons employed as *salemen*, or *factors*, in cattle and other provisions.

Digitized by Google "That

"That your petitioners have entered into a very serious enquiry of the causes of the said evil, which, from the importance of the subject, has occupied their attention for a great length of time, and has prevented their presenting a petition within the time limited by this Honourable House for presenting petitions for private Bills.

"Your petitioners humbly pray, that leave may be given to bring in a bill, or bills, to prevent forestalling and regrating, and for licensing salemen, factors, and others employed in the sale of cattle or other provisions, in such manner as to the wisdom of the Honourable House shall seem meet."

His R. H. the Prince of Wales gave an elegant breakfast to Madame de Polignac, lately arrived from France; and afterwards attended her Grace through the suite of rooms in Carlton House. This lady, in point of person, is rather less than the middle size, but has a most beautiful and expressive face; and in her manners is esteemed one of the most polished women in Europe. What is very extraordinary, she is a grandmother, though but in the 33d year of her age. Her Grace is a collateral branch of the family of the famous Cardinal de Polignac, who was so instrumental in bringing about the peace of Utrecht in 1713.

This lady is since returned to France, highly gratified by her reception here, and perfectly restored to health by the use of the Bath waters.

This day her Serene Highness Princess Caroline Wilhelmina, consort of the reigning Prince of Nassau-Wilbourg, and sister to the Prince of Orange, died at Nimeguen, of a decline, in the 45th year of her age. *Gaz.*

This day was held the anniversary of the Sons of the Clergy; at which were present, Alderman Clarke, as representative of the right hon. the Lord Mayor, his Grace the Abp. of Canterbury, President; Sir John Skynner, Kut. Vice-President; his Grace the Abp. of York, Bishops of Durham, Winchester, Bath and Wells, Salisbury, Peterborough, Ely, Rochester, Chester, Bangor, Gloucester, Norwich, St. David's, Bristol, and Lincoln; Lord Bulkeley; with many of the principal clergy and gentry. The sermon was preached by the Rev. Anthony Hamilton, D. D. Archdeacon of Colchester, F. R. S. &c. from Jeremiah, chap. xlix. v. 11: "Leave thy fatherless children, I will preserve them alive; let thy widows trust in me."

Collection at St. Paul's on Tues-	£.	s.	d.
day, at the rehearsal,	178	1	6
Ditto on Thursday the 10th	197	13	6
Ditto at Merchant-Taylors Hall	593	1	6

Total 967 16 6

May 14.

The Catch Club had their anniversary dinner, at which his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales presided. The entertain-

ment was a splendid one. After dinner, was performed the following

OCCASIONAL ODE.

When Beauty's soul-attracting charms
Shall cease to kindle fond alarms;

When at the festive board, disguis'd
Like Prudence, cold Reserve shall sit
And Caution's moral laws be priz'd,

Far, far above the bursts of Wit;
When manners thus deprav'd we see,

Farewell, sweet Harmony, to thee!
But while the swift electric flame

Of Beauty darts thro' all the frame;
While Britain's darling, Britain's pride,

Whose breast with every grace is stor'd,
Shall deign, in courteous mood, to guide

The pleasures of our social board;
While thus we frolic, frank and free,

All hail, sweet Harmony, to thee!

Amongst the fashionable circle present—
were the Duchesses of Cumberland, Devonshire, Gordon; Ladies Tollemache, Gidcom, W. Wynne; Hon. Mrs. Ward, Mrs. Fitzherbert; and many others.

After a sufficient number of catches and glees had been sung, the company adjourned to the ball, which was succeeded by a supper; and the entertainment concluded, with every mark of festivity, about four o'clock in the morning.

This day, Loyd the life-guardman, convicted by a court martial, as mentioned in a former article, was publicly trumpeted out of the regiment, on the reviewing ground in Hyde-park. After the ceremony was over, the populace carried off the man in triumph, in sight of the whole regiment.

Mr. Smyth and Mr. Aston, (see p. 451) with their bail, appeared in the court of King's Bench, and were sworn to keep the peace. Lord G. Gordon asked the Court, if the articles, exhibited against them, ought not to be read over to them? Mr. Justice Buller said, it was not customary.

May 15.

About nine in the morning Benjamin Gregson, convicted, at the last sessions at the Old Bailey, of forging the acceptance of John Buckley, of Bermondsey-street, to a bill of exchange for 38l. found means to make his escape out of Newgate. Having sawed off his irons in the night, which were found in his cell in the morning, he concealed himself in the necessary some time, and there changed his cloaths. This extraordinary genius is said to have lived with Mr. Keasley, the bookseller, and, on a charge of forgery, quitted his service about 18 months ago, and went to Yarmouth, where he resided some time in the character of an independent gentleman, kept genteel company, and was received in the best families, till, unfortunately for him, he was discovered, and apprehended as he was dancing with a lady at a public assembly. Being committed to goal, he soon found means to make his escape by the friendly assistance of

one of the family. In the habit of a sailor, he got over to Holland; from thence he sailed to Russia; and from Russia to France, where he formed an intimacy with a married lady, which was discovered by her husband, who, being previously acquainted with his situation, thought proper to remove her to London, to which place Gregson followed, and was there, by means of the intimations given to the office in Bow-street, apprehended and committed to Newgate, tried, and condemned. It is not a little remarkable, that on his last escape he should first apply to Mr. Bulkley, from whom he extorted some money, and when retaken boasted that, had he got more, he should have been enabled to quit England, and would never have returned.

May 18.

As Owen, one of Mr. Akerman's runners, was returning from Dover, where he had been to prevent Gregson from escaping to the continent, he accidentally met him walking to Walworth. Owen dismounted, and requested him to surrender. What! to be hanged! said Gregson! He thanked him for his friendship, and took over the fields, where Owen could not follow him, being fatigued with his journey, and having boots on; but two working men coming up, while he was yet in flight, Owen armed them, and for the sake of the reward they pursued and took him. On his return to prison, he saluted his old companions by saying, "You see, Gentlemen, I am come to visit you again." He confessed, that he effected his escape disguised as an attorney, in a suit of black cloaths, which were conveyed to him for the purpose; and that he passed the doors with a parcel in his hand, tied with red tape, in imitation of law-papers, quite unsuspected.

May 22.

This day the Royal Assent was given by Commission to 22 public and 12 private Bills; among the former was an act, to make perpetual the acts of the 15th and 17th of his present Majesty's reign, for restraining the negotiation of promissory notes and bills of exchange, under a limited sum, within that part of Great Britain called England; an Act to prevent frivolous and vexatious suits in ecclesiastical courts; and an Act for the encouragement of the arts of designing and printing licens, by vesting the properties thereof in the designers, printers, and proprietors, for a limited time.

May 27.

About noon his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales was suddenly taken ill with an inward complaint, attended soon after with a burning fever, which alarmed his physicians. Dr. James's powders were administered, which operated most powerfully, and the fever abated; but afterwards returned so violently for some days as to keep his physicians in anxious suspense.

May 28.

This day the Royal Assent was given by Commission to 33 public and 11 private Bills; among the former, An Act for raising a certain sum of money, by loans or exchequer bills, for the service of the year 1787: An Act for raising a further sum for the same: An Act for a still further sum; and, An Act for granting to his Majesty a certain sum of money, to be raised by a lottery.

May 30.

This day his Majesty went in the usual state to the House of Peers, and put an end to the Session by the following speech.

"My Lords and Gentlemen,

"I cannot close this Session of Parliament, without expressing my entire approbation of the zeal and assiduity with which you have applied yourselves to the important objects which I recommended to your attention; and at the same time returning you my particular thanks for the proofs which you have given of your affection for me, and for my family and government.

The assistance which I receive from foreign powers of their good disposition to this country, and the continuance of the general tranquillity of Europe, afford me great satisfaction; but dissensions unhappily prevail among the States of the United Provinces, which, as a friend and well-wisher to the Republic, I cannot see without the most real concern.

Gentlemen of the House of Commons.

"The cheerfulness with which you have granted the necessary supplies, and the ample manner in which you have provided for the several establishments, demand my sincere thanks.

"I see with particular satisfaction that you have, at the same time, been able to furnish the sum annually appropriated to the reduction of the national debt, without imposing any new burthens on my people.

"My Lords and Gentlemen,

"I reflect with peculiar pleasure on the measures which you have taken for enabling me to carry into effect the Treaty of Navigation and Commerce with the most Christian King, and for facilitating the Collection, and simplifying the accounts of the various branches of the revenue, which, I trust, will be productive of the most beneficial effects. And I rely upon your using your best endeavours in your several counties to carry into effect the measures which have been taken for the prevention of illicit trade, and to promote good order and industry among every class of my subjects."

Then the Lord Chancellor, by his Majesty's command, said,

"My Lords and Gentlemen,

"It is His Majesty's Royal will and pleasure, that this parliament be prorogued to Tuesday, the 31st Day of July next, to be then here holden; and this Parliament is accordingly prorogued to Tuesday, the 31st day of July next."

May

crowded audience, for the benefit of the Humane Society, by the rev. Dr. Malne, when the collection amounted to 35l.

Tuesday 19.

A Court of Aldermen was this day held at Guildhall, in consequence of a letter from the Right Hon. Lord Sydney, Secretary of State, recommending the strict execution of the laws against Sabbath breaking, swearing, drunkenness, and dissipation, of late so much increased as to have called forth the serious attention of Government.—The Court ordered copies of his Majesty's proclamation to be printed, and stuck up in the most conspicuous parts of the city; and, by every exertion, relieved to comply with his Majesty's order. We are happy in joining to extend its circulation; see p. 533.

Wednesday 20.

In the evening the Royal Theatre was opened, for the first time, with *At You Like It*, and *Miss in her Teens*. The performance was suffered to go on; but Mr. Palmer having been previously served with a notice, by Messrs. Linley, Harns, and Colman, that they were determined to put the law in force against him if he proceeded, frankly acknowledged, that he had it not in his power to give out another play.

Friday 22.

This day a counterfeit Gazette Extraordinary was sold by an old woman, who had orders not to cry it till she came to the Royal Exchange.—This was a new trick to affect the flocks, which, however, failed by the folly of it. Who could think that the publication of an Extraordinary Gazette, at this critical time, would be confined to the person of one old woman?—This frolic is likely to prove a serious business. Publishing false news, with a bad design, is in law an Overt Act of Treason.

Saturday 23.

A messenger from Holland brought word, that Lt. George Gordon landed at Helvoet while he was waiting to embark.

Friday 29.

During the course of the month a commission of lunacy has been taken out against a gentleman of large fortune in the county of Northumberland. Being of an ancient family, he had taken it into his head that he was entitled to a Dukedom, and, on his arrival in town this Spring, assumed the title of Duke of Hexam; visited, wrote letters, applied to his Majesty, went to the Herald's Office to have his title registered, and placed the same over his door. These circumstances, added to some letters of an extraordinary nature to the first lady of the kingdom, occasioned such an alarm, that his family were obliged to have recourse to this harsh measure. Lord Sydney, Lord Sefton, the Earl of Berkeley, Lord Stourton, and other persons of rank, gave evidence before the Jury on this occasion.

May 30.

The sacred Oratorio of the Messiah was performed in Westminster Abbey, at which were present their Majesties, most of the Royal Family, the Nobility, Foreign Ministers, many persons of distinction, Bishops, and Clergy, and above 2000 of the Commonalty, not inferior, in dress and appearance, to the Gentry of any nation.—The choruses were sublime; and, to give the public some idea of them, it is sufficient to say, they were executed by eight hundred performers!

Saturday, June 2.

At the third musical performance in Westminster Abbey, her Majesty is said to have been so much enraptured, as to join in the choruses.

Sunday 3.

The mail coach for Dover was overturned a few miles from Dartford, and Sir George Mannoock so bruised that he died soon after.

This morning, at half past one, Captain Jones's house at Norton hill, with two adjoining houses, were burnt down, and no property saved.

Monday 4.

Being the anniversary of his Majesty's birth day, when he entered the 50th year of his age, the same was observed with the usual demonstrations of joy; in the morning the flags were displayed on the Tower and the ships in the river, but the guns were not fired, on account of the Prince of Wales's illness. There was a numerous Drawing room at St. James's, at which a great concourse of the Nobility, the Foreign Ministers, and several foreigners of distinction, were present. The Ode was performed soon after one o'clock; which see, p. 525.

A fire broke out in one of the apartments in the General Penny Post-office, in Throgmorton-street, which was happily extinguished by the exertions of Mr. Horne, the principal, at the hazard of his life.

Friday 8.

This day his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales appeared abroad, perfectly recovered from his late indisposition.

Sunday 10.

About three in the morning a duel was fought between the Chevalier La Bd. an officer in the French service, and Capt. S. of the 11th reg. of foot. The ground measured was five paces, and the first shot that was fired by Mr. S. took place on the Chevalier's breast, but was fortunately prevented from penetrating by the intervention of his coat button; on which he fired his pistol in the air: the seconds interposed, and the combatants parted friends.—The expression for which Capt. S. called out the Chevalier was to this effect, that the English army had more *plébeu* than *spirit*.

GENL. MAG. June 1787.

The Rev. Harrington Garrick, who died at Hendon May 13, was in his 34th year, and fell a martyr to a too free use of the bottle. He married Miss Battiscomb, of Hendon, and left a son three years old. His uncle David purchased the advowson in 1772, and presented him to it that year, on the death of Dr. Walter Earle, leaving him, at his death, 600*l.* and all his library, except 100*l.*'s worth to Mrs. G. This library was sold by auction June 7.

P. 378. A South view of Lavenham church is among Kirb's Suffolk Views, taken about 1748, and accompanied with a printed description in 8vo. in which are engravings of the Springs' pew and monuments, the arms quartered on the steeple, the monument of Henry Copping, and a plan of the church.

P. 409. John Biker died, rector of Frankton, 1636. Between him and Hathaway came the times of confusion, when no incumbents were regularly presented or recorded.

P. 452, r. Joseph Nichol Scott, M.D.

BIRTHS.

- J**une **L**ADY of Wm. Frazer, esq; a son.
 13. Lady of Rl. Carr Glynn, esq; a son.
 21. Lady of Sir Hen. Gough, bart. a son.
 23. Her Grace the Duchess of Northumberland a son.
 Lady of Wilton Braddyll, esq; a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

[We are desired, by the Vice Principal of St. Edmund's Hall, to state to the publick, that Mr. Cottingham (see p. 453) was *not* a member of that society at the time of his marriage, nor for some weeks before.]

LATELY, at Ludsworth, co. Suffex, Edward Pemberton, esq; captain in the first regim. of foot, to Miss Yaldwyn, eldest daughter of the late Rev. Mr. John Y. of Blackdown.

Capt. Whiteside, in the Straits trade, to Miss Walker, only dau. of the late Mr. W. of Houndsditch.

At Twyford, Sir Watfworth Busk, attorney-general of the Isle of Man, to Mrs. Vane, widow of Godfrey Woodward V. esq; of Twyford-lodge, near Winchester.

By special licence, Napper Dutton, esq; brother to Lord Shureborne, to Miss Travell, of Slaughter.

Wm. Richardson, esq; of Oxfort-street, to Miss Smith, dau. of the late Benj. S. esq. of his Majesty's Kitchen.

Col. Goreham to Mrs. Hunter, widow of — H. esq;

At Childwall, near Liverpool, Wm. Evans James, esq; to Miss Ashton, dau. of Nicholas B. esq; of Woolton.

At the Countess-dowager of Hopetoun's, in Edinburgh, Jn. Rutherford, esq; of Edgerston, to Miss Leslie, only daughter of the Rich. Major-gen. L.

Mr. Wootton Ifaacson, of Mildenhall, near Newmarket, to Miss Frick, of Wickham-brooke.

At Hatfield Broad Oak, Mr. Joseph Matthews, of High Easter, to Miss Nicholas.

May 25. At Plymouth, R. B. Remmett, M. D. to Miss Carver, eldest dau. of the late R. C. esq. of that place.

26. Mr. Tho. Seddon, upholster, to Miss Mary Pollard, of Mitcham.

Lieut. Gretton, of the West Essex militia, to Miss Johnson, of Billing.

Geo. Martin, esq. barrister at law, to Miss Breton, only dau. of Harvey B. esq; of Norton, Northamptonshire, eldest son and heir of the late Eliab B. of Forty-hall, Enfield, esq;

27. ——— Griffiths, esq; of Cleveland-row, to the Hon. Miss Hart, of the Queen's Palace.

At Porter's lodge, co. Herts, the Earl of Altamont to Louisa, youngest dau. of Lord Howe.

29. Rev. Fred. Wm. Blomberg, rector of Shepton Mallet, and chaplain and private secretary to the Prince of Wales, to Miss Maria Floyer, of Bath.

30. Rev. David James, pastor of the congregation of Protestant Dissenters at Newbury, to Miss Maundy, heiress of the late Mr. M. of Crown-court, Cheapside, with a considerable fortune.

31. Rev. Dr. Morgan, rector of Aston Clinton, Bucks, to Miss Minshul, dau. of Wm. M. esq; of the same place.

James Forbes, esq; of Stanmore, to Miss Gaylard, of Stratford Place.

June... At the Abbey-church, Bath, Geo. Scott, esq; of Paddington; and on the 16th both he and his lady were found dead.

1. William Egerton, esq; of Tatton-park, Cheshire, to Miss Armitage, eldest dau. of the late Sir Geo. A. bart. of Kirk-les, Yorkshire.

At Romsey, John Harrington, esq; son of Dr. H. of Bath, to Miss Sarah Way, dau. of the late Mr. W. attorney of Sherborne.

4. Mr. Geo. Wren Legrand, brewer at Hampstead, to Miss Lydia White, of Newgate-street.

Mr. Edw. Bocket, of New Bridge-street, to Miss Folgham; dau. of Mr. F. cabinet-maker in Fleet-street.

Mr. Garland, late harlequin at Covent Garden Theatre, to Miss Riley, of Mile End.

At Stepney, Mr. John Buich, head gardener to the Empress of Russia, to Mrs. Applegarth, widow of Capt. A. of the Europa E. Indiaman.

At Painswick, Mr. Wm. Page, clothier, of Pitchford, to Miss Mill, of Rudge.

5. Rev. Jos. Lodington, M. A. prebendary of Lincoln, to Miss Smith, of Bucklersbury.

At Haddington, Edw. Place, esq; to Lady Anne Gordon, dau. of the Earl of Aberdeen. Henry Halsey, of Henley Park, Surrey, to Miss Glover, of Albemarle-str.

6. At Screveton, Fra. Dawson, esq; of

York, to Miss Thoroton, dau. of Tho. T. esq; of Screveton, Nottinghamshire.

7. At Bath, Tho. Williams, esq; of Chepstow, Monmouthsh. to Miss Harford, of Bath.

At Mary-le-bone church, Cha. Gregory, esq; captain of the Manhip E. Indianan, to Miss Macaulay, daughter and heiress of the late Dr. Geo. M. and of the female Historian of England.

Rev. Sir Tho. Broughton, bart. to Lady Anne Windfor.

Wm. Sandby, sen. esq; of the Strand, banker, to Miss Fellows, of Walton upon Thames, his third wife.

At Tottenham, by the Bishop of Durham, Richard Boucher, rector of Bright Walton, Berks, and one of his Lordship's chaplains, to Miss Coney, dau. of Brickwell C. esq;

8 At the Quakers' Meeting-house at Thorne, Yorkshire, Mr. James Backhouse, jun. banker in Darlington, to Miss Mary Dearman, eldest dau. of Mr. Nathaniel D. of Thorne.

9. Mr. J. n. Robinson, bookseller, of Pater-noster-row, to Miss Blackburn, of Hackney.

11. At Norwich, Rev. Mr. Jn. Jennings to Miss Lincoln, of the same place.

12. Rev. Mr. Edwards, rector of Ongar, Essex, to Miss Venn, of Dover.

Capt. Wm. Hurst, of the garrison of Ply-mouth, to Miss Sarah Davis.

14. Rich. Shawe, esq; of Bridge-street, to Miss Croughton, of St. Swithun's-lane.

Capt. Rob. Anderdon, of the Swallow E. I. packet, to Miss Cox, of Fenchurch-str.

Geo. Ward esq; to Miss Fran. Amy Balch, second sister of Rob. Everard B. esq; of St. Audries in Somersetshire.

At Thirsk, Edw. Buckle, of Sowerby-park, esq; to Miss F. Bentley, second dau. of Mr. Tho. B. of Thirsk.

Mr. Francis Dighton, fuller, of Piccadilly, to Miss Marg. Eliz. Bunning, eldest daughter of Mr. B. an eminent builder in Shepherds-market.

16. Mr. Zomlin, of Devonshire-sq. merchant, to Miss Altager, of Newton, Surr.

18. At Cranford, Middl. Rev. Wm. Moreton, of Lewes, Suff. to Miss Louisa Board, 2d dau. of Wm. B. esq; of Pax-hill.

19. Nath. Kibmure, esq; of Charlotte-str. to Miss Rickards.

20. By special licence, Rt. Hon. Lord Mulgrave to Miss Cholmley, dau. of Nathaniel C. esq; of Houlham, Yorksh.

21. Rev. Tho. Woodroffe, B. D. rector of Oakley, Surrey, to Miss Catherine Barbor, of Wandsworth.

22. Jas. Dorant, esq; of Wellhouse, Berks, to Miss Goddard, of Sturges, Hants.

23. Rob. Wigram, esq; of Crosby-square, to Miss Watts, of the Victualling-office.

At Stanmore, Mr. Jelly, surgeon, of Edgware, to Miss Mary Walford, of Stanmore.

At Walcot church, Bath, Henry Barwell, esq; of St. Margaret's Westminster, to Miss Rye, of Rivers-street.

At Rougham, Mr. Ireland, of Staples-han, to Miss Hand, of Rougham-hall, co. Norfolk. 25. Mr. Campbell, jun. of Carey-street, to Miss Keylock, of Hatton-garden.

At the chapel in the Square, Bath, Edw. Woods, esq; of Hants, to Miss Letitia Floyer, of New King-str. Bath.

Mr. Ja. Whitelock, surgeon, of Ramsbury, Wilts, to Mrs. Kent, widow of the late Wm. K. esq; of Little Bedwin, Wilts.

26. Geo. Augustus Rogers, esq; secretary to the Board of Ordnance, to Miss Hammet, daughter of Sir Benj. H. knight, alderman, and banker, and M. P. for Taunton.

At Strood church, near Rochester, Mr. Gideon Davis, second clerk in Commissioner Proby's office, to Miss Morison, daughter of Capt. M. of Strood.

DEATHS.

[We are disappointed of the *authentic* particulars respecting Mrs. Yates, which we meant to have inserted this month, by the indisposition of the friend from whom we were to have received them.]

March... IN the island of Lewes, in the 113th year of his age, Tarquil M'Leod. He had fought at the battles of Killicranky, Sheriffmuir, and Culodden.

April 29. At his house in Queen-street, Westminster, Robert Quarne, esq; yeoman-usher of the Black Rod, and usher of the Green Rod at St. James's. . . "If the loss of a man of superior virtue and goodness demands the tear, reader, indulge it now. If a benevolent heart, an affectionate disposition, and a generous way of thinking, can justify our sorrow, never was it more due than to the memory of Mr. Quarne. Of manner's amiable, with a heart ever awake to the affections of others, and ever ready to sympathize with them on such occasions; happy when he could administer comfort. His mirth was decent; his conversation cheerful. As a husband and father he shone conspicuously good, an example to all. In his friendships he was most sincere; his professions few. From him the reviler ever met with the most immediate indignation. He not only merited but received the first honours from his superiors. He was really valuable to his friends and equals; and his inferiors will best testify their respect for him by their concern for his death. *Eheu! Vale!* H. PIOTT."

Lately, James Kirke, esq; one of the commissioners for victualling the navy.

At Madras, Capt. Tho. Harris, late in the E. I. Company's service.

In Newfoundland, Mrs. Sprue, wife of Mr. S. merchant there, and 2d dau. of the Rev. Mr. Howell, of Yeovil.

At Rochester, in an advanced age, Mr. Jn. Sparks, sen. and senior alderman of that city.

In an advanced age, Mark Skynner, esq; of Lydd, Kent.

At Glasgow, aged 102, R. C. Latham.

Grey Elliot, esq; late belonging to the Plantation department.

At Lancaster, aged 79, Mr. Cha. Lambert, deputy-registrar of the archdeaconry of Richmond.

Mrs. Charlotte Fettiplace, third sister of Lord Howe, at her seat at Swinbrook, near Burford, Oxfordshire.

At Frome, Mr. Daniel Rossiter, clothier.

Rev. Ralph Church, M. A. student of Christ Church, and many years vicar of Pilton and Shirborne, Oxfordshire.

Mr. John Morgan, master of the Griffin Inn in the Borough.

At his seat at Withy-bush House, near Haverfordwest, Sparks Martin, esq; many years father of the corporation of that very ancient borough.

Count Galvez, Viceroy of Mexico, who, on the King of Spain declaring war against Great Britain, mustered his forces in Louisiana, and reduced the British posts on the Mississippi. He was then made a brigadier-general; soon afterwards a major-general; and, on the reduction of Pensacola, a lieutenant-general. During the attack on the above port, discovering a backwardness in his marine officers, he got on board a brig of 16 twelve-pounders, and forced the port; the King's ships were then obliged to follow him. For this gallant behaviour the King of Spain ordered the brig, by way of emblem, to be added to his coat of arms, with this motto, *Yo solo*, 'I alone.' On his return home, he was appointed governor of Cuba, and soon afterwards viceroy of Mexico.

In the South of France, Lord Montague, only son of Lord Beaulieu. He was born Jan. 18, 1747.

At Illeworth, Nathaniel Simon, esq; late one of the comptant-general of excise.

May . . . At Little Hampton, of a fever, the eldest and youngest daughters of Mr. J. A. Piercy, of Old Fish-street.

14. At Doneraile, co. Cork, in Ireland, by the bursting of a blood-vessel, St. Leger St. Leger Lord Doneraile, so created 1776.

17. At Bricklington-key, Edward Bower, esq; many years lieutenant in the third regiment of dragoons.

23. At Ewell, Roger Peck, esq; clerk to the commissioners of the Surrey roads, and coroner for that county.

24. At the Hot-wells, Bristol, the Right Hon. Francis Pierrepont Burton Conyngham, Baron Conyngham. He succeeded, in this title only, his uncle Henry Earl C. who died at Bath April 3, 1781.

25. In Hanover-square, the Hon. Francis Colyear, youngest son of the E. of Portmore.

26. Mr. Wm. Jacobson, formerly a linen-draper in the Poultry.

At Paris, Lord John Murray.

29. At Market Bosworth, Mrs. Frances Dixie, a maiden lady, aged 93, sister to the late, and aunt to the present, Sir Wm. D. Hart.

At Enfield, Mrs. Nalder, widow of Mr. N. who died Oct. 22, 1782, and like whom she subsisted on a 10l. parish pension.

June 1. Tho. Beecroft, esq; of Saxthorpe-hall, co. Norfolk, late of Walthamstow, Essex, son of Mr. B. late an eminent bookseller in Pater-noster Row.

Mr. Humphreys, clothier, of Swindon, co. Wilts.

At Edinburgh, Rt. Hon. Lady Jean Home, sister to the late Earl of H.

Near Baldoye, in Ireland, in his 107th year, Jonas Warren. He was supposed to be the oldest fisherman in Ireland, having been 95 years in the practice of obtaining bread from the ocean. His appetite was so keen, that, within a few weeks of his death, he ate near three pounds of solids, and drank three pints of ale, at a meal.

At Hatfield, Herts, Mrs. Searanche, widow of John S. esq. and owner of the site of Croyland Abbey, which she has left to Mr. Durnford, attorney at Winchester.

2. Hen. Potts, esq; late clerk of the Chester road at the General Post Office. He was some time ago thrown from his horse by a post-chaise running against him, and was so violently bruised as to occasion his death.

After a short illness, Mr. Wm. Wilmer, who carried on a very considerable silk manufactory at Sherborne for many years.

At Chelsea, Miss Bromley, youngest dau. of the late Wm. Throgmorton B. esq; of Baginton, co. Warwick.

4. At Lord Weymouth's, with whom he had lived near 40 years, John Duclit, esq; one of the pages of the bed-chamber.

At the Hotwells, Bristol, in the 10th year of her age, Miss Dawson, only dau. of Lord Vile. Cremorne.

At the same place, Percival Beaumont, esq; one of the commissioners for licensing hawkers and pedlars, and steward of Chelsea-hospital.

In Cavendish-street, Portland-squ. Mrs. Margaret Coghlan, lady of John C. esq; and dau. of Col. Moncrieff.

At Uxbridge, Fm. Leslie, esq; deputy governor of South Sea Cattle.

6. At Edinburgh, Cha. Whiteford, esq; 3d son of Sir John W. Hart.

At Queensferry, of the gout in his stomach, on his return home from Bath, Robert Duff, esq; Vice Admiral of the Red.

Mrs. Burkey, wife of Wm. B. esq; of the Middle Temple.

7. At Leeds, Hugh Wentworth, esq; formerly agent to the late Marquis of Rockingham in Ireland.

At Brompton, Capt. John, late in the East India Company's service.

Suddenly, in his chair, after returning from a walk with his family, Alleyne Beauchamp, of Newhouse, near Walthamstow, esq.

8. Of a deep decline, at Mr. Williams's, in St. John's Square, Clerkenwell, Miss Ursula Smith, third dau. of Francis S. esq; of Braserton Hall, Yorkshire.

10. At Saffron Walden, Essex, Philip Martin, esq; senior alderman of that corporation.

At Lidney, co. Glouc. Mr. Wm. Andrews, surveyor of his Majesty's yard at Plymouth.

12. At Walton upon Thames, the Hon. Gray Bennett, youngest son of the Earl of Tankerville.

Rev. Rich. Berney, M. A. rector of Hornington, and of Stanton and Westwick, co. Norfolk.

At Doncaster, the Hon. Mrs. Moleworth, widow of Col. M. and sister to the present Lord Mr.

14. In Clement's-lane, Lombard-str. aged 79, Israel Mauduit, esq; F. A. S.; a truly conscientious man, esteemed and beloved by all ranks of people. He was the son of a dissenting minister, and educated for the dissenting ministry, but he soon quitted it, and his talents brought him forward into public distinction in the metropolis, where he engaged in trade with his brother Jasper, and his son-in-law; Wright. His love of liberty, civil and religious, was tempered with that moderation which Christianity inculcates in every branch of conduct. His acquaintance with mankind taught him that impartiality was the best rule of conduct. In the contests for civil liberty he distinguished the intemperate zeal of the Americans, and soon saw the propriety of withdrawing from such as had separated themselves from their allegiance to Great Britain a fund for propagating the Gospel among the subjects of this crown, in which he was supported by the opinions of no less lawyers than Scott and Hill. In like manner he tempered the application of his brethren in England for toleration. On the decease of Richard Jackson, esq; last month, Mr. M. was chosen governor of the Society established among the Dissenters for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts, but lived to attend not more than one board. Mr. M. distinguished himself as a writer, being the undoubted author of the celebrated "Considerations on the German War," 1760" (See our vol. XXX. p. 495). In 1772 he published "The Case of the Dissenting Ministers on their Application to Parliament," (see our vol. XLII. p. 281); and in 1776, "A short View of the History of the New England Colonies, with respect to their Charters and Constitution;" to the fourth edition of which, in 1776, was added "An Account of a Conference between the late Mr. Grenville and the several Colony Agents, in the Year 1769, previous to the passing the Stamp Act. Also, the Original Charter granted 4 Charles, and never before printed in England;" 8vo. Mr. M. died a bachelor, and possessed of an ample fortune.

At Cerne Abbas, Rev. Wm. D'Aubery, rector of 180-Brewers, Somersetshire.

At Pittieran-house, Miss Amelia Halkett, daughter of Sir John H. bart.

Rich. Wilson, esq; of Follisfoot, co. York,

eldest son of the Bishop of Bristol; and on the 17th his remains were interred in the family vault of Bp. Gibson, at Fulham.

15. At Loughborough, suddenly, Mr. Wm. Douglas, surgeon.

Rev. Mr. Higgins, rector of Telfcombe and Piddlinghoe, Suffex, and late one of the masters of St. Paul's School.

At Melksham, Wilts, Mr. Tho. Whitaker, clothier.

At Paris, the Countess de Guibert.

16. At the Hotwells, Bristol, Mrs. Thomson, of the Crescent, Bath.

Mr. Kempson, jun. of Birmingham.

At Waltham Green, Lieut. Wm. Walton, late of his Majesty's ship Montague.

At Versailles, Madame Sophie, 2d dau. to the K. of France. She was born July 9, 1786.

17. Rich. Meyler, esq; merchant of Bristol.

18. Mrs. Bradley, wife of Benj. B. esq; of Little St. Helen's.

In an advanced age, at South Lambeth, Mrs. Winger, relief of the late Rev. Joshua W. D. D. formerly of Clare Hall, Camb.

At Matlock, while at breakfast, Miss Margaret Walsh, daughter of Mr. W. cotton printer at Bulwell near Nottingham.

At Rotherhithe, Capt. Edm. Doorley.

At Ramgate, Mrs. Hooper, wife of Mr. Anth. H. gent. of that place.

19. At Newington, aged 66, Mrs. Welliston.

At Chelsea, in her 81st year, Mrs. Mary Chambers, relief of Mr. Wm. C. of Whitefriars.

At Heckmond-Wyke, near Stamford, aged 101, Mary Blackborough, a poor woman.

20. At one o'clock, after three days sleep, without pain, Mr. Abel, the celebrated composer, whose great musical ability was an honour to the age in which he lived.—If he was not styled to great a man as Handel, it was because fashion had ruined music before he took up his pen. His overtures, quartets, and other works, will, however, be always in high estimation. Among those who are capable of discerning the inspiration of genius, the subjects of his movements, and the elegant combinations of his harmony, will forever be attended with admiration. His instrumental performance was ever distinguished for its elegance and fine feeling. Musicians listened to him with wonder and pleasure; and, it may be truly said, looked up to him for instruction. His powers on the Viol de Gamba were particularly great; no person ever touched that instrument with sweeter effect or taste.—As a man, if he had a fault, it was too much generosity; and, when he found the world underserving of it, he was liable to lose his temper. Among his patrons, their Majesties took the lead; and, among his friends, Mr. Gainsborough, to whom his attachment was unexampled, and who merited all his confidence and esteem. His last public performance was about a month since, for Mrs. Bullington, at the

AVERAGE PRICES of CORN, from June 11, to June 16, 1787.

	Wheat	Rye	Barley	Oats	Beans
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
Bendon	4 10 3	4 12 11	3 1 3	1 3	6
COUNTIES INLAND.					
Middlesex	4 10 0	0 3	0 2	7 3	11
Surrey	5 1 2	11 0	0 2	3 4	4
Hertford	4 9 0	0 3	0 2	3 4	2
Bedford	4 2 3	4 2	9 2	2 3	9
Cambridge	4 7 3	10 0	1 1	10 3	2
Huntingdon	4 6 0	0 0	0 2	0 3	6
Northampton	4 9 2	5 2	7 2	1 3	10
Rutland	5 0 0	0 2	10 1	10 4	4
Leicester	5 0 2	9 2	10 2	1 4	4
Nottingham	5 1 3	8 3	0 2	4 4	5
Derby	5 7 0	0 0	0 2	6 4	9
Stafford	5 3 0	0 0	0 2	6 4	6
Salop	5 2 3	9 3	1 2	2 5	0
Hereford	4 6 0	0 3	1 2	3 4	10
Worcester	4 7 0	0 3	0 2	4 3	9
Warwick	4 6 0	0 0	0 2	2 3	11
Gloucester	4 4 0	0 2	8 2	1 4	5
Wilts	4 7 0	0 2	7 2	3 4	3
Berks	4 9 0	0 2	11 2	4 3	9
Oxford	4 7 0	0 3	0 2	5 4	0
Bucks	4 6 0	0 2	10 2	4 3	9

COUNTIES upon the COAST.

Essex	4 10 0	0 2	9 2	1 3	8
Suffolk	4 6 3	1 2	7 2	1 3	8
Norfolk	4 6 3	1 2	6 2	3 0	0
Lincoln	4 10 3	0 2	5 1	10 3	6
York	5 4 3	7 3	2 2	4 4	5
Durham	5 6 0	0 0	0 2	3 4	0
Northumberland	4 8 3	6 2	10 2	2 4	3
Cumberland	5 9 3	7 2	7 2	3 4	4
Westmorland	5 5 4	0 2	10 2	3 0	4
Lancashire	5 4 0	0 2	10 2	3 4	5
Chehire	5 11 3	11 2	9 2	3 0	0
Monmouth	5 3 0	0 3	10 2	2 0	0
Somerset	5 2 4	0 3	4 2	3 4	0
Devon	5 3 0	0 2	10 1	8 0	0
Cornwall	5 4 0	0 2	8 1	7 0	0
Dorset	5 2 0	0 2	8 2	2 4	3
Hampshire	4 9 0	0 2	7 2	1 4	1
Suffex	4 8 0	0 2	8 2	2 0	0
Kent	4 8 0	0 2	11 2	3 3	2

WALES, June 4, to June 9, 1787.

North Wales	5 5 4	6 2	10 1	9 4	6
South Wales	4 11 4	0 2	9 1	6 4	4

CIRCUITS OF THE JUDGES.

SUMMER CIRCUIT. 1787.	HOME.	NORTHERN	NORFOLK.	MIDLAND	OXFORD.	WESTERN
	E. Mansfield J. Gould.	L. Loughbo J. Wilson.	L C B Eyre J. Heath.	J. Ashhurst B. Hotham.	B. Perryn. B. Thomson	J. Buller. J. Grose.
Mon. July 16			Buckingham		Abingdon	
Tuesday 17				Northampt.		
Wednesday 18					Oxford	Winchester
Thursday 19	Hertford		Bedford			
Friday 20				Okham		
Saturday 21		York & City	Huntingdon.	Linc. & City	Worc & City	South & Sar.
Monday 23	Chelmsford		Cambridge			
Wednesd. 25					Glou. & City	
Thursd. 26			Bury St. Edm	Nott & Town		Poole & Dor.
Saturday 28				Derby	Monmouth	
Monday 30	Maidstone		Norw. & City			Exon & City
Tuesday 31		Durham			Hereford	
Wed. Aug. 1				Leic. & Bor.		
Saturday 4	Lewes	Newcastle &		Coventry &	Shrewsbury	
Monday 6		[Town]		— Warwick		Bodmin
Wednesd. 8	Croydon				Stafford	
Saturday 11		Carlisle				Bridgewater
Thursd. 16		Appleby				Bristol
Saturday 18		Lancaster				

Bill of Mortality from June 5, to June 26, 1787.

Christened.	Buried.		
Males 703	Males 691	2 and 5	159
Females 705	Females 678	5 and 10	128
		10 and 20	62
		20 and 30	109
		30 and 40	37
		40 and 50	142
		50 and 60	120
		60 and 70	82
		70 and 80	53
		80 and 90	25
		90 and 100	1
Whereof have died under two years old	414		
Peck Loaf	24. od.		

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REMARKS AND CORRECTIONS IN VOL. IV.

MR. URBAN, June 20, 1786.

P. 163. As to Robert Nicholas, the judge
mentioned in the last note, see A. Wood's
"Athen. Oxon." ii. col. 60, 61.

P. 324, 5. Mr. Hopkins, the late Vicar of
Cropredy, was B. D. and published a sermon
in 1772; an account of which was given in
p. 85, of your volume for the succeeding year.

P. 402. The disquisition relative to the
patriarchal swords, is truly satisfactory; and
might have reminded you to refer to the
valuable dissertation on the patriarchal man-
ners in your Magazine for September 1779,
as they illustrate each other.

P. 516, col. i. l. 58, should we not read,
"quæ me horrentur?" and p. 521, col. i,
31, 32, "lævina?"

The "consummate nonsense" of the re-
doubted Heron, alias Pinkerton, exhibited

in p. 580, col. 2, l. 56, may be sufficiently
obviated by a perusal of "The Guardian,"
Nº 86.

P. 677, 8. As to the simile in Homer, a
reference might have been made to p. 77, of
your volume for 1774.

P. 683, col. i. The negative character on
correspondent has given of himself, in the
concluding words of his unsigned letter, is ra-
ther extraordinary, when the contents of it
are considered. However, let him attend to
the impartial testimony of a worthy dissent-
er in full contradiction to the malignant asper-
sion on king Charles the First; who, according to
Mr. John Howe, "was never heard to swear
an oath in his common conversation." See
Calamy's "Memoirs of the life of Howe,"
p. 242. Lond. 1724, 4to.

Yours, &c.

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